

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTORY

Edited by Gen. Clement A. Evans



\$10.00

SWTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE LIBRARY



3 9961 00035 8646

Confederate Military History

ALABAMA

by Lieutenant-General
Joseph Wheeler

MISSISSIPPI

by Colonel Charles E. Hooker

Having commanded the entire Confederate cavalry in the Western theater of operations, Joseph Wheeler writes this history of Alabama during the Civil War with a background of extensive personal experience.

Cotton-prosperous Alabama broke away from the Union on January 11, 1861. The author details the political and historical background to the Act of Secession, the organization of Alabama's military forces, and the battles and campaigns waged within the State.

Wheeler devotes the greater part of his history to a detailed study of Alabama Infantry Regiments, Cavalry Commands, and Batteries composed of Alabama troops. In this study he presents a wealth of information taken from official reports and records.

Mississippi joined the Confederacy on January 9, 1861 and

(continued on back flap)





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTORY

Volume
XII

CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTORY

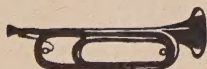
Civil War Collection



A LIBRARY OF CONFEDERATE
STATES HISTORY, IN THIRTEEN
VOLUMES, WRITTEN BY DISTIN-
GUISHED MEN OF THE SOUTH,
AND EDITED BY GEN. CLEMENT
A. EVANS OF GEORGIA....



VOL. XII.



The
Blue & Grey
Press

COPYRIGHT, 1899,
BY CONFEDERATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

CONTENTS—ALABAMA.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I. Introductory—The First Spanish Occupation of Alabama—Battles Fought by De Soto—Settlement at Mobile—French and Spanish Wars—English Control—Indian Wars—War of 1812—Seminole and Florida Wars—Alabamians in the War with Mexico.....	3
CHAPTER II. Secession and Its Causes—The Slavery Question—Alabama's Declaration Prior to the Nomination of Lincoln—The Charleston Convention—Result of the Election—Hope of Peaceable Secession—Expressions of Adams and Webster—Greeley Opposed to Coercion	16
CHAPTER III. The State Convention—Variance of Opinion on Secession—Adoption of the Ordinance of Secession—Organization of Military Forces—Campaigns and Battles in Alabama—Some of Alabama's Distinguished Soldiers.....	34
CHAPTER IV. The Alabama Infantry Regiments—Brief History of Each Organization—Their Service as Shown by the Official Records.....	52
CHAPTER V. The Alabama Cavalry Commands—Regiments, Battalions and Detached Companies—References to Their Services in the Official Records.....	249
CHAPTER VI. Batteries Composed of Alabama Troops—Their Organization and Officers—Records from the Official Reports	309
BIOGRAPHICAL	383

ILLUSTRATIONS—ALABAMA.

FACING PAGE.

ALLEN, WILLIAM W.....	412
BAKER, ALPHEUS.....	392
BATTLE, CULLEN A.....	400
BOWLES, PINCKNEY D.....	392
BULGER, MICHAEL J.....	412
CANTEY, JAMES.....	400
CLANTON, JAMES H.....	400
CLAYTON, HENRY D.....	392
DEAS, ZACHARIAH C.....	400
DESHLER, JAMES.....	400
FORNEY, JOHN H.....	412
FORNEY, WILLIAM H.....	392
FRY, BIRKETT D.....	400
GARROTT, ISHAM W.....	400
GORGAS, JOSIAH.....	400
GRACIE, ARCHIBALD.....	412
HAGAN, JAMES.....	392
HOLTZCLAW, JAMES T.....	392
JOHNSTON, GEORGE D.....	392
LAW, EVANDER M.....	392
LEADBETTER, DANVILLE.....	392
MOBILE, MAP OF THE DEFENSES OF.....	45
MOODY, YOUNG M.....	400
MORGAN, JOHN T.....	392
O'NEAL, EDWARD A.....	400
PERRY, WILLIAM F.....	400
PETTUS, EDMOND W.....	412
RODDEY, PHILLIP D.....	392
RODES, ROBERT E.....	412
SANDERS, JOHN C. C.....	412
SHELLEY, CHARLES M.....	400, 444
TRACY, EDWARD D.....	412
WHEELER, JOSEPH.....	I
WITHERS, JONES M.....	392
WOOD, S. A. M.....	412

CONTENTS—MISSISSIPPI.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I. Civil Action of the State in Seceding from the Federal Union—Review of the Reasons for Secession—Legislature Provides for Convention—Proceedings of the Same	3
CHAPTER II. Purchase of Arms—Organization of State Troops—Jefferson Davis Commander-in-Chief—Troops at Corinth—First Hostilities on the Mississippi.....	10
CHAPTER III. Mississippi Troops Without the State, 1861—At Pensacola—Fight at Santa Rosa Island—The Regiments in Virginia—Their Service at First Manassas and Leesburg	19
CHAPTER IV. Defense of the Mississippi River—Albert Sidney Johnston's Army—State Troops in Kentucky—Battle of Belmont—Fishing Creek—Fort Henry—Fort Donelson—Re-organization at Corinth—Battle of Shiloh.....	31
CHAPTER V. Siege of Corinth—Engagements at Farmington and Serratt's House—Evacuation of Corinth—Affair at Booneville—Organization at Tupelo—Patriotism of the People—Bragg Moves to Chattanooga	52
CHAPTER VI. Blockade of the Mississippi River—Ship Island—Biloxi and Pass Christian—Fall of New Orleans—First Attack on Vicksburg—Exploits of the Ram Arkansas—Battle of Baton Rouge	67
CHAPTER VII. Campaigns of Price and Van Dorn—Battle of Iuka—Mississippi Commands in Van Dorn's Army—Battle of Corinth—Hatchie Bridge—Grant's Campaign on the Central Railroad—Invasion from Arkansas—Forrest in West Tennessee—Van Dorn at Holly Springs—President Davis Visits Mississippi—Sherman Defeated at Chickasaw Bayou.	83
CHAPTER VIII. Service of Mississippians Without the State in 1862—Munfordville—Perryville—Murfreesboro—Yorktown—Seven Pines—Shenandoah Valley—Seven Days' Battles—Second Manassas—Harper's Ferry—Sharpsburg—Fredericksburg	108
CHAPTER IX. Operations in Mississippi—January to July, 1863—Federal Forces at Young's Point—Expeditions North of Vicksburg—Organization of Confederate Forces—Grier-son's Raid—Grant at Bruinsburg—Battles of Fort Gibson and Raymond—Plans of Johnston and Pemberton—Battle of Baker's Creek—Big Black Bridge—Siege of Vicksburg—Pemberton's Capitulation.....	122
CHAPTER X. Operations in Mississippi—July to December, 1863—Siege of Jackson—Minor Operations in the State—Service of Mississippians Outside the State—Battle of Chickamauga—Knoxville—Chancellorsville—Missionary Ridge—Ringgold—Gettysburg.....	161
CHAPTER XI. Events of 1864—Federal Plans of Campaign—Organization under General Polk—Sherman's Meridian	

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Expedition—Federal Defeat at Sakatonchee Creek and Okolona—Destruction of Meridian—Forrest in West Tennessee—Organization under Gen. S. D. Lee—Victory at Tishamingo Creek—Battle of Harrisburg—Raid to Memphis—Raid on the Tennessee River—Minor Operations	186
CHAPTER XII. Mississippi Commands Without the State, 1864—Atlanta Campaign—Nashville Campaign—Eastern Virginia Campaign—Shenandoah Valley Campaign	211
CHAPTER XIII. Events of 1865—Forrest in Command—Deplorable Suffering of the People—Cavalry Organizations—Battle of Selma—General Taylor at Meridian—Mississippians in Virginia and the Carolinas—Capitulation of General Taylor—Summary of Mississippi's Contribution of Soldiers—Inauguration of Governor Humphreys	223
BIOGRAPHICAL	233

ILLUSTRATIONS—MISSISSIPPI.

	FACING PAGE.
ADAMS, WIRT	236
ALCORN, JAMES L.	236
BAKER'S CREEK, BATTLEFIELD OF (Map)	144
BALDWIN, WILLIAM E.	236
BARKSDALE, WILLIAM.	252
BENTON, SAMUEL	252
BRANDON, WILLIAM L.	252
BRANTLY, WILLIAM F.	236
CHALMERS, JAMES R.	236
CLARK, CHARLES	252
COOPER, DOUGLAS H.	252
DAVIS, JOSEPH R.	236
DAVIS, REUBEN	252
FEATHERSTON, WINFIELD S.	252
FRENCH, SAMUEL G.	236
GRIFFITH, RICHARD	252
GHOLSON, SAMUEL J.	236
HARRIS, NATHANIEL H.	252
HARRISBURG, BATTLEFIELD OF (Map)	201
HOOKEE, CHARLES E.	I
HUMPHREYS, BENJAMIN G.	252
LOWREY, MARK P.	236
LOWRY, ROBERT	273
MARTIN, WILL T.	236
MISSISSIPPI, MAP OF	232
POSEY, CARNOT	273
SEARS, CLAUDIUS W.	273
SHARP, JACOB H.	273
SMITH, JAMES A.	273
STARKE, PETER B.	273
TUCKER, WILLIAM F.	273
VAN DORN, EARL	273
VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN, MAP OF	160
WALTHALL, EDWARD C.	273

ALABAMA

BY

LIEUT.-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.



Br Wheel

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—THE FIRST SPANISH OCCUPATION OF ALABAMA—BATTLES FOUGHT BY DE SOTO—SETTLEMENT AT MOBILE—FRENCH AND SPANISH WARS—ENGLISH CONTROL—INDIAN WARS—WAR OF 1812—SEMINOLE AND FLORIDA WARS—ALABAMIANS IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

IT was Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513. The Southern sun was shining brightly over the placid bay of St. Augustine. Blooming flowers in the rich profusion characteristic of that soil and climate delighted the eye with their beauty and filled the air with their fragrance. The natives gathering on the beach gazed out upon the waters with awe and wonder at the white-winged ships slowly but surely approaching their shores. It was the fleet of Spain, commanded by John Ponce de Leon, who had been one of the companions of Columbus in his second voyage. He came now furnished with a royal charter to explore and conquer.

This expedition and others, dispatched in rapid succession during the century following the first voyage of Columbus, resulted in confirming the dominion of Spain in all of South and Central America, Mexico, and much of what is now the southern portion of the United States. In 1535, a French expedition under Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence and gave the name of New France to the territory along its shores. As early as 1497 the Cabots received patents from the English crown to set up the royal standard in any of the newly-discovered lands, but with the exception of the expedition under the ill-starred Lord Raleigh, the first attempt to plant an English colony in America was that at Jamestown in 1607. So the

Saxon or English-speaking people were nearly a century behind the Latin race in their attempt to assert jurisdiction over, take possession of and occupy territory upon the new continent. But, with the exception of Napoleon's momentary control in Louisiana, the rule of France in this country was effectually terminated by the treaty of Paris on February 7, 1763; and the Spanish crown, which once exercised dominion over all explored parts of America, and claimed the right to all by virtue of discovery, is now left without sovereignty in the Western hemisphere.

In April, 1528, Pamfilo de Narvaez landed with 300 men on the shore of Tampa bay. He marched northward, believing that in the interior he would find a wealthy empire similar to those of Mexico and Peru. The greater number of this expedition perished, but Alvar Nuñez and four companions made their way westward, passed through south Alabama, and finally reached the Spanish settlement of Mexico. These were the first white men who ever trod the soil of Alabama. In May, 1539, Hernando de Soto, with 1,000 chosen cavaliers, most of them from the best blood of Spain and Portugal, sailed into Tampa bay and disembarked at about the same spot where Narvaez landed eleven years before. Many months were spent in exploring eastern Florida, and then he turned northwardly into Georgia, at every turn confronted by a trackless wilderness and often surrounded by hostile tribes of Indians. In one of his earliest conflicts with natives he rescued Jean Ortiz, one of the Spanish followers of Narvaez, who for eleven years had been held as a prisoner by the Indians. The knowledge of the Indian customs and language acquired by Ortiz during captivity was of invaluable use to De Soto.

On July 2, 1540, the army passed from Georgia into Alabama at the site of the Indian village of Costa, which was situated near where the city of Rome, Ga., now stands. De Soto was received kindly by the Indian

chieftain, but depredations committed by some of the soldiers precipitated a conflict, which, however, was quelled by the courage and presence of mind of De Soto, and the wrath of the natives appeased. The wily Spaniard then enticed the chief within his lines and held him as hostage until he was ransomed with provisions and slaves. On July 26th, De Soto approached the town of Coosa. The chieftain with 1,000 tall, sprightly and active warriors came out to meet him with the most friendly greetings, but, like the chieftain of Costa, he, too, was held as a prisoner and hostage to enable De Soto to extort ransom and to prevent any hostility on the part of the Indian warriors. De Soto then turned southward to Maubila, the principal city of the Maubilians, which was situated at what is now Choctaw Bluff, Clarke county. Tuskaloosa, the chieftain of that tribe, was a very handsome man about forty years old and of most extraordinary stature; he was entirely undemonstrative, but it soon became evident that he regarded the Spaniards with grave suspicion. Nevertheless, upon entering the city they were received with music, the most graceful dancing of beautiful Indian girls, and other outward signs of hospitality.

The Spaniards soon found that they were in the midst of an armed force of Indians fully ten times their number. A dispute between a native and a Spanish officer was the beginning of a most terrible battle; De Soto succeeded in getting outside of the gates, and deployed his soldiers so as to meet the swarm of Indians that were sweeping down upon them, a large body of which were directing their attack upon the horses of the Spaniards. The Indians used missiles of all kinds. Bows and arrows were used with great skill, while in hand-to-hand conflict the savages fought with wooden cleavers and enormous clubs. After three hours of battle, the Spanish were reinforced by the arrival of their rear guard under Muscoso. Encouraged by this addition of fresh troops, the heavily-armored Spaniards, with their superior weapons,

rushed upon their opponents, indiscriminately slaughtering them without regard to age or sex. The Spanish accounts tell us this battle lasted nine hours; that 11,000 Indians were slain, while the Spaniards lost 81 killed and nearly every Spanish warrior was wounded. The killed included Rodriguez, a noble Portuguese of high rank, and two nephews of De Soto—Diego De Soto and Don Carlos Enriquez. Many of the Spanish horses were killed and much of their provisions, clothing and stores of various description were destroyed. The desperate condition of the Spaniards in a hostile wilderness, many of them seriously wounded and with scanty supplies, was more than counterbalanced by the terror which their prodigies of valor had aroused in the savages.

This conflict, one of the most severe in the history of that character of warfare, was very near the site of Fort Mims, where, on August 30, 1813, 273 years afterward, the Creek warrior, Weatherford, with 1,000 savage followers, attacked, and during a five hours' conflict slaughtered 531 men, women and children, including white soldiers, friendly Indians and negroes.

The original plan of De Soto was to rejoin his ships in Pensacola bay, but fearing that many of his followers would refuse to remain with him for further exploration he turned toward the northwest, passing through the country that now forms the counties of Clarke, Marengo, Greene and Pickens. During the journey he had many conflicts with the Indians, encountering a large force on the Black Warrior with which he had a very serious engagement. He then turned into the Indian village of Chickasaw, near the site of the modern city of Columbus, Miss. De Soto and his followers had occupied five months in passing through what is now the State of Alabama. They were met on the eastern border with the most hospitable and kindly treatment, which they returned with treachery, cruelty, injustice and destruction, leaving ruin and desolation in their path. The story of these five

months of bloodshed by De Soto furnishes the first authentic account of warfare within the boundaries of Alabama.

Although after this for a century and a half the foot of white man never pressed the soil of this territory, still the inhabitants did not enjoy it in peaceful possession. After the death of Montezuma and the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, the Muscogees, a powerful tribe of Indians from the northwestern part of that country, being unwilling to submit to the control of the Spaniards, sought new homes to the eastward, and we have vague accounts of the battles fought, by which they despoiled weaker and more peaceful tribes and occupied the territory, where they were found by French explorers toward the end of the seventeenth century.

In April, 1682, La Salle took possession of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the French Canadians were active about this time in founding settlements along that river and upon the Gulf coast. In 1699 the Spaniards made a settlement at Pensacola and also laid claim to Mobile bay. Lords Bienville and Iberville founded the town of Natchez, and in 1702 they built Fort Louis (de la Louisiana) at the mouth of Dog river. The French found large numbers of human bones on Dauphin island and for many years it was called the Island of Massacre. Treaties of peace were made with the Muscogees and Alabama Indians, but these treaties did not secure to the settlers any long-continued freedom from strife; and the early occupancy by the French of South Alabama was constantly disturbed by conflicts with the Indians of greater or less severity. The hostility of the Indians to the French was intensified by the intrigues of the English.

In 1707, France and Spain having united against England, Lord Bienville, with 150 French Canadians, went to the relief of Pensacola; but the English and their Indian allies evacuated the place before the arrival of the French. In 1711 the site of Mobile was permanently

settled and three years later Lord Bienville, having succeeded in making treaties with the Indians, sailed up the Alabama river, passed the present location of Montgomery and established Fort Toulouse, at the site of the present town of Wetumpka. Later, a settlement was made at Montgomery, and Fort Tombecbee was established at what is now called Jones' Bluff. Fort Toulouse contained four bastions, mounted with eight cannon, and was garrisoned by the French till 1763, except for a short period in 1722 when the troops mutinied, killed their commander and deserted the garrison.

In 1719, France was at war with Spain, and on May 14th Lord Bienville attacked Pensacola, captured the garrison and sent the captives to Havana. Later, during the summer, Matamora, the Spanish governor of Cuba, retook Pensacola. The Spaniards landed on Dauphin island and bombarded Fort Philippe, but were repulsed by Sevigny, whose command consisted of 260 soldiers and 200 Indians. The French fleet arrived, Pensacola was again retaken by the French and held by them until 1723, when it was restored to Spain by treaty. It was during this year that the seat of government was transferred from Mobile to New Orleans, which materially lessened the importance of the former city. Ten years later the French, under Bienville and D'Artaguet, returned and established themselves at Mobile. The control of the French over the Indians was now seriously disturbed by the intrigues of the English, who had established strong and permanent settlements in the Carolinas. They sought every opportunity to incite the natives against the French, and in 1736 the irritation and disturbances ripened into warlike outbreaks. The French and their allies, the Choctaws, marched against the Chickasaws, who had joined the English. The principal battle was fought at Ackia, May 26, 1736, in which the French were defeated. Bienville retreated to Mobile with most of his army, but D'Artaguet and a part of the troops

were cut off, taken prisoners, cruelly held as hostages for quite a period, and finally they were all murdered. Sixteen years later, in 1752, the French and Choctaws, under De Vaudreuil, again attacked the Chickasaws, only to meet another disaster. The Chickasaws are described as the bravest and most warlike of all the Indian inhabitants of Alabama. They finally dwindled away before the advance of civilization, but were never conquered by armed forces.

The aggressive English finally, in 1765, established themselves in Alabama, an agreement being made by which the territory then included under the name of Illinois was extended as far south as $32^{\circ} 28'$, about the latitude of Demopolis. The claim of the Spaniards to Florida was based upon their treaty with England of 1783, and for many years there was incessant border warfare between the Spaniards and their Indian allies on one side and the colonists (mostly from Georgia) and their native allies on the other. This subjected our early settlers to almost constant Indian incursions for booty and massacre.

During this period the French were carrying on trade near the site of the present cities of Tusculumbia and Florence, and, mainly due to their influence, the Creeks and Cherokees were active in their hostilities upon the American settlers.

The war for independence between the colonists and Great Britain, which lasted from 1775 to 1781, was confined to the lakes, the Atlantic coast and adjacent territory, and the country now known as Alabama can hardly be said to have been affected thereby. The colonial government having been firmly established, Col. James Robinson in 1787 marched from the Cumberland region into Alabama against the depredating Indians. They were subdued for a time, but again renewed hostilities, until finally quelled by a band of brave Americans under Captain Shannon.

In 1806, the arrest of Aaron Burr near Fort Stoddard by Captain (afterward Major-General) Gaines, U. S. Army, added a feature to the military history of the State. Burr's Southwestern enterprise had proven a failure. In Mississippi he had been arrested and released, but his expedition had become a menace to our government and Captain Gaines therefore arrested and sent him under guard to Richmond, where in August, 1807, he was tried and finally acquitted.

One of the ablest and most sagacious enemies of the earlier settlers of Alabama was the great Shawnee Indian chief, Tecumseh. He was commanding in appearance and exercised a powerful influence among many of the native tribes of America. Upon the breaking out of war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, Tecumseh and his followers became allies of the British, and during the summer of 1812 he was of great service to them in their operations around Detroit and upon the lakes. In October the British dispatched him to the South to incite the Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaws and other tribes against the United States. Frequent outrages were perpetrated by the savages, and all the frontier settlements were in constant danger of attack.

In July, 1813, a battle was fought between the Creeks and the troops under Col. James Kellar. In August Gen. F. L. Claiborne reached Mobile from Baton Rouge. He constructed a series of forts and adopted other measures to secure the safety of the people. On August 30th the massacre of Fort Mims, before mentioned, took place. This was followed by many other atrocities on the people of Alabama, and under orders from the general government, Gen. Andrew Jackson at the head of a large force marched to these scenes of warfare. His advance, under General Coffee at the head of 900 men, crossed the Coosa, and with a loss of 5 killed and 41 wounded defeated the Indians, 200 strong, at Tallashatchee, destroying their villages and disabling 84 savages.

On November 9th, Gen. Andrew Jackson, commanding 2,200 men, defeated 1,000 Indians, with a loss of 15 killed and 86 wounded, inflicting on them a loss of 290. On November 18th, Gen. James White, with 260 men, defeated 360 Indians at Hillabee; 62 Indians were killed and 256 were made prisoners. On November 29th, Gen. John Floyd with a force 950 strong successfully attacked a large body of Indians at Autossee; 200 of the savages were killed, his loss being 11 killed and 54 wounded.

December 23d, Gen. F. L. Claiborne with a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded dispersed a body of Indians at Eccanachaca, killing 30 of their number. On January 22d General Jackson, commanding a force of 1,150 strong, defeated 900 Indians at Emuckfa, killing 189 of the savages. January 27th, the Creeks attacked General Floyd at Camp Defiance, losing 37 of their warriors and inflicting a loss of 20 killed and 125 wounded.

March 27th, General Jackson fought the battle of Horse Shoe Bend; his force was 2,400 and his loss 26 killed and 111 wounded. These victories and minor successes in other parts of the State by Major Blue, commanding regular troops, and Colonel Pearson, of the North Carolina militia, effectually ended the Indian disturbances in Alabama, the savages gladly entering into a treaty of peace. General Jackson was placed in command of the Southern army and proceeded to Mobile to protect the Gulf coast, which was now menaced by the British fleet. He strengthened Fort Bowyer, situated on a tongue of land about thirty miles from Mobile, defending it with 20 guns and 160 men under Major Lawrence. This fort was on the present site of Fort Morgan.

On September 12th the fort was attacked by a party of 712 British and Indians under Colonel Nichols, assisted by two sloops and two brigs. They were beaten off with the loss of 200 men and one of the ships. The British ships also made an attack on Mobile, but retired without

doing any material damage. General Jackson then marched with 4,000 men to Pensacola, drove the British from Fort Barrancas, and then proceeded to New Orleans, where, on January 8th, he won his great victory over the British General Pakenham. A month later a fleet of 38 British war vessels and 5,000 soldiers captured Fort Bowyer, but as peace had been declared, they only held it a few weeks. The withdrawal of the British troops enabled the government to make very satisfactory treaties with the Indians.

On March 1, 1817, the present territorial limits of Alabama were defined by Congress, and on December 14, 1819, it became one of the States of the Union. In 1830 the Choctaws ceded their lands to the government. In 1832 the Creeks made their cession, as did the Cherokees in 1835. Many of the Indians were opposed to the sale of their lands and considerable friction followed, making it necessary to assemble a large body of troops to suppress indications of outbreaks by both Creeks and Cherokees, but finally, in 1838, their removal to the West was peaceably accomplished.

From this time until the war of 1861 Alabama enjoyed a condition of peace, but its people held themselves ready to assist their brethren in neighboring States. Several companies of Alabamians volunteered and fought in the Seminole and Florida wars and a still greater number gave their services to assist in Texan independence. Many of these perished, a considerable number being victims of the Goliad massacre, where 330 persons were murdered in the most atrocious manner. Milton Irish and Bennet Butler, from Huntsville, were among the few who escaped, and Captain Shackelford, of Courtland, was spared because he was a physician and the Mexicans needed his services to attend their wounded. When war was declared against Mexico, thousands upon thousands of patriotic citizens of this State tendered their services to the government, but only one regiment composed

entirely of Alabamians could be accepted. It was organized at Mobile in June, 1846, and designated as the First Alabama volunteers. Its officers were as follows: Col. John R. Coffee, Lieut.-Col. Richard G. Earle, Maj. Goode Bryan, Adjt. Hugh M. Watson, Capts. Sydenham Moore, Andrew P. Pickens, Hugh Cunningham, E. T. Smith, Zach Thomason, William G. Coleman, R. M. Jones, William H. Ketchum, D. P. Baldwin and J. D. Shelley. The regiment proceeded to Mexico, first served under General Pillow and afterward under General Shields. In 1847 Colonel Seibels, of Montgomery, organized a battalion; it reached Vera Cruz too late to join Scott's column, but performed garrison duty at Orizaba until the termination of hostilities. Its captains were: John G. Burr, T. E. Irby, Tennent Lomax, Blanton McAlpine and Gibbs. The Thirteenth regiment of regulars included a large number of Alabamians. Jones M. Withers, of Mobile, who graduated at West Point in 1835, was its lieutenant-colonel, and Egbert I. Jones, Hugh L. Clay and Nicholas Davis were among its officers. A small battalion commanded by Col. Phillip H. Raiford, composed of the companies of Captains Curtis, Downman and Ligon and independent companies commanded by Captains Desha, Elmore, Platt and James McGee, also volunteered and served in the war with Mexico. Of these the only cavalry company was that of Captain McGee; all the others were infantry.

Many of the Alabamians who served in Mexico became quite distinguished in civil life and in the war of 1861-65. Jones M. Withers was distinguished as a major-general in the army under General Bragg. Hugh L. Clay served with great credit in the department of the adjutant-general and was tendered the appointment of brigadier-general. Egbert I. Jones became quite prominent as a lawyer, was made colonel of the Fourth Alabama in 1861, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Manassas, leaving a glorious record for courage and bravery. Nicholas

Davis was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth infantry, which position he declined in order to accept the command of an Alabama battalion. Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, who served as colonel of the Ninth regulars, won great reputation as a member of the United States House of Representatives and also as United States senator. Early in the war he was appointed major-general of the Alabama State troops, but did not enter the regular Confederate service.

Maj. Goode Bryan became a distinguished Confederate general. Col. Sydenham Moore practiced law and was elected to the United States Congress. He took part in the war as colonel of the Eleventh Alabama infantry and died of wounds received at the battle of Seven Pines. William H. Forney served during the entire four years of the war, became a brigadier-general and made a fine reputation as an officer and a soldier. He afterward was Alabama State senator for two years and a prominent representative in the United States Congress for eighteen years. Richard Gordon Earle became a Confederate cavalry general and was killed in battle at Kingston, Ga.

After returning from Mexico, Colonel Coffee lived for fifty years a respected and highly-esteemed citizen, and acquired great wealth. Colonel Seibels, like Colonel Coffee, declined to accept public office, preferring to devote himself to private business, in which he was very successful. Tennent Lomax was a splendid specimen of manhood, both physically and intellectually. Though quite young while in Mexico, he was appointed military governor of Orizaba. After the Mexican war he engaged in journalism. In 1861 he successfully performed the delicate duty of taking possession of Forts Barrancas and McRee at Pensacola. In April, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Third Alabama infantry; was highly esteemed as a soldier; was promoted to a brigadier-gen-

eralship, but before receiving his commission was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Seven Pines. Lieuts. John L. May and William R. King were among the officers from Alabama who were killed in battle during the Mexican war.

CHAPTER II.

SECESSION AND ITS CAUSES—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—ALABAMA'S DECLARATION PRIOR TO THE NOMINATION OF LINCOLN—THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—RESULT OF THE ELECTION—HOPE OF PEACEABLE SECESSION—EXPRESSIONS OF ADAMS AND WEBSTER—GREELEY OPPOSED TO COERCION.

THREE decades and a half of years, the life of a generation, have passed since the close of the military career of the actors in that long and sanguinary struggle, the war of the Confederacy. Few comparatively are left of the hosts who fought under Lee and Jackson, the Johnstons and Bragg. Still, many of those from Alabama are yet living and hold positions of trust and honor, continuing to serve the State for which they fought. To form any idea of the motives which then actuated them and the causes which precipitated the war, we must cast aside our environments of to-day, and looking backward find a point where we can stand face to face with the issues that confronted the statesmen of 1860.

The prosperity of the South depended very largely upon the labor which constituted a great part of its wealth, most of which had been imported from Africa in New England ships and sold by New Englanders to people of the South. The Constitution of the United States guaranteed that all the power of the government should be exercised to protect and secure the people in the use and enjoyment of this property, but for more than a third of a century this valued constitutional right had been assailed by a party in the North that had gradually gathered to itself strength and power, one encroachment and violation of law following another.

People throughout the South were confronted with this situation. The most of the Northern States had by solemn enactment nullified the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and emissaries from the North, arousing the negroes to arson, rapine and murder, were being dispatched to the Southern States. Their partial success in the John Brown raid had caused widespread terror and alarm. The prevailing sentiment on every side was that prompt action was essential to protect lives and property. As early as 1848 this aggression on the rights of the South had become such a menace that John C. Calhoun contended that we ought to "force the issue of the slavery question in the North;" and said, moreover, "We are now stronger, relatively, than we shall be hereafter politically and morally."

The Democratic party of Alabama assembled in convention at Montgomery, January 11, 1860, and with scarcely a dissenting voice adopted resolutions in substance as follows: "That the principles recognized by the Supreme court in the Dred Scott case should be maintained by the South; that their delegates to the approaching national Democratic convention at Charleston should present these resolutions for the adoption of that body; that they insist upon the adoption of the resolutions in substance, and that if they be not adopted, the delegates must withdraw."

The Alabama legislature, on February 24, 1860, adopted the following:

Whereas, Anti-slavery agitation persistently continued in the non-slaveholding States of this Union for more than a third of a century, marked at every stage of its progress by contempt for the obligations of law and the sanctity of compacts, evincing a deadly hostility to the rights and institutions of the Southern people, and a settled purpose to effect their overthrow even by the subversion of the Constitution, and at the hazard of violence and bloodshed; and, Whereas, a sectional party calling

itself Republican, committed alike by its own acts and antecedents, and the public avowals and secret machinations of its leaders to the execution of these atrocious designs, has acquired the ascendency in nearly every Northern State, and hopes by success in the approaching presidential election to seize the government itself; and, Whereas, to permit such seizure by those whose unmistakable aim is to pervert its whole machinery to the destruction of a portion of its members would be an act of suicidal folly and madness, almost without a parallel in history; and, Whereas, the General Assembly of Alabama, representing a people loyally devoted to the Union of the Constitution, but scorning the Union which fanaticism would erect upon its ruins, deem it their solemn duty to provide in advance the means by which they may escape such peril and dishonor, and devise new securities for perpetuating the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, therefore,

Be it resolved, That, upon the happening of the contingency contemplated in the foregoing preamble, namely, the election of a President advocating the principles and action of the party in the Northern States, calling itself the Republican party, it shall be the duty of the governor, and he is hereby required, forthwith, to issue his proclamation, calling upon the qualified voters of this State . . . to elect delegates to a convention of the State, to consider, determine and do whatever in the opinion of said convention, the rights, interests, and honor of the State of Alabama requires to be done for their protection.

The national Democratic convention met at Charleston, April 23, 1860. On the 27th the committee on resolutions disagreed. The majority report accepted the Cincinnati platform with a clause added which explained the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down in the decision of the Supreme court which was delivered by Chief-Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case. This was satisfactory to the Southern delegates. The minority report reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform and then proceeded to assert that "differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a territorial legis-

lature and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery in the Territories."

The objections of the Southern delegates to this vague expression in the minority report were explained by Mr. Yancey in a speech in opposition to its adoption. After reviewing the situation he said:

Gentlemen of the convention, that venerable, that able, that revered jurist, the Honorable Chief Justice of the United States, trembling upon the very verge of the grave, for years kept merely alive by the pure spirit of patriotic duty that burns within his breast—a spirit that will not permit him to succumb to the gnawings of disease and the weaknesses of mortality—which hold him, as it were, suspended between two worlds, with his spotless ermine around him, standing at the altar of Justice, has given to us the utterance of the Supreme court of the United States upon this very question. (Applause.)

Let the murmur of the hustings be stilled—let the voices of individual citizens, no matter how great and respected in their appropriate spheres, be hushed, while the law, as expounded by the constituted authority of the country, emotionless, passionless and just, rolls with its silvery cadence over the entire realm, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the ice-bound regions of the North to the glittering waters of the Gulf. (Loud cheering.)

What says that decision? That decision tells you, gentlemen, that the territorial legislature has no power to interfere with the rights of the slave-owner in the territory while in a territorial condition. (Cheers.) That decision tells that this government is a Union of Sovereign States; which States are co-equal, and in trust for which co-equal States the government holds the territories. It tells you that the people of those co-equal States have a right to go into these territories, thus held in trust, with every species of property which is recognized as property by the State in which they live, or by the Constitution of the United States. The venerable magistrate—the court concurring with him—decided that it is the duty of this government to afford some government for the territories which shall be in accordance with this trust, with this delegated trust power held for the States and for the people

of the States. That decision goes still further: It tells you that if Congress has seen fit, for its own convenience and somewhat in accordance with the sympathies and instincts and genius of our institutions, to accord a form of government to the people of the territories, it is to be administered precisely as Congress can administer it, and to be administered as a trust for the co-equal States of the Union, and the citizens of those States who choose to emigrate to those territories. That decision goes on to tell you this: That as Congress itself is bound to protect the property which is recognized as such of the citizens of any of the States—as Congress itself not only has on power, but is expressly forbidden to exercise the power to deprive any owner of his property in the territories; therefore, says that venerable, that passionless representative of justice, who yet hovers on the confines of the grave, therefore, no government formed by that Congress can have any more power than the Congress that created it.

Mr. Yancey then went on to explain that Mr. Douglas and his followers insisted upon a construction which virtually nullified the Dred Scott decision. He said:

They put themselves directly in conflict with the venerable chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and with the recorded decision of the court itself. . . . Now then, who shall the Democracy recognize as authority on this point—a statesman, no matter how brilliant and able and powerful in intellect, in the very meridian of life, animated by an ardent and consuming ambition, struggling as no other man has ever done for the high and brilliant position of candidate for the presidency of the United States, at the hand of his great party—or that old and venerable jurist who, having filled his years with honor, leaves you his last great decision before stepping from the high place of earthly power into the grave to appear before his Maker, in whose presence deception is impossible and earthly position as dust in the balance? (Loud and continued cheering.)

Notwithstanding this eloquent appeal, the vote was taken and by a bare majority the minority report was substituted for the majority report. This was the signal for

disruption. The Alabama delegation withdrew from the convention, followed by those of the other Gulf States. On May 19th a convention met at Baltimore under the name of the "Constitutional Union party" (its motto being, "The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws"). John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, were nominated as its candidates for President and Vice-President.

On June 18th, the Douglas members of the Charleston convention met in Baltimore, and the supporters of the majority report who had withdrawn at Charleston assembled at Richmond, afterward adjourning to meet at Baltimore. They were not, however, admitted to that convention, as the Douglas members excluded them from participation in its proceedings, seating in their stead new delegates who came pledged to support Mr. Douglas, who was nominated by this convention. Upon the exclusion of the old delegates, Mr. Cushing, the president of the convention and five others of the Massachusetts delegates, together with delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, California, Oregon and Arkansas, the only Democratic States, withdrew to join them. Having organized under the title of the "National State Rights Democracy" and adopted the now famous "majority report" from Charleston, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was nominated. Mr. Lincoln having been the choice of the Republican convention at Chicago in May, the campaign opened with four presidential candidates in the field.

The vote for President of the United States on November 6, 1860, was:

Abraham Lincoln.....	1,866,352
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1,375,157
John C. Breckinridge.....	845,581
John Bell.....	589,581

The vote in the Southern slave States:

Abraham Lincoln.....	26,430
Stephen A. Douglas.....	163,525
John C. Breckinridge.....	543,781
John Bell.....	488,923

The vote in the Gulf States:

Abraham Lincoln.....	
Stephen A. Douglas.....	24,926
John C. Breckinridge.....	168,400
John Bell.....	94,444

The vote in Alabama:

Abraham Lincoln.....	
Stephen A. Douglas.....	13,651
John C. Breckinridge.....	48,831
John Bell.....	27,825

When on that fateful 6th of November, 1860, it was decided by the election of Mr. Lincoln that Black Republican rule was to dominate the Union and crush the South under with its compromising cruelty. The North and the South both knew that the election of Lincoln meant the destruction of slavery, to be so accomplished as to bring financial ruin, if not entire annihilation; for Wendell Phillips had said: "This state of things is just what we have attempted to bring about. . . . The Republican party is a party of the North, pledged against the South."

Believing firmly in the sovereignty of the State, there was never an idea among the masses of the people of the South that secession would entail war. A few of the prominent leaders and profound thinkers foresaw the consequences, still peaceable secession was the thought uppermost. Coercion, "vi et armis," was not dreamed of; and these ideas were not confined to the Southern people. The opinion had always prevailed throughout the Union that secession was a right vested in each separate State, and that an attempt to coerce a sovereign State would be unwarrantable and unconstitutional. John Quincy Adams but gave expression to this universal sentiment when in a

speech delivered April 30, 1839, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our government under the Constitution, he said:

But the indissoluble union between the several States of this confederated nation is, after all, not in the right but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collision of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political asseveration will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution to form again a more perfect Union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the center.

It is a remarkable fact that in 1848 the distinguished son of this illustrious gentleman received 291,267 votes as candidate of the Free Soil party for the vice-presidency.

This principle of the right of secession had been always sanctioned by the people of Massachusetts. When it was proposed to annex Louisiana to the Federal Union, the legislature passed the following resolution: "That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the government of the United States. It formed a new confederacy, to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere." In the year 1844 it was resolved by that legislature: ". . . That the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may drive these States into a dissolution of the Union."

The opinion of the conservative element in the North, that this agitation was an invasion of the constitutional

rights of the South, was expressed by that grand old constitutional lawyer, Daniel Webster. In a speech at Buffalo, delivered on May 22, 1851, he said:

Then there . . . was the fugitive slave law. Let me say a word about that. Under the provisions of the Constitution, during Washington's administration in the year 1793, there was passed by general consent a law for the restoration of fugitive slaves. Hardly any one opposed it at that period; it was thought to be necessary in order to carry the Constitution into effect; the great men of New England and New York all concurred in it. It passed and answered all the purposes expected from it till about the year 1841 or 1842, when the State interfered to make enactments in opposition to it. . . . Now, I undertake as a lawyer and on my professional character to say to you and to all, that the law of 1850 is decidedly more favorable to the fugitive than General Washington's law of 1793. . . . Such is the present law, and, much opposed and maligned as it is, it is more favorable to the fugitive slave than the law enacted during Washington's administration in 1793, which was sanctioned by the North as well as by the South. The present violent opposition has sprung up in modern times. From whom does this clamor come? Why, look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions; look at their resolutions. Do you find among those persons who oppose this fugitive slave law any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the Constitution? Tell me any such case. Tell me if any resolution was adopted by the convention at Syracuse favorable to the carrying out of the Constitution. Not one. The fact is, gentlemen, they oppose the constitutional provision; they oppose the whole. Not a man of them admits that there ought to be any law on the subject. They deny altogether that the provisions of the Constitution ought to be carried into effect. Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts and at Syracuse in the State of New York. What do they say? That so help them God no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York back to his master in Virginia. Do not they say that? And to the fulfillment of that they pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Their sacred honor! They pledge their sacred honor to violate the

Constitution; they pledge their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country.

Mr. Webster, in his speech at Capon Springs, also said:

The leading sentiment in the toast from the chair is the Union of the States. What mind can comprehend the consequences of that Union, past, present, and to come. The Union of these States is the all-absorbing topic of the day; on it all men write, speak think, and dilate, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. And yet, gentlemen, I fear its importance has been but insufficiently appreciated.

[Again Mr. Webster says:] How absurd it is to suppose that when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any one provision, and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe the rest. I intend for one to regard and maintain and carry out to the fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. It is written in the Constitution, "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other on all men, public or private. And who denies this? None but the abolitionists of the North. And pray what is it they will not deny? They have but the one idea; and it would seem that these fanatics at the North and the secessionists at the South are putting their heads together to devise means to defeat the good designs of honest, patriotic men. They act to the same end and the same object, and the Constitution has to take the fire from both sides.

I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side. I say to you, gentlemen in

Virginia, as I said on the shores of Lake Erie and in the city of Boston, as I may say again in that city or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South have as much right to receive your fugitive slaves as the North has to any of its rights and privileges of navigation and commerce. Mr. Webster also said: I am as ready to fight and to fall for the constitutional rights of Virginia as I am for those of Massachusetts.

Horace Greeley, the noted abolitionist, one of the foster-fathers, if not the parent of free-soilism, perhaps the most widely popular and best informed of the Northern journalists, who must be regarded as an able exponent of the sentiments of the people, was outspoken even to rashness in upholding the doctrine of the right of secession. Indeed his course would seem to prove that he did all in his power to hasten the Southern States into secession. We give extracts from the New York Tribune, Mr. Greeley's paper, beginning with the date when it was first known that Mr. Lincoln was certainly elected.

New York Tribune, November 9, 1860.—If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede *may* be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. [And again in the same issue of his widely-circulated and influential paper, Mr. Greeley said:] We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets. Let them have both sides of the question fully presented. Let them reflect, deliberate, then vote; and let the action of secession be the echo of an unmistakable popular fiat. A judgment thus rendered, a demand for separation thus backed, would either be acquiesced in without the effusion of blood, or those who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it would place themselves clearly in the wrong.

New York Tribune, November 16, 1860.—Still we say, in all earnestness and good faith, whenever a whole section of this republic, whether a half, a third, or only a fourth, shall truly desire and demand a separation from the residue, we shall earnestly favor such separation. If the fifteen slave States, or even the eight cotton States alone, shall quietly, decisively, say to the rest, "We prefer to be henceforth separated from you," we shall insist they be permitted to go in peace. War is a hideous necessity at best, and a civil conflict, a war of estranged and embittered fellow countrymen, is the most hideous of all wars. Whenever the people of the cotton States shall have definitely and decisively made up their minds to separate from the rest of us, we shall urge that the proper steps be taken to give full effect to their decision.

New York Tribune, November 19, 1860.—Now we believe and maintain that the Union is to be preserved only so long as it is beneficial and satisfactory to all parties concerned. We do not believe that any man, any neighborhood, town, county or even State may break up the Union in any transient gust of passion; we fully comprehend that secession is an extreme, an ultimate resort—not a constitutional but a revolutionary remedy. But we insist that this Union shall not be held together by force whenever it shall have ceased to cohere by the mutual attraction of its parts; and whenever the slave States or the cotton States only shall unitedly and coolly say to the rest, "We want to get out of the Union," we shall urge that their request be acceded to."

New York Tribune, November 24, 1860.—Some of the Washington correspondents telegraph that Mr. Buchanan is attempting to map out a middle course in which to steer his bark during the tempest which now howls about him. He is to condemn the asserted right of secession but to assert in the same breath that he is opposed to keeping a State in the Union by what he calls Federal coercion. Now we have no desire to prevent secession by coercion, but we hold this position to be utterly unsupported by law or reason.

New York Tribune, November 30, 1860.—Are We Going to Fight?—But if the cotton States generally unite with her in seceding, we insist that they cannot be prevented, and that the attempt must not be made. Five millions of people, more than half of them of the dominant

race of whom at least half a million are able and willing to shoulder muskets, can never be subdued while fighting around and over their own hearthstones. If they could be, they would no longer be equal members of the Union, but conquered dependencies. . . . We propose to wrest this potent engine from the disunionists by saying frankly to the slave States: "If you choose to leave the Union, leave it, but let us have no quarrel about it. If you think it a curse to you and an unfair advantage to us, repudiate it, and see if you are not mistaken. If you are better by yourselves, go and God speed you. For our part, we have done very well with you, and are quite willing to keep along with you, but if the association is irksome to you, we have too much self-respect to insist on its continuance. We have lived by our industry thus far and hope to do so still, even though you leave us." We repeat that only the sheen of Northern bayonets can bind the South wholly to the evils of secession, but that may do it. Let us be patient, neither speaking daggers nor using them, standing to our principles but not to our arms, and all will yet be well.

New York Tribune, December 8, 1860.—. . . . We again avow our deliberate conviction that whenever six or eight contiguous States shall have formally seceded from the Union, and avowed the pretty unanimous and earnest resolve of their people to stay out, it will not be found practicable to coerce them into subjection; and we doubt that any Congress can be found to direct and provide for such coercion. One or two States may be coerced, but not the entire section, or quarter of a Union. If you do not believe this, wait and see.

New York Tribune, December 17, 1860.—. . . . But if ever seven or eight States sent agents to Washington to say, 'We want to get out of the Union,' we shall feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, 'Let them go.' And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.

New York Tribune, December 24, 1860.—Most certainly we believe that governments are made for the peoples, not peoples for the governments; that the latter derive their just power from the consent of the governed; and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to

form an independent self-subsisting nation, shall show that and say authentically to the residue, "We want to get away from you," I shall say, and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principles of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say, "Go."

New York Tribune, December 28, 1860.— . . . Nor is it treason for the State to hate the Union and seek its disruption. A State, a whole section, may come to regard the Union as a blight upon its prosperity, an obstacle to its progress, and be fully justified in seeking its dissolution. And in spite of the adverse clamor, we insist that if ever a third or even a fourth of these States shall have deliberately concluded that the Union is injurious to them, and that their vital interests require their separation from it, they will have a perfect right to seek separation; and should they do so with reasonable patience and due regard for the rights and interests of those they leave behind, we shall feel bound to urge and insist that their wishes be gratified—their demand conceded.

During the session of the South Carolina convention, Greeley, in his issue of December 17th, as if to afford arguments to strengthen the Southern people in their opposition and to encourage them to be prompt in their action, says: "If it (the Declaration of Independence) justifies these cession from the British empire of 3,000,000 of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, we cannot see how 20,000,000 of people can rightfully hold 10,000,000, or even 5,000,000 in a detested Union with them by military force."

In the same issue of Mr. Greeley's paper we read the following: "If seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying: 'We hate the Federal Union; we have drawn from it; we give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions on the

one hand and attempting to subdue us on the other,' we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just. We hold the right of self-government even when invoked in behalf of those who deny it to others. So much for the question of principle."

After the Confederate government had been organized and its whole machinery in active operation and it had taken its place among the nations, Mr. Greeley endorsed its action in no ambiguous words. He said: "We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that 'Governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed,' is sound and just; and that if the slave States, the cotton States or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so. Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views."

Nor was the New York Tribune alone, for the whole New York press and prominent journals and able editors of Republican papers all over the North coincided with these views. "Wayward sisters, go in peace," was the cry on every hand, echoed from the lips of the general of the army, with the refrain uttered by the eminent Republican leader, Salmon P. Chase: "The South is not worth fighting for; let them alone."

I give a few quotations from some of the other leading journals. Did space allow, these might be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*.

From the New York Herald, November 23, 1860.—The Disunion Question—A Conservative Reaction in the South.—We publish this morning a significant letter from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, on the subject of the present disunion excitement in the South, Southern constitutional rights, Northern State acts of nullification, and

the position of Virginia in this crisis. . . . To this end would it not be well for the conservative Union men of the city of New York to make a demonstration—a Northern movement of conciliation, concession and harmony? Coercion in any event is out of the question. A Union held together by the bayonet would be nothing better than a military despotism. Conciliation and harmony, through mutual concessions, in a reconstruction of the fundamental law, between the North and South, will restore and perpetuate the Union contemplated by the fathers. So now that the conservative men of the South are moving, let the Union men of the North second their endeavors, and let New York, as in the matter of the compromises of 1850, lead the way.

The following is from the New York Times of December 3, 1860: By common consent, moreover, the most prominent and tangible point of offense seems to be the legislation growing out of the fugitive slave law. Several of the Northern States have passed personal-liberty bills with the alleged intent to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. From Union men in every quarter of the South come up the most earnest appeals to the Northern States to repeal these laws. Such an act, we are assured, would have a powerful effect in disarming the disunion clamor in nearly all the Southern States and in promoting the prospects of a peaceful adjustment of all pending differences.

The next day, December 4th, the New York Times published another article, in which it said: Mr. Weed has stated his opinion of the crisis thus: 1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union. 2. The danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism and in the fanatic zeal of the Northern abolitionists who seek the emancipation of slaves regardless of consequences. 3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country. Each of these statements will command general assent. The only question likely to arise relates to the practical measures by which the 'moderation and forbearance' can be displayed.

After Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, the Commercial, the leading Republican paper of Ohio, in March, 1861,

said: "We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the slaveholding States and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

I have shown that not only were the Southern people sustained in their actions leading to secession by the conservative element of the North, as voiced in their daily and weekly papers, but they were given to understand that they had nothing to hope for from the party about to assume the views of the government. Judge Chase made a speech before the Peace congress in which he declared unequivocally that the power being theirs, they would assuredly use it. The assaults on the Constitution were to culminate in the overthrow, at least, of its guarantees to the Southern people. Here is what he said:

The result of the national canvass, recently terminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln, has been spoken of by some as the effect of a sudden impulse or of some irregular excitement of the popular mind; and it has been somewhat confidently asserted that, upon reflection and consideration, the hastily formed opinions which brought about that election will be changed. . . . I cannot take this view of the result of the presidential election. I believe, and the belief amounts to absolute conviction, that the election must be regarded as a triumph of principles cherished in the hearts of the people of the free States. . . . We have elected him (Mr. Lincoln). After many years of earnest advocacy and of severe trial we have achieved the triumph of that principle. By a fair and unquestioned majority we have secured that triumph. Do you think we, who represent this majority, will throw it away? Do you think the people will sustain us if we undertake to throw it away? I must speak to you plainly, gentlemen of the South. It is not in my heart to deceive you. I therefore tell you explicitly that if we of the North and West would consent to throw away all that has been gained in the recent triumph of our principles, the people would not sustain us, and so, the consent would avail you nothing.

When some of the Northern people, alarmed at the prospect, held meetings and passed resolutions urging concessions to be made, Mr. Lincoln said: "I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the government to which we have a constitutional right." And Horace Greeley used these words to prove to the Southern people that it was useless to expect concessions from the dominant party, and these so-called concessions were matters pending before Congress, all of which were simply efforts to uphold the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln did not attempt to deny that the concessions referred to were right, but gives his refusal to entertain them in these words: "Whatever I might think of the merits of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the government itself and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico."

CHAPTER III.

THE STATE CONVENTION—VARIANCE OF OPINION ON SECESSION—ADOPTION OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY FORCES—CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES IN ALABAMA—SOME OF ALABAMA'S DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

I HAVE made quite a wide digression and have devoted considerable space to the endeavor to reproduce the sentiments prevailing among the most intellectual and patriotic leaders of the Northern States of the Union on the subject of State rights up to the very outbreak of hostilities.

In obedience to the act of the legislature, on December 6th, Governor Moore issued the proclamation ordering an election to be held on December 24th. The convention met on January 7, 1861, in the hall of representatives at Montgomery. Of the 100 men composing this body, many afterward proved their devotion to their State on the battlefield and in legislative halls, and some of them now hold high posts of honor in the reconstructed Union.

The Rev. Basil Manly, ex-president of the State university, opened the proceedings with a touching and eloquent prayer:

Almighty Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth; King eternal, immortal, invisible; the only wise God! We adore Thee, for Thou art God, and besides Thee there is none else; our Fathers' God and our God! We thank Thee that Thou hast made us *men*, endowed with reason, conscience and speech; capable of knowing, loving and serving Thee! We thank Thee for Thy Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Redeemer! We thank Thee for Thy word of truth, our guide to eternal life. We thank Thee for civil government, ruling in Thy fear;

and we especially thank Thee that Thou didst reserve this fair portion of the earth so long undiscovered, unpoluted with the wars and the crimes of the old world, that Thou mightest here establish a free government and a pure religion. We thank Thee that Thou hast allotted us our heritage here, and hast brought us upon it at such a time as this. We thank Thee for all the hallowed memories connected with the establishment of the independence of Colonies, and their sovereignty as States, and with the formation and maintenance of our government, which we had devoutly hoped might last, unperverted and incorruptible, as long as the sun and moon endure.

Oh, our Father, we have striven as an integral part of this great Republic, faithfully to keep our solemn covenants in the Constitution of our country; and our conscience doth not accuse us of having failed to sustain our part in the civil compact. Lord of all the families of the earth, we appeal to Thee to protect us in the land Thou hast given us, the Institution Thou hast established, the rights Thou hast bestowed. And now, in our troubles, besetting us like great waters round about, we, Thy dependent children, humbly entreat Thy fatherly notice and care. Grant to Thy servants now assembled, as the direct representatives of the people of this State, all needful grace and wisdom for their peculiar and great responsibilities at this momentous crisis. Give them a clear perception of their duties as the embodiment of the people; impart to them an enlightened, mature and sanctified judgment in forming every conclusion; a steady, Heaven-directed purpose and will in attaining every right end. Save them from the disturbing influences of error, of passion, prejudice and timidity; from divided and conflicting counsels; give them one mind, and one way and let that be the mind of Christ. If Thou seest them ready to go wrong, interpose Thy heavenly guidance and restraint. If slow and reluctant to execute what duty and safety require, quicken and urge them forward. Let patient inquiry and candor pervade every discussion; let calm, comprehensive and sober wisdom shape every measure and direct every vote; let all things be done in Thy fear and with a just regard to their whole duty toward God and toward man. Preserve them in health, in purity, in peace; and cause that their session may promote the maintenance of equal rights, of civil

freedom and good government; may promote the welfare of man, and the glory of Thy name. We ask all through Jesus Christ our Lord: Amen.

The delegates differed widely in their views as to the manner of procedure. Some were elected upon a platform, hereinafter quoted, which averred that it was the first duty "to use all honorable exertions to secure our rights in the Union." These had every reason to believe that they represented the majority of the people of the State. Others were sent instructed to secede at once; and these were found to make a majority of barely one. The whole course of the convention furnished a grand and glorious example of the dignity, moderation and self-sacrifice befitting the lofty patriotism of men whose whole souls were loyally devoted to their beloved State. With perhaps one exception, there was no harsh criticism, no impugning the motives nor questioning the patriotism of those differing on subjects of vital importance.

While opposing the ordinance for the immediate withdrawal of Alabama from the Union, one of the most distinguished of Alabama's sons but voiced the sentiments of the minority when he said:

I will not at this time express any argument of opposition I may entertain toward the ordinance of secession. . . . I meet here a positive, enlightened and unflinching majority. I have respect for them, and I despair of being able to move them. In times like these, when neighboring States are withdrawing, one by one, from the Union, I cannot get my consent to utter a phrase which might be calculated, in the slightest degree, to widen the breaches at home. My opposition to the ordinance of secession will be sufficiently indicated by my vote; that vote will be recorded in the book; that book will take up its march for posterity; and the day is not yet come that is to decide on which part of the page of that book will be written the glory or the shame of this day.

It is important to the State that you of the majority should be right, and that I should be wrong. However much personal gratification I might feel hereafter in finding that I was right on this great question and that you were wrong, that gratification would, indeed, be to me a poor consolation in the midst of a ruined and desolated country. Therefore, as the passage of the ordinance of secession is the act by which the destiny of Alabama is to be controlled, I trust that you are right and that I am wrong. I trust that God has inspired you with His wisdom, and that, under the influence of this ordinance, the State of Alabama may rise to the highest pinnacle of national grandeur.

To show, sir, that the declarations I now make are not forced by the exigencies of this hour, I read one of the resolutions from the platform upon which I was elected to this convention: "Resolved, That we hold it to be our duty, *first*, to use all honorable exertions to *secure* our rights *in* the Union, and if we should fail in this, we *will maintain* our rights *out of the Union*; for, as citizens of Alabama, we owe our allegiance first to the State; and we will support her in whatever course she may adopt."

Thus, Mr. President, you will observe that the course I now take is the result of the greatest deliberation, having been matured before I was a candidate for a seat in this convention; and there is a perfect understanding on this subject between me and my constituents. It but remains for me to add, that when your ordinance passes through the solemn forms of legislative deliberation, and receives the sanction of this body, I shall recognize it as the supreme law of the land; my scruples will fall to the ground; and that devotion, which I have heretofore, through the whole course of my public life, given to the Union of the States, shall be concentrated in my allegiance to the State of Alabama.

Another said: "I have opposed secession as long as opposition was of any avail. Now that the ordinance will pass, as a patriot, I feel bound to take the side of my native State in any contest which might grow out of it. I will vote against the ordinance."

On the 11th of January, the secession of Alabama from

the Federal Union was accomplished. I give the full text of the act:

An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

Whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, preceded by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; therefore,

Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn from the Union known as "the United States of America," and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

Be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That all the powers over the territory of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby withdrawn from said government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

Be it resolved by the people of Alabama in convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri be, and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama by their delegates in convention on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, at the city of Montgomery in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing con-

certed and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the president of this convention be, and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith, a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolution to the governors of the several States named in said resolutions.

Done by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled at Montgomery, on this, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1861.

During December and January, Governor Moore had taken possession of Forts Morgan and Gaines and the arsenal at Mount Vernon. The forts were strongly garrisoned; and when the ordinance of secession was passed, the State was full of volunteers, busily drilling and preparing for hostilities.

Col. Tennent Lomax commanded the Second regiment of Alabama militia, which had been organized soon after the John Brown raid, and his were the first troops of Alabama to take position in preparing for the great struggle. After two months this regiment was disbanded and Colonel Lomax was put in command of the Third Alabama.

By October 7, 1861, the State had furnished fully 27,000 men to the Confederate cause, many of them being mere boys, and most of them drawn from the very flower of the land. There were sixty Alabama regiments of infantry, thirteen of cavalry, six battalions and twenty batteries, besides many companies from Alabama consolidated with those from other States in Confederate regiments, five of these being cavalry. Many of the regiments were commanded by veterans of the Mexican war, and some were led by officers fresh from West Point. Before the close of 1863, nearly 9,000 of these soldiers had been killed or had died of wounds, camp diseases and exposure.

Alabama, which was the cradle of the Confederacy,

was also its grave; for on her soil was fought, at Fort Tyler, April 16, 1865, the last bloody conflict of the war.

Early in 1862, Tennessee being in the possession of the Federals, the northern counties of Alabama were harassed by continuous raids. In April, Huntsville was occupied by General Mitchel and Colonel Turchin. Indignities of all kinds were heaped upon the defenseless citizens, until General Mitchel was replaced by a more humane and generous commander in the person of General Buell. The Federals were driven back for a time by Bragg's advance into Kentucky, but they soon returned. In the fall of 1862, a spirited fight, principally with artillery, took place at Little Bear creek, near Tusculumbia, between General Sweeny and General Roddey, and the invaders were driven back to Corinth. Later on, Roddey's troops handsomely engaged the Federals at Barton Station, and again drove them back. In April, 1863, Forrest and Roddey fought Dodge's column at Brown's Ferry and repulsed him; but the Federal leader on his retreat destroyed everything within reach and left the beautiful valley a scene of utter desolation.

Leaving Roddey in possession of Brown's Ferry, Forrest started in pursuit of Streight, who was advancing on Rome. Then followed one of the most thrilling and brilliant campaigns of the war. The Federals were overtaken in the lower part of Morgan county, and after a desperate fight of three hours, were driven back into Blount county with a heavy loss of men and baggage. The pursuit was continued and the retreat of the Federals became a rout. They made several desperate stands but were unable to rally their demoralized columns. On, through Blount and Etowah counties, rushed pursuers and pursued, scarcely stopping for food or rest until on May 2d, they rested for the night near Turkeytown, Cherokee county. Forrest, who had only 500 men, by his skillful maneuvers so magnified the appearance of his forces as to secure the surrender of Streight's whole com-

mand, numbering 1,466, besides a detachment of 230 men on their way to destroy Rome.

In January, 1864, the condition in northern Alabama was such as to evoke an appeal to the war department by the congressional delegation of the State. It is here quoted in full:

The undersigned, senators and representatives from the State of Alabama, respectfully invite the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War to the consideration of a few suggestions relative to the present condition of North Alabama, and the necessity of permanently holding the south side of the Tennessee river in that State.

You are aware that the enemy now claim and hold all the country in said State north of said river; that river, running through the entire width of the State from east to west, is both deep and wide, difficult to be crossed by an enemy, and is now the dividing line between us and our foes. Brigadier-General Roddey, with his command, is guarding a portion of the south side of the river; but to enable him to do so more effectually, and to protect the country from the enemy at Corinth, Miss., and also to draw supplies for our army from Middle Tennessee, which he is expected to do, he will require a much larger force than he now has under his command. A glance at the map of the country will satisfy any one that if the raiding parties of the enemy be permitted to cross the river, there is no natural barrier to prevent him from sweeping as low down the country as the Alabama river, penetrating that region of the State in which are located the mining and manufacturing establishments now getting into successful operation, and which it is believed are and will continue to be of great benefit to our cause.

To protect our people against such calamity as would result from the incursions of the enemy, we deem it of the utmost importance that General Roddey's command be retained in its present locality, and that he be permitted to increase his force from the adjacent country and from the region within the line of the enemy, and that he have returned to his brigade five companies of Alabama troops now under the command of Major-General Forrest. These companies were all raised by General Roddey, mostly within the enemy's lines and who entered

the service expecting to continue under his command. They are very anxious to be restored to General Roddey's brigade, and we understand that General Forrest would not object to such restoration. These five companies are commanded respectively by Captains Steele, Moore, Barr, Warren and Hansell. From these sources we think that General Roddey will strengthen his command sufficiently to protect our people against the raids of the enemy, coming either across the Tennessee river or from the direction of Corinth. We think he will also be enabled to draw supplies of bacon, beef, cattle, hogs, grain, and leather from Middle Tennessee, in larger quantities than heretofore, though he has already drawn much in that way. Besides this, his position is such that should opportunity offer he could fall upon the enemy's communication with Chattanooga and do him serious damage.

Again, should the enemy be permitted to take possession of the country south of the Tennessee river, he will not find it difficult to extend his line to the Warrior and perhaps to the Alabama river, without meeting with serious opposition, but would, on the contrary, receive great encouragement in the mountain region in our State, where there is unfortunately in some parts a disaffected population.

In view of what is above set forth, we hope the Honorable Secretary of War will permit the necessary increase of General Roddey's force. We believe that by so doing the interest of the whole country would be greatly advanced.

THOS. J. FOSTER,
R. JEMISON, JR.,
W. R. SMITH,

JOHN P. RALLS,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

The northern counties, being subjected to incessant raids, were the scenes of continuous bloodshed, and side by side were to be witnessed acts of the most wanton brutality and of unexampled heroism and daring. Churches, colleges and libraries, as well as private dwellings, were ransacked and destroyed. Guntersville, Marshall county, was shelled several times without warning and was finally burned.

In Claysville, on the night of March 8, 1864, Federals were quartered in three houses. Capt. H. F. Smith, of

Jackson, with 65 men, crossed the river at Gunter's landing, cut off the pickets, and forced the surrender of 66 men with a large supply of stores and provisions.

In May, 1864, Colonel Patterson, of Morgan county, assisted by Stewart's battalion of 500 men, attacked the Federal stockade and garrison at Madison Station, took 80 prisoners and a large quantity of provisions, and conveyed them across the river in the face of the enemy. The garrison numbered 400; Patterson's loss was 7 killed and wounded.

In July, 1864, General Rousseau made a raid into the central part of the State and was gallantly opposed by the State reserves, composed principally of very young men.

Athens was occupied by a large force of Federals, and Limestone county was suffering under the odious rule of Colonel Turchin. September 23d, General Forrest arrived before Athens with 3,000 men and was joined by General Roddey's forces, about 1,500 strong. He captured the horses and cantonments of the enemy, driving the men into the fort; and, deploying his men so as to make them appear as at least 10,000, he demanded of Colonel Campbell an unconditional surrender. He secured the fortress with 1,400 prisoners and defeated a detachment which had come to their relief, destroyed the Federal posts in the vicinity, and on the 25th, took Sulphur Trestle, capturing 820 men, 350 horses, 2 pieces of artillery and 20 loaded wagons.

The city of Mobile was the most important in Alabama, and had been at the beginning of the conflict put in a state of defense. Three strong lines of works surrounded the city, and so well planned were the fortifications that it was one of the best fortified cities of the South, and was the last to fall into the hands of the enemy. Below the city the water approaches were protected by batteries Huger and Tracy; rows of piles obstructed the channel and torpedoes were placed in dif-

ferent parts of the bay. Seven miles from the city, a line of defenses known as Spanish Fort protected the bay shore and Forts Gaines and Morgan stood at the entrance of the bay, four miles apart, the former under the command of Colonel Anderson and the latter under General Page. The ram Tennessee and the gunboats Gaines, Morgan, Selma and others contributed to the defenses.

Early in 1864, Farragut arrived off Mobile bay. The campaign against Mobile was planned to consist of an attack by water to be supported by an attack by land forces under General Banks.

It was impossible on account of Federal reverses in the Red River campaign to carry out these arrangements immediately. General Canby was placed in command of the West Mississippi division in May, 1864, but was obliged to send a large portion of his force to the defense of Washington, and the attack on Mobile was postponed.

On August 2, 1864, Gen. Gordon Granger, United States army, arrived off Santa Rosa island with 1,500 men, proceeded to Dauphin island, and landed in spite of the resistance made by the fort guns and the gunboats.

At 6 o'clock, August 5th, fourteen vessels, with the Tecumseh in the lead, steamed toward Fort Morgan. The Tecumseh struck a torpedo and sank, but her place was filled by Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. This was engaged by the Tennessee, and a most desperate conflict ensued, until the ram was disabled and obliged to strike her colors. The Selma was captured, but the Morgan and Gaines escaped. Fort Gaines, shelled by the monitors on one side, and Granger's forces on the other, was compelled to surrender. Then followed the siege of Fort Morgan. Fire within the fort compelled the garrison to sacrifice most of their ammunition, and the interior of the fort was a mass of smouldering ruins in which lay the bodies of many of its brave defenders, when it was surrendered by General Page, August 23, 1864.

The Federal fleet now had control of the bay; and had

the enemy known the real weakness of the garrison of Mobile, the reduction of the city would have been a matter of days rather than of months. Early in January, 1865, the Federal army went into camp at Barrancas, near the mouth of Pensacola bay. Fort Gaines was strongly garrisoned by them, and reinforcements continued to pour in to the ranks of the invaders on Dauphin island and at Barrancas.

By March, Canby's army amounted to 45,000 men. General Maury had about 9,000 men. His headquarters were at Blakely, about three miles from Spanish Fort, and General Gibson was in command of the fort.

To divert attention from their movements against Mobile, concerted attacks were to be made on the interior cities by Steele's column from the south and Wilson's from north Alabama.

Maury's cavalry was kept busy skirmishing in the direction taken by Steele's column, thus weakening the forces at Mobile. The advance was commenced March 17th, and was contested inch by inch, and the defenders were assisted by the natural obstructions found in the swampy roads, rendered almost impassable by incessant rains. March 27th, the siege of Spanish Fort commenced. The garrison comprised troops from Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas and North Carolina, and the Alabama reserves under General Thomas. The latter were afterward relieved by Holtzclaw's brigade. The siege was most stubbornly contested. Day by day the enemy drew nearer, and gradually succeeded in getting siege-guns within range of the forts, while the garrison were continually fighting and repairing the breaches made in the walls. General Gibson described their life as "fighting all day and digging all night." They found it impossible to procure the labor and implements needed, and their force was daily growing less. In spite of this they made several brilliant sorties and inflicted terrible damage on the enemy.

April 8th, after a siege of thirteen days, a general bombardment was commenced, the besiegers having advanced steadily in spite of the heroic resistance of the garrison, whose lines were becoming painfully thin. Finally, after 300 yards of the left line had been broken and 350 prisoners taken, it was decided to evacuate the fort. Lieutenants Clark and Holtzclaw, with desperate bravery, held the enemy in check while the garrison evacuated the fort. The first was killed, the second dangerously wounded.

Many of the soldiers marched through the mire to Fort Blakely and some to Mobile. The siege of Blakely was then progressing, and though the fort was defended with the most desperate valor, the brave garrison were finally compelled to yield after a hand-to-hand encounter with overwhelming numbers. General Maury, with about 4,500 men, retired to Meridian, and the Federals entered Mobile without further opposition.

While these operations were going on in south Alabama. General Wilson was on his famous raid from Gravelly Springs, Lauderdale county, to Selma. He had three divisions, commanded, respectively, by Generals McCook, Long and Upton. These three divisions were sent by different routes, meeting at the ford of the Black Warrior. They destroyed much valuable property and were opposed at various points by Roddey's and Crossland's brigades under Gen. Dan Adams, and by Forrest's troops, but nowhere could troops be massed in sufficient force to repulse the invaders. Selma, the most important depot of the Southwest, containing an arsenal and foundry, was besieged and taken, and given over to plunder, under orders to destroy everything which could benefit the Confederate cause. General Wilson proceeded to Montgomery, which he occupied April 12th, and then resumed his march into Georgia.

Meanwhile General Croxton marched toward Tuscaloosa, and twenty miles above the city was attacked by

Gen. W. H. Jackson's division. Evading this force by a feint, he proceeded to Northport; crossing the bridge over the Black Warrior, he surprised the guard, captured the artillery and took possession of the town, destroyed the foundries and factories, the university, public works and stores, and remained there until April 5th. He then proceeded toward Eutaw. His progress was checked by a serious encounter with Gen. Wirt Adams, and only the firmness of the Second Michigan cavalry saved Croxton from overwhelming defeat. He remained near Northport for a few days and proceeded eastward.

April 16th, General Lagrange, who had been sent to reinforce Croxton, reached the vicinity of West Point with 3,000 men. A defense called Fort Tyler, manned by about 104 youths and convalescents, had been erected on the edge of Chambers county and confronted the enemy, whose whole force was directed against it. It was commanded by General Tyler, who resolved to defend it to the bitter end. He was killed, his successor, Captain Gonzalez, was mortally wounded, and then the command devolved upon Captain Parhan, who displayed the same invincible courage; but at last the overwhelming numbers of the enemy enabled them to scale the walls and throng into the little fortress, which was captured, and the Confederate flag torn from its last stronghold in the South. This was the last conflict of the war east of the Mississippi, with the exception of one of the same date at Columbus, Ga. Croxton's forces moved on toward Newnan, Ga.; but on the 26th, while they were crossing the river, a white flag appeared on the opposite bank, where the news awaited them of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln.

Many citizens of Alabama not mentioned on the rolls of the State troops made their names illustrious by chivalrous and daring deeds. Among the noble young heroes who laid down their lives for the cause of the

South were John Pelham, John Herbert Kelly and John Gregg.

Colonel Pelham was a native of Calhoun county, Alabama, and was in the graduating class at West Point when the war broke out. Late in April, 1861, he returned home and reported at once for duty at Montgomery. He was commissioned as first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army and ordered to take charge of the ordnance at Lynchburg, Va. He was assigned as drill-master to Albertus' battery at Winchester, and his skill and daring in the handling of the guns at once attracted the attention of his superiors. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart intrusted him with the organization of a battery of horse artillery which he raised in Alabama, Virginia and Maryland. The men from Alabama were commanded by Lieut. William McGregor, a gallant and skillful officer. Pelham fought with great distinction at Williamsburg, First Cold Harbor, Second Bull Run, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown and Fredericksburg, everywhere eliciting the unstinted admiration and warmest commendation of his commanding officers. His splendid daring at Fredericksburg drew from General Lee, who, in his report, calls him "the gallant Pelham," the remark: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." He rapidly passed through the different grades by promotion, and his commission as lieutenant-colonel was issued a few days before his death, which occurred at Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863, while gallantly leading a wavering regiment, as he said, "Forward to victory and glory!" Pelham was a good scholar, a splendid horseman, and a magnificent athlete. He was very tall, of light but sinewy build, and so youthful looking that strangers gazed with astonishment upon the hero of almost fabulous renown. He was modest, courteous and refined, of unblemished character and undaunted courage; and his death was considered an irreparable loss to the army.

Gen. John Herbert Kelly, though two years younger, was a classmate and friend of Pelham, and like him left the academy within a short time of his graduation, and offered his services to the Confederacy. He was appointed second lieutenant and sent to Fort Morgan. He soon after went with General Hardee into Missouri, was commissioned major and placed in command of an Arkansas battalion; after the battle of Shiloh, where he fought bravely, he was made colonel of the Eighth Arkansas regiment. He fought gallantly at Perryville and at Murfreesboro, where he was wounded. At Chickamauga he commanded a brigade and won high commendation on account of his skill and valor. He took part in the Sequatchie raid, and after its termination was recommended by General Wheeler as one of four officers he was authorized to select for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He was killed while leading a charge at Franklin, Tenn., August 20, 1864, deeply regretted by his comrades, who loved and admired him for his many noble qualities.

Gen. John Gregg, although a native of Alabama, entered the service from Texas, his adopted State, as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Texas. He was captured at Fort Donelson, and when exchanged, was assigned to the command of a brigade and was soon after made brigadier-general, in which position he was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. He was killed while leading Field's division in the desperate assault upon the Federal lines, near Richmond, October 7, 1864. Professor Tutwiler, the distinguished teacher of Alabama, said of him: "Of the many noble young men who perished in our cause, none gave greater promise of distinction and usefulness to his country than John Gregg."

Admiral Raphael Semmes was another citizen of Alabama who made for himself a brilliant and unique record. He was born in Maryland and was educated at the United States naval academy. He became a resident of Alabama in 1842, and during the war with Mexico was flag

lieutenant of Commodore Conner's flagship. He was placed in command of the *Somers*, employed in blockading Vera Cruz. When Alabama seceded, he resigned his commission in the United States navy, was at once commissioned naval commander of the Confederate service, and was sent to New York to purchase stores of war. He cruised six months with a small vessel called the *Sumter*, capturing 17 merchant vessels, but was finally blockaded at Gibraltar, and being unable to get coal, returned on an English vessel. He was put in command of the *Alabama*, and began his famous second cruise, during which he is said to have captured 50 merchant vessels. He fought and sunk the Federal steamer *Hatteras*, taking her crew to Jamaica, where they were paroled. Having dropped anchor in the port of Cherbourg, France, he was blockaded by the *Kearsarge*, which he challenged and fought, the action terminating disastrously for the *Alabama*, which sank just after striking her colors. Semmes and 40 of the crew were rescued by an English gentleman and taken to England, where a number of British officers presented him with a sword to replace the one he had thrown into the sea. Returning to America, he reached Richmond in January, 1865, and was assigned to the command of the James river fleet, consisting of 3 ironclads and 5 wooden steamers, which guarded the water approach to the city. On the evacuation of Richmond, he blew up his vessels, organized his marines into a brigade and proceeded to join the Confederate forces at Greensboro. After the surrender of Johnston's army, he returned quietly to Mobile, but was seized by order of the United States navy, taken to Washington and imprisoned, but after four months was released by the President's proclamation.

Col. Melancthon Smith entered the service of the State of Alabama as a captain of light artillery, July 1, 1861. His military education at West Point rendered him very efficient, and at the recommendation of his superior officers he was made major in August, 1862. Later on,

he was promoted to colonel. He was chief of artillery in Hardee's, and afterward Cheatham's corps. He served in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the battles of the Atlanta campaign and the subsequent campaign in north Alabama and middle Tennessee. After the war he settled in Mobile and engaged in journalism.

Appropriate in this connection is the following joint resolution of the Confederate States Congress, approved February 15, 1864:

Joint resolution of thanks to the soldiers from the State of Alabama who have re-enlisted for the war:

Whereas, In addition to the various brigades and regiments of veteran troops from the State of Alabama, to whom Congress has heretofore given evidence of grateful appreciation by a vote of thanks for re-enlisting for the war, other brigades and regiments are nobly coming to the rescue of their imperiled country by such re-enlistments, thus furnishing evidence that the citizen soldiery from that State have determined never to abandon the struggle in which we are engaged until our independence shall have been achieved: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, alike to the gallant soldiers from the State of Alabama, who, in the first instance, enlisted for the war, and for those who, notwithstanding the toils and hardships of many a weary march and perils of many hard fought battles, have voluntarily come forward and offered their labors and lives.

Resolved, That such noble examples of heroism and self-sacrifice will ever be remembered by a grateful country, and should stimulate all those who remain at home to redouble their exertions to provide not only for the comfort and efficiency of those patriotic warriors, but for their families and loved ones whom they have left behind.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ALABAMA INFANTRY REGIMENTS—BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH ORGANIZATION—THEIR SERVICE AS SHOWN BY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

THE First Alabama infantry was the first in Alabama to enlist for one year, the first to re-enlist, and has the distinction of having served, though several times reorganized, from the beginning to the end of the conflict. Enlisting in March, 1861, it assembled at Pensacola and immediately began the hardest of work—in preparing for defense. It was assigned to the batteries and soon earned the title, "Bragg's best artillerists." Col. Henry D. Clayton served during the year 1861; at the end of one year the regiment reorganized under Col. Isaiah G. W. Steedman. It took part in the battle of Santa Rosa, and was in the bombardment of Pensacola, where it earned high renown. Ordered to Memphis, March, 1862, it saw constant service until at Island No. 10, where a large part of the regiment was captured; the remainder were in the battle of Corinth.

In September the Island No. 10 prisoners were exchanged and the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson, where most of them were again captured. The enlisted men, 610 strong, were exchanged, and under command of the officers who escaped capture, fought at New Hope and Kenesaw, where a brilliant record was made; Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Averasboro, and Bentonville. The regiment was greatly distinguished, suffering many losses in these battles, including Major Knox, the commander, who fell while leading his troops in the battle of Franklin.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(460) Report of General Anderson of battle of Santa Rosa, October 8, 1861. (492) General Bragg's report of bombardment of Pensacola, November 22-23, 1861, says: "Col. H. D. Clayton, First regiment of Alabama volunteers, whose entire regiment served both days at the batteries, has received the just commendation of the general. This gallant regiment has toiled for nearly ten months in the construction and garnishment of the works they almost despaired of using. Having been the first on the ground, much the largest portion of the labor fell to their lot. When least expected, the opportunity has been offered to test their skill, and most nobly have they availed themselves of it." (784) General Bragg calls it "a well-instructed body of artillery." (819) In Gen. Sam Jones' brigade, Bragg's army, February 1, 1862. (838) General Jones, Pensacola, March 5, 1862, says: "First Alabama leaves for Memphis this evening."

Vol. VII—(915) Ordered to Fort Pillow under command of General Withers. Memorandum of General Beauregard, March 3, 1862.

Vol. VIII—(129) Colonel Steedman's First Alabama regiment rendered gallant and efficient service on the 17th of March, 1862.—Report of Gen. J. P. McCown. (161) Commended in report of Capt. E. W. Rucker, regarding Madrid Bend and Island No. 10. (174-175) Report of Col. I. G. W. Steedman, Island No. 10: "Lieutenants Owens and Sanford acted gallantly as men could act." Lieutenant Clark killed, 5 men wounded. (778) "I sent you the First Alabama regiment two days ago; they are Bragg's best artillerists."—Gen. Leonidas Polk, March 13th.

Vol. XV—(276-277) Report of Gen. Frank Gardner, Port Hudson, March 14, 1863: "Battery served by 4 companies of Colonel Steedman's regiment; the other companies posted as sharpshooters. Gallant conduct of men at batteries deserving of highest praise." (278) One officer wounded, Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863. (841) Aggregate present for duty 312—report of Gen. Wm. N. R. Beall, Port Hudson, October 22, 1862. (1033) Heavy artillery, Colonel Steedman commanding, March 31, 1863. (1062) Heavy artillery, Lieut.-Col. M. B. Locke commanding.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(600) Abstract from statement of

troops at and about Grenada, Miss., June 14, 1862. Aggregate 169, commanded by General Villepigue. (661) Aggregate 193, with General Van Dorn at Vicksburg, July, 1862. (726) "Steedman's regiment at Port Hudson."—General Ruggles' letter to Van Dorn, October 11, 1862. (815) With General Pemberton in Mississippi, December, 1862.

No. 38—(613) In heavy artillery brigade, department of Mississippi, General Pemberton. (707) Same assignment, April 20, 1863, Col. I. G. W. Steedman.

No. 41—(36-37) Report of Lieut.-Col. M. B. Locke of operations near Port Hudson, May 17, 1863: "Capt. J. G. Stubbs, Company C, held the enemy in check until nearly surrounded." Captain Pruett and Lieutenant Creggies mentioned. One man wounded. (143) Paroled at Port Hudson, July, 1863. (144) Lieut. Thomas Frank killed at siege of Port Hudson. (147) Killed 2, wounded 2. Casualties in General Beall's brigade up to June 1, 1863. (156) Killed 2, wounded 8. Report of Colonel Steedman, operations May 25th to July 7th, Port Hudson. (157) Report of Colonel Steedman, May 26th, mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Locke. (161) Report of Colonel Steedman, June 10th, mentions Capt. J. F. Whitfield and James D. Meadows, also Maj. Samuel L. Knox. (156-163) Reports of Colonel Steedman, June 29th, Major Knox commanding. (163) April 20th, Colonel Steedman says: "The fine discipline and buoyant spirits of the regiment were conspicuous during the entire siege. In their exposed position they were assaulted incessantly, almost every day and night, but never successfully." (166) Mentioned in Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wingfield's report. (551) Report of Gen. Wm. Dwight, U. S. A., before Port Hudson, says: "First Alabama is 500 strong."

No. 42—(18) Letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Locke, commanding, May 25, 1863. (104) Letter of Capt. J. P. Jones, Port Hudson, July 5th, states: "First Alabama 585 strong." (431) Letter of Gen. Dabney H. Maury, Mobile, November 21st, speaks of expected arrival of First Alabama.

No. 56—(630) Ordered to Meridian, Miss., November 4, 1863.

No. 58—(563) Asked for by General Maury, January 15, 1864. (583) January 20, 1864, aggregate, 745. (703) General Maury asks General Polk, February 10th: "Please send me Colonel Steedman's regiment to serve as heavy

artillery." (734) "I shall send you the First Alabama regiment, General."—Polk to Maury, February 13th. (769) "First Alabama has arrived."—Maury to Polk, February 19th.

No. 59—(861) Major Knox commanding, with troops in district of the Gulf, April 30, 1864.

No. 65—(425) Mentioned by General Ashboth, U. S. A., affair at Bayou Grand, August 7, 1864. Spoken of as First Alabama artillery, number 400.

No. 66—(89) General Ashboth, U. S. A., Barrancas, May 9, 1864, says: "First Alabama infantry is at Pollard."

No. 74—(646) In General Cantey's division, Second brigade, army of Mississippi, July 10, 1864. (653) Walthall's division, June 30th, Major Knox commanding. (660) Same assignment. (665) In Quarles' brigade, General Walthall's division, Stewart's corps, army of Tennessee, July 31st. (671) Assignment as above, August 31, 1864. (894) Gen. D. H. Reynolds, of Walthall's division, in front of Atlanta, July 19th, says: "Major Knox arrived with his regiment." (923) General Walthall, September 3d, says: "Major Knox in command of the First Alabama regiment, a fine officer and veteran regiment, reports that the enemy came within 30 yards of his lines at almost all points," battle of Kenesaw, June 27th.

No. 74—(930) Gen. William A. Quarles, writing July 1, 1864, of the same operations, says: "To the First Alabama is due the whole credit of the most brilliant affair it has ever been my fortune to witness. I respectfully and most earnestly recommend the promotion of Major Knox. He has exhibited his capacity for higher rank on the field where commissions are most worthily won." (932) August 6th, General Quarles says: "Colonel (Major) Knox, of the First Alabama, well known as one of the most promising officers in the army, was severely and dangerously wounded in the early part of the action. It is praise enough of him to say that up to the time of his fall he sustained his former reputation." (933) "And to Lieutenant Neal, acting assistant-surgeon, First Alabama, I am much indebted for the zeal and promptness of [his] conduct." (934) Major Knox in report of same operations says: "We captured 18 prisoners, one of them Captain Wakefield, of the Fifty-third Indiana. We lost 1 sergeant killed and 5 privates wounded." (937) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Reynolds in his report of same.

No. 78—(855) September 20, 1864, same assignment, regiment commanded by Maj. Samuel L. Knox; inspection report gives Acting Lieut.-Col. Richard Williams.

Vol. XCIII—(666) Same assignment in army of Tennessee, Gen. S. D. Lee; Lieut. Charles M. McRae commanding regiment December 20, 1864. (685) Maj. S. L. Knox wounded and captured at Franklin. (725) Colors of First Alabama among others lost, color-bearers either killed or captured at Franklin.—General Walthall's report of battle.

Vol. XCVIII—(1063) Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as constituted after April 9, 1865 (consolidated with Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama), under Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.

Vol. C—(735) Quarles' brigade with Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, commanded by Capt. Benjamin H. Screws, March 31, 1865. (773) Assignment as above.

THE SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Second Alabama, under Col. Harry Maury, formed the garrison of Fort Morgan until the spring of 1862; besides serving as infantry it was thoroughly drilled as heavy artillery and manned the guns of the fort. It also served at Fort Pillow, and at the end of a year's service it disbanded, the officers and men joining other organizations.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(819) Army of Mobile, Gen. J. M. Withers; department of Alabama and West Florida, General Bragg, February 1, 1862.

Vol. VII—(915) Ordered to proceed to Fort Pillow under the command of General Withers. Memorandum of General Beauregard, at Jackson, Tenn., March 3, 1863.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(267) E. J. Allen, U. S. A., March 29, 1862, said: "Second Alabama infantry, 1,050 men, was 3 miles from Yorktown on the road to Hampton." (Error; probably Third.)

No. 66—(111) General Ashboth, U. S. A., at Barrancas, June 3, 1864, says: "At Pollard are only 5 companies of the Second Alabama infantry." (Error.)

THE THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

Col. Jones M. Withers organized the Third Alabama at

Montgomery in April, 1861, and it was immediately dispatched to Virginia.

Colonel Withers was very early promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and Tennent Lomax succeeded him as colonel of the regiment. It won great honor in the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Winchester, Cedar Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Second Cold Harbor, Early's advance on Washington, the battles around Richmond, Petersburg and Appomattox. Colonels Lomax and B. B. Johnson were among the killed at Seven Pines. The regiment lost 207 killed, wounded and missing at the bloody battle of Malvern Hill.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IX—(59) Mentioned by General Huger, Norfolk, Va., March 8, 1862. (431) General Huger, Suffolk, Va., February 13, 1862, says: "I have ordered 1,000 men, Third Alabama, to Suffolk."

Vol. XI, Part 1—(774) "The force opposed to us was the Third Alabama, 1,000 strong." Francis C. Barlow, New York volunteers, Fair Oaks Station, Va., June 2, 1862. (785) Col. Paul Frank, Fifty-second N. Y. infantry, says in report of battle of Fair Oaks: "Part of the right wing of the Third Alabama had broken the right of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania." (786) "The colonel and several line officers of the Third Alabama were killed." (790) Mentioned by Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, Seven Days' battles. (505) 37 killed, 170 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (625-627) Mentioned in report of Gen. D. H. Hill. (630-632) Gen. R. E. Rodes' report. (633) Casualties, June 27th, 2 killed, 14 wounded; July 1st, 37 killed, 163 wounded. (634) Mentioned in Col. J. B. Gordon's report. (635) Casualties as above, Malvern Hill. (636) Mentioned by Col. J. B. Gordon. (975-976) Casualties as above.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(435) Gen. Benjamin Huger, April 10, 1862, says that it is one of the best regiments. (650) Lieut.-Col. C. A. Battle in command, July 23, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) Assigned as above. (1021) General Hill in his report of operations, July 23d–September 27th, indorses General Rodes' report of Maryland campaign where he said that with the Fifth and Sixth, "the Third, commanded by Colonel Battle, deserve special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight." (1024) Same report, further mention. (1035–1038) General Rodes' report of the battles of Boonesboro and Sharpsburg commends the regiment and its leader, Colonel Battle.

Vol. XXI—(541) Rodes' brigade, Stonewall Jackson's corps (Lee's roster), July 3, 1862. (560) 1 killed, 2 wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. (1073) Assignment as above, December 20, 1862.

No. 39—(792) Assignment as above. Capt. M. F. Bonham in command. Chancellorsville campaign, May, 1863. (807) 17 killed, 121 wounded, battle of Chancellorsville. (943) Mentioned in General Rodes' report of Chancellorsville campaign. (948) 15 killed, 128 wounded at Chancellorsville. (949) General Rodes in report says: "The Third Alabama regiment captured and have in their possession two stand of Federal artillery colors." (950–953) Several mentions in Colonel O'Neal's report; he says: "The Third Alabama, under the command of Cpts. M. F. Bonham, John W. Chester and Watkins Phelan (and other regiments), though passing through a dense and tangled forest for a mile, all the regiments moved in a regular, unbroken line, the officers exhibiting the greatest coolness and daring, cheering on their men by both voice and example. Capt. Watkins Phelan was wounded in this charge. He, with Captain Bonham, who commanded the regiment, and Captain Chester, commanding the right wing of the Third Alabama, acted most gallantly. Each regiment did its whole duty. I am also greatly indebted to Adjts. A. H. Pickett and Samuel H. Moore, of the Third and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, who acted as aides, for valuable services in fearlessly carrying and delivering orders." (954) Mentioned also in Col. J. M. Hall's report. (955–957) Report of Col. M. F. Bonham, commanding regiment. (959, 960, 961, 976) Mentioned in reports of Colonel Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama, of Colonel Pickens, Twelfth Alabama, and of Gen. A. H. Colquitt. (1052) Confederate roll of honor, battle of Chancellorsville, Third regiment

of infantry of Alabama: Sergt. Walter Ransom, Company C; Sergt. George H. Ellison, Company E; Corp. H. H. Hardy, Company G; Private C. D. Rouse, Company H; Corp. W. H. Powers, Company K. Companies A, B, D, F and L declined voting.

No. 44—(287) Third Alabama, Col. C. A. Battle, O'Neal's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (332, 342) 12 killed, 79 wounded at battle of Gettysburg. (444) General Ewell's report of battle of Gettysburg: "Third Alabama by some mistake left with Daniel's brigade." (560) In the skirmish at Manassas Gap. (563) List of field and staff officers present with their commands at the battle of Gettysburg . . . Col. C. A. Battle, Lieut.-Col. C. Forsyth, who sprained his ankle on July 2d, and Maj. R. M. Sands. (576) Mentioned by Col. William A. Owens. (579, 580) Also mentioned in report of General Iverson. (587) Gen. S. D. Ramseur in his report says: "Colonel Battle, with the Third Alabama, rendered brilliant and invaluable service. Attaching his regiment to my command on his own responsibility, he came in at the right place, at the right time and in the right way." (592, 593) Mentioned in Colonel (General) O'Neal's report. (594) Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth. (594, 595) Report of Col. C. A. Battle, who says: "I received instructions to move with General Daniel. These instructions were followed until their longer observance became impracticable. I then sent an officer to General Daniel for orders, who on his return said that General Daniel had no orders for me; that I must act on my own responsibility. I at once moved upon the right of General Ramseur then advancing to the attack, and offered him my regiment. The offer was accepted, and my command acted under this gallant officer in a charge which drove the enemy from one of his strongholds and then rejoined Rodes' brigade. I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth and Major Sands for valuable assistance."

No. 45—(922, 1059) Rodes' brigade, June and July, 1863.

No. 48—(399) In Battle's brigade, Lee's army, Col. Charles Forsyth commanding regiment, September 30, 1863. (412) Killed 1, wounded 1, Bristoe campaign. (617) 1 wounded, October 26 to November 8, 1863. (818) Assignment as above, October 31, 1863. (838) 5 wounded at

engagement on Payne's Farm and operations, Mine Run. (888) Report of Col. Charles Forsyth on operations near Mine Run. Detachment of sharpshooters under Lieut. John T. Huggins of Company E. Columbus Dunn, Company A, slightly wounded; Benjamin Woodell, Company K, severely wounded; W. T. Hall, Company B, slightly wounded.

No. 49—(683, 900) Assignment as above.

Vol. LX—(1149) Joint Resolution of thanks to the Alabama troops who have re-enlisted for the war: Whereas, The Alabama troops, composing the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Cullen A. Battle, in the army of Northern Virginia, volunteered in the service of the Confederate States in the early part of the year 1861, upon the first call for troops for the defense of Virginia, have participated in every battle fought by that army from the battle of Seven Pines to that of Gettysburg, always winning, by their gallantry and devotion deserved praise and honor; and now, after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service, have re-enlisted for the war; Therefore, Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Alabama troops, who, by their renewing the offer of their services to the country for the war in advance of any legislative action, have shown a spirit undaunted, a heroic determination to battle ever until the independence of their country is established, and a consecration to the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their comrades. Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander and troops of said brigade, as an evidence of the grateful appreciation by Congress of their fortitude and heroism during the trials and dangers of past services and of their late acts of patriotism, confirming the faith and reassuring the hope of the patriot. Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 67—(1024) Same assignment early in May, 1864. (1084) Mentioned in General Battle's report, operations May 8th.

No. 88—(1217) Same assignment as above, August 31st.

No. 89—(1194) Same assignment, Capt. Watkins Phelan in command, October 31st. (1246) Same assignment, Colonel Forsyth in command, November 30th. (1364)

Same assignment, Colonel Forsyth commanding brigade, December 31, 1864.

No. 90—(564) In Battle's brigade, Ramseur's division, Gen. J. A. Early. Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. (1002) Army of the Valley district, August 20, 1864. (1013) With Second army corps, army of Northern Virginia, Gen. J. A. Early.

No. 95—(1270) Same assignment, Capt. Cornelius Robinson, Jr., in command, Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(1172) Same assignment, January 31, 1865. (1181) Same assignment, commanded by Capt. Benjamin F. K. Melton. (1270) Same assignment, February 28, 1865.

THE FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fourth Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Egbert I. Jones, was organized at Dalton, Ga., May, 1861, and immediately proceeded to Virginia. It fought with great distinction at Manassas, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Second Manassas, Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, battles around Richmond and Petersburg. When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, the regiment numbered but 202 men.

Among the many officers who were killed in these battles were Col. Egbert I. Jones and Captain Lindsay, both of whom fell at Manassas; Capt. G. B. Martin at Seven Pines; William Lee at Malvern Hill; Lieut. C. C. Ferris at Second Manassas; Capt. J. Sullivan at Sharpsburg; Colonel McLemore at Boonesboro; Capt. J. Keith at Fredericksburg; Capt. W. W. Leftwich at Gettysburg; Major Coleman at Chickamauga; Captain Kidd at Chickamauga; Capt. Bayless C. Brown at The Wilderness; Capt. H. Armistead at Gaines' Mill; Capt. Alfred C. Price at Gaines' Mill, and Capt. A. Murray at Petersburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. I—(470) Referred to in letter from S. A. M.

Wood, Pensacola, August 8, 1861, to L. P. Walker, secretary of war.

Vol. II—(470) Assigned to General Bee's brigade, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's division, army of the Shenandoah, June 30, 1861. (473,474) Mentioned in General Johnston's report of the operations of the army of Shenandoah and Potomac, May 23d-July 22d. (487-495) Several mentions in General Beauregard's report of same operations. He says: "The Fourth Alabama also suffered severely from the deadly fire of the thousands of muskets which they so dauntlessly confronted under the immediate leadership of Bee himself. Its brave colonel (E. J. Jones) was dangerously wounded and many gallant officers fell, slain or hors de combat. . . It was now that General Johnston impressively and gallantly charged to the front with the colors of the Fourth Alabama by his side, all the field officers of the regiment having been previously disabled. The brave Bee was mortally wounded at the head of the Fourth Alabama." (569) In the list of troops engaged in the battle of Manassas, sent in by Col. Thomas Rhett. (570) 40 men killed and 157 wounded at Manassas. (836) Fourth Alabama sent to Stonewall Jackson, Richmond, May 12, 1861. [Letter of General Lee, May 12, 1861.] (861) At Harper's Ferry, May 21, 1861.

Vol. V—(648) Mentioned by Col. George D. Wills, First Massachusetts. (1030) In Potomac district, General Beauregard, Whiting's brigade, January, 1862.

Vol. IX—(379) General McClellan, U. S. A., informs General Burnside that troops are moving from Richmond to North Carolina, March 25, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(994) Mentioned in General Smith's report of battle of Seven Pines. (1076) Capt. G. B. Mastin killed at battle of Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(483) In Whiting's division, Jackson's corps, brigade commanded by its colonel, E. M. Law. (503) 25 killed and 113 wounded in fights before Richmond, June 26-July 1, 1862. (563-567) Highly commended in Gen. W. H. C. Whiting's report of battle around Richmond. General Whiting says: "Lieut.-Col. O. K. McLemore, Fourth Alabama, received a painful wound early in action, the command devolving on Capt. L. H. Scruggs, who conducted the regiment through." Casualties: 22 killed, 108 wounded at Gaines' Mill, and

2 killed, 13 wounded at Malvern Hill. (985) Capt. H. Armistead killed June 27th, and Alfred C. Price died of wounds received June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(114) Mentioned in report of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, near Yorktown, April 20, 1862. (483) In Whiting's brigade, Johnston's army, April 30th, 459 strong. (531, 652) Same assignment. (654) Mentioned in letter of General Lee to President Davis, July 25, 1862.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) In General Whiting's brigade, Hood's division, Northern Virginia, during battles of August 28–September 1, 1862. (560) 18 killed, 45 wounded, Manassas Plains, August, 1862. (567) General Longstreet's report of operations commends "Col. E. M. Law at Manassas Plains on August 29th and 30th, Boonsboro, and at Sharpsburg on the 16th and 17th. . . . It is with no common feeling that I recount the loss at Manassas Plains of . . . Lieut.-Col. O. K. McLemore, Fourth Alabama." (604-606) Mentioned in General Hood's report of operations, including Freeman's Ford, Groveton and Manassas. (623-625) Report of same operations by Col. E. M. Law commanding Whiting's brigade. Mentions Colonel McLemore and highly commends Private Smith, and gives 19 killed, 44 wounded. (816) Lieut. D. C. Farris killed August 29th.

Vol. XVIII—(782) Mentioned in letter from General Whiting to Major-General Smith.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(805, 811) Law's brigade, Hood's division, Lee's army, Maryland campaign. Medical Director Lafayette Guild, in his report of casualties, gives 7 killed, 37 wounded, in operations from August 16th to September 2d. (922-924) Report of General Hood, of Maryland campaign, gives Fourth Alabama in engagements of Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock River, August 22d; Plains of Manassas, August 29th and 30th; Boonsboro Gap, Md., September 14th, and Sharpsburg, September 16th and 17th. At Boonsboro fell mortally wounded Lieut.-Col. O. K. McLemore, a most efficient, gallant and valuable officer. Capt. L. H. Scruggs received several wounds. Colonel Law was conspicuous, commanding brigade. (937, 938) Report of Colonel Law, commanding brigade, of battle of Sharpsburg, says: "The Fourth Alabama pushed into the wood in which the skirmish had taken place the evening previous and drove the enemy through and beyond it. . . . Captain

Scruggs commanding the Fourth Alabama received wounds while discharging his duty."

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(719) Inspection report of Gen. R. H. Chilton, November 14, 1862: "Fourth Alabama, Col. P. D. Bowles: Arms mixed, in tolerable order, 12 wanting; 50 men needing clothes and shoes; 2 barefooted; camp in tolerable order."

Vol. XXI—(540, 559) In Law's brigade, Hood's division, army of Northern Virginia, General Longstreet, December, 1862. Medical director reports 3 killed and 16 wounded, battle of Fredericksburg, December 11 to 15, 1862. (622, 623) Report of General Hood of same battle mentions the Fourth Alabama, and gives casualties, 5 killed and 18 wounded. (624) General Law's report of the same says: "It is with deep sorrow that I report the death of Private U. S. Smith of the Fourth Alabama regiment, an acting officer on my staff. Alabama never bore a braver son, and our country's cause has never received the sacrifice of a manlier spirit. He fell where the hour of danger always found him—at his post." He gives casualties 4 killed, 18 wounded. (1071) Assignment as above.

No. 44—(284, 330, 339) In Law's brigade, Hood's division, army of Northern Virginia, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs in command of regiment, July, 1862. Return of casualties at battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, 17 killed and 49 wounded. (362) Mentioned in report of Gen. James Longstreet, Gettysburg campaign. Says General Law was severely wounded. (391, 392) Report of Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs, Gettysburg campaign, says: "Both officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and many brave and good soldiers fell. Total of casualties, 87." (418, 419) Report of Gen. Henry L. Benning, Gettysburg campaign, speaks well of the Fourth and their assistance in foiling the plans of the enemy.

No. 45—(920, 1059) Assignment as above. Col. P. D. Bowles commanding regiment.

No. 49—(683) and No. 50—(231) Same assignment.

No. 51—(18, 395) Assigned as above, Chickamauga campaign. Mentioned in report of Col. R. C. Tyler.

No. 54—(223, 225, 227) General Law's brigade, Hood's division, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs in command of regiment. Mentioned in report of Gen. E. M. Law, Lookout valley, November 3, 1863: "With the assistance of the Fourth

Alabama, which had cleared its front of the enemy, the line was re-established, and the enemy driven from it." (229, 230) Gen. J. L. Sheffield, commanding Law's brigade at engagement near Lookout creek, speaks several times especially of the Fourth; he says that Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs, commanding the Fourth, co-operating with the Forty-fourth under Colonel Perry, drove the enemy from and beyond the breastworks; he returned but was again driven back. Reports 1 killed. (452) Assignment as above. Colonel Bowles in command of regiment, November 30th.

No. 55—(658) Detached with Longstreet's corps, November 4th, for operations in East Tennessee.

No. 56—(573) Lieutenant Manston informs Major Buford, October 21, 1863, that he has some men of the Fourth on duty who are of great service on account of their knowledge of the country. (615, 890) Refers to organization.

No. 58—(641) Assignment, January 31, 1864, as above.

No. 59—(722) Law's brigade, Buckner's division, department East Tennessee, March 31, 1864.

No. 60—(339, 349, 350) Mentioned by General Merritt and A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Culpeper, Va., January, 1864.

No. 67—(1022, 1060) General Law's brigade, Field's division, Lee's army, May, 1864. Twenty-two killed and 62 wounded, May 4th to 6th.

No. 80—(763) Three killed, 6 wounded, June 13 to July 31, 1864, Richmond campaign.

No. 82—(592) Mentioned by John C. Babcock, U. S. A.

No. 87—(877) Seven killed and 29 wounded, August 1st to December 31st.

No. 88—(34, 36, 159, 1215) Mentioned by Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. R. S. Foster and in "list of rebel forces on north side of James river."

No. 89—(1188) Assignment as above, October 31, 1864, Colonel Bowles in command. (1238) November 30th, Capt. A. D. McInnis in command. (1364) December 31st, Colonel Bowles in command.

No. 95—(1268) Law's brigade, Field's division, Appomattox campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs in command of regiment. (1171) January 31, 1865, Colonel Bowles in command. (1179) Inspection reports. (1269) February 28, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs in command.

THE FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifth Alabama regiment was organized at Montgomery, May 5, 1861. Its first duty was at Pensacola, Fla. In August it was ordered to report to the commanding officer of the army of Northern Virginia.

Its first colonel was the renowned Robert E. Rodes, who was promoted to brigadier-general, October 21, 1861, and to the rank of major-general, May 2, 1863. He was distinguished in all the battles of Northern Virginia and was wounded and disabled at Seven Pines, but recovered sufficiently to resume command of the brigade at the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. He was then placed in command of a division, which he led in its brilliant charge on Hooker's line at Chancellorsville, and it was for his gallantry in this battle that he received the commission of major-general.

He was greatly distinguished at Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the second battle of Cold Harbor, Castleman's Ferry, Kernstown and Winchester. In the latter battle, while triumphantly leading his division, he received a mortal wound, lamented by his commanders and the entire army of Northern Virginia, toward whose great victories he had largely contributed. Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson spoke of him in terms of highest commendation, and at Gettysburg his gallantry and skillful conduct elicited from General Lee his admiration and special thanks.

The next commander of this regiment was Christopher C. Pegues, who, like General Rodes, also reached great distinction, and after winning the encomiums of his commander for his gallantry in many battles, was killed while leading his regiment in the bloody charge at Cold Harbor.

Allen T. Jones, Lafayette Hobson and Josephus M. Hall afterward succeeded in command of this regiment.

John T. Morgan, afterward a brigadier-general, was at one time its lieutenant-colonel, and Eugene Blackford

its major. Its first severe engagement was at Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, 1862, where it lost 27 killed and 128 wounded. It also earned a well-merited meed of honor at Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor, June 27th and 28th; Malvern Hill, July 1st to 5th; Second Manassas, August 30th; Boonsboro, September 15th; Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863; the Wilderness, May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8 to 18, 1864; Second Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864; advance upon Washington, July, 1864; battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864, and the terrible conflict in the trenches around Petersburg, September, 1864, to April, 1865.

Among the other officers who were killed in battle were Capt. G. W. Johnson at Cold Harbor, Capt. William T. Renfro at Chancellorsville, Capt. N. R. E. Ferguson at the Wilderness, Capt. George Reed near Winchester, Capt. J. N. Gilchrist at Second Cold Harbor, Lieut. L. D. Wiley at Seven Pines, Lieutenant Ramsey at Gaines' Mill, and Lieut. Albert J. Wilcox at Gettysburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(309, 423, 433) Mention by Col. O. B. Wilcox (Union), by Col. D. S. Miles, U. S. A., Centreville, Va., by Colonel Marsh (Union) as near Fairfax Court House. (440-446) Mentioned in report of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Manassas: "With its excellent officer, Colonel Rodes, it made a resolute protracted defense against heavy odds. On the morning of the 17th, when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay with some confessed loss in a skirmish in advance of the works in which Major Morgan and Captain Shelley, Fifth Alabama regiment volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long-conceived, established plan of action and battle." (447) Beauregard's special orders regarding position of regiment, July 8, 1861. (459-461) Colonel Rodes' report of the affair of Fairfax Court House, Va., says: "Captain Shelley's company having been sent out

skirmishing, on the morning of the 17th, they were returning to camp for provisions, having been sent off in such a hurry as to prevent their making preparations for breakfast, and had gotten within three-quarters of a mile of camp before the approach of the enemy was announced to them by one of my couriers coming in with a prisoner who had been taken by a sentinel (Private Wethered of Company H). The outpost and guard fell back, fighting not very severely, but killing several of the enemy. One of the guard (Kennedy of Company H) killed 2, having taken two deliberate musket-shots from the same spot at 4 of the Federalists, all of whom fired at him. Shelley's company having advanced again to sustain the guards, had a sharp skirmish with them. The result of the skirmish may be summed up thus: On our side 2 men wounded slightly, one in leg, the other in the ear; on the side of the enemy, 1 prisoner and at least 20 killed and wounded." (537) Mentioned in General Ewell's report. (944) General Beauregard assigns regiment to Second brigade, June 20th. (1000) Same assignment, July 25, 1861.

Vol. V—(737) Mentioned as being near mouth of Bull Run, by E. J. Allen (Allen Pinkerton), January 27, 1862. (825) Ewell's brigade, Beauregard's corps, August, 1861. (1029) Rodes' brigade, Beauregard's "Potomac District," January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(621) Mentioned in report of Capt. Wm. Hexauer, of action at West Point landing, May 7, 1862. (971-976) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. E. Rodes of battle of Seven Pines or "Fair Oaks," several times. Calls special attention to gallantry and coolness, among others, of Col. C. C. Pegues and Maj. E. L. Hobson; also reports 29 killed and 181 wounded. (977, 978) Report of Col. C. C. Pegues, same battle, speaks very highly of conduct of Major Hobson and Lieut. R. Inge Smith, acting adjutant. He reports 229 killed and wounded. (1076) Lieut. L. D. Wiley among killed.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps; Seven Days' battles around Richmond. (405) Casualties, 43 killed and 131 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (621) Mentioned in report of Col. Bradley Johnson, Maryland line. (625) Report of Gen. D. H. Hill speaks very highly of this regiment and its officers. He says: "Col. C. C. Pegues, the noble Christian com-

mander of the Fifth Alabama, fell mortally wounded in this charge." (630-633) General Rodes' report of battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, says: "Lieutenant Ramsey and a private of the Fifth Alabama killed; all the regiment and regimental officers acted handsomely, but the Fifth and Twenty-sixth were especially distinguished for their courage. No troops ever acted better. Col. C. C. Pegues was wounded desperately and has since died. Upon falling he called to the next officer in command, Maj. E. L. Hobson, and told him that the Fifth had always been in the advance, and it was his last wish that he would let no other pass it. Major Hobson gallantly carried out his wishes, and led the regiment constantly ahead of all others in the division except the Twenty-sixth Alabama, which, under its brave Colonel O'Neal, kept steady with it." Reports loss of brigade as 31 killed and 114 wounded in engagements from June 27th to July 1st (of these, 21 killed and 45 wounded belonged to the Fifth Alabama). (633-635) Col. J. B. Gordon's report of same operations makes several mentions of regiment, also of gallant conduct of Major Hobson; gives casualties 26 killed, 66 wounded, and says "these figures are correct." (638) Mentioned in report of Col. B. B. Gayle. (975) Casualties at Gaines' Mill, 21 killed, 45 wounded. (976) Casualties at Malvern Hill, 26 killed, 66 wounded.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482,532) Rodes' brigade, Early's division, about April 30, 1862, 660 strong. (601) Mentioned in order of Col. J. B. Gordon, June 15, 1862. (650) Assignment as above, July, 1862, Col. J. M. Hall in command.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) Rodes' brigade, Lee's army, Maryland campaign, regiment commanded by Major Hobson. (1018-1030) Mentioned in Gen. D. H. Hill's report of Maryland campaign. Names particularly Major Hobson and Lieut. J. M. Goff. (1035-1038) General Rodes' report, battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, speaks in the highest terms of commendation. He says: "Under Major Hobson's gallant management, though flanked, wheeled against the flanking party and by desperate fighting silenced the enemy so far as to enable them to make their way to the peak before mentioned. The men generally did well, but Major Hobson of the Fifth Alabama deserves special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight. Major Hobson

and Lieut. J. M. Goff (the latter with a musket) bore distinguished parts in the fight."

Vol. XXI—(541-560) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division. Loss, 1 wounded; battle of Fredericksburg. (1073) Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hobson in command of regiment.

No. 39—(792) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps. (807) Report of medical director, battle of Chancellorsville, 24 killed and 130 wounded. (943-946) Gen. R. E. Rodes' report of same battle says: "The Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama, with some other regiments, carried the heights in magnificent style, planting their colors inside the works." Attention called to gallantry of Colonel Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson severely wounded; also mentions Gilliam James of Company D. (948) Casualties given at killed 24, wounded 133. Colonel Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, Maj. Eugene Blackford "under fire." (949) Mentioned by General Rodes. (951-953) Colonel O'Neal, commanding Rodes' brigade, mentions Major Blackford; he also says: "Capt. W. T. Renfro, commanding right wing of the Fifth Alabama after Colonel Hobson had been wounded, brought in 225 prisoners. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson was wounded while gallantly rushing in front of his men. Captured in the midst of the enemy's guns and intrenchments and some time before any other troops reached that point, the loss of their flag is one of the highest evidences of the gallant and daring service rendered by the Fifth Alabama regiment in the action of that day." (953-955) Colonel Hall's (commanding brigade) report of battle commends Captain Renfro, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading the Fifth. "Justice demands that I should mention Lieut.-Col. J. S. Garvin, commanding the Twenty-sixth Alabama, and Capt. W. T. Renfro, commanding the Fifth Alabama, who were both severely, if not mortally, wounded while gallantly leading their regiments, and giving the highest evidence of that coolness and skill which should ever characterize a true soldier." (957, 958) Report of Col. J. M. Hall (Fifth Alabama), same battle, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, whose daring courage led him always to the front, was severely wounded. Major Blackford being in command of the sharpshooters, the senior captain (W. T. Renfro) was placed in command of the regiment wing and the pursuit continued. Both

officers and men acted well and vied with each other in doing their whole duty. I would, however, respectfully mention the gallant conduct of Capt. T. M. Riley, Company C; Adj. C. J. Pegues, Sergt.-Maj. Alfred G. Ward; also Sergt. Adam Swicegood and Corp. A. M. Ballard, Company E, and Private James Arrington, Company D. All of these men acted with the most undaunted courage, coolness and skill." (958,959) Report of Capt. T. M. Riley: "Captain Renfro, while bravely leading the advance and calling on the men to follow, fell, mortally wounded. Being senior officer, I now assumed command of the regiment." (965,966) Mentioned in reports of Colonel Garvin and Lieut. M. J. Taylor. (1052,1053) Roll of honor of the Fifth regiment, battle of Chancellorsville: Capt. W. T. Renfro, Company B; Private John Summers, Company B; Private F. M. Burnett, Company C; Sergt. John H. Cowan, Company D; Private L. H. Thornton, Company E; Private W. P. Stokes, Company A; Corp. H. F. Martin, Company K; Private R. L. Franklin, Company H; Private H. J. Robertson, Company I; Corp. John O'Donohoe, Company F; Private N. S. Franklin, Company G.

No. 40—(456) Mentioned by Gen. H. W. Slocum, Chancellorsville.

No. 44—(287) O'Neal's brigade, Rodes' division; Colonel Hall in command of regiment. Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863. (332, 336, 342) Returns of casualties after battle of Gettysburg give 21 killed, 109 wounded. Regimental report gives loss 209. (444) Mentioned by Gen. A. S. Pendleton. (545-561) General Rodes' report of Gettysburg campaign gives the part taken by regiment. Refers to Major Blackford in terms of high praise. (563) List of officers with their commands at battle of Gettysburg gives Colonel Hall, Major Blackford; list of officers killed or wounded, Lieut. A. J. Wilcox. (592-594) Mentioned in report of Col. E. A. O'Neal. (595-597) Report of Col. J. M. Hall says: "I would respectfully state that the general conduct of my command was all that I could desire. I would beg to mention the names of the following officers: Capt. T. M. Riley; Capt. E. B. Mosley and J. M. Gilchrist; Lieuts. Burton Goode and John A. Kirkland; E. P. Jones and J. F. Christian, Adj. C. J. Pegues acted with conspicuous gallantry; Lieut. Albert J. Wilcox, a most gallant officer, was killed on the field." Entire loss Gettysburg, 21 killed, 121 wounded. (598)

Report of Maj. Eugene Blackford says: "Though all acted so well, I would scarcely like to make a distinction, yet I must call your attention to the conduct of Sergt. Christopher Clark, commanding a company from the Fifth Alabama regiment. He handled his company with great skill and courage and would well fill a commission."

No. 45—(922, 1059) General Rodes' division, Second army corps, General Ewell, Colonel Hall in command of regiment.

No. 48—(399, 818, 838) Assignment as above, September and October, 1863. Thirty-one wounded in engagements at Payne's Farm and Mine Run, November 26th to December 3d. (889, 890) Highly commended in report of Col. J. M. Hall

No. 49—(683, 900) Assignment as above, December 31, 1863.

No. 60—(1149) Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's brigade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.]

No. 67—(1024) and No. 88—(1217) Assignment as above.

No. 89—(1194) Battle's brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson in command; Rodes' (late) division; regiment commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Riley, October 31, 1864. (1246) Colonel Hall commanding regiment, November 30, 1864. (1364) Colonel Hobson commanding regiment, December 31, 1864.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, Ramseur's division, Colonel Hobson leading brigade after General Battle was wounded, battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. (1002, 1013) Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, army of the Valley district, Colonel Hall in command of regiment, August 31st.

No. 95—(1270) Battle's brigade, Grimes' (late Rodes') division, Second army corps; Colonel Hobson and Capt. T. M. Riley. Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(670, 1172, 1181, 1270) Assignment as above. Captain Riley in command, January 31, 1865.

THE SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, May, 1861. Its first colonel was John J. Seibels, who had commanded a battalion in the Mexican war. Its first service was at Corinth. It was soon ordered to Vir-

ginia, and during the winter of 1862 was stationed far in front of the army, at Manassas Junction. Its first serious battle was at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, where the regiment was greatly distinguished, losing 102 officers and men killed and wounded, including Lieut.-Col. James J. Willingham, Maj. S. Perry Nesmith, and Capts. Thomas Bell, Matthew Fox, W. C. Hunt, Augustus S. Flournoy and John B. McCarty.

The Sixth served in nearly all the battles of the army of Northern Virginia, including Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; Cold Harbor or Gaines' Mill, June 27th and 28th; Malvern Hill, July 1st to 5th; Boonsboro, September 15th; Sharpsburg, September 17th; Fredericksburg, December 13th; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; The Wilderness, May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Winchester, July 24th, and all the numerous battles and conflicts around Petersburg, September, 1864, to April, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus M. Gordon was killed at Chancellorsville; Adj. J. Whitt Thomas at Spottsylvania; Adj. Edgar Watson at Farmville. Capt. W. C. Hunt, wounded at Seven Pines, was killed while gallantly leading his men at Cedar Creek. Capts. Matt. Fox, Thos. H. Bell and Augustus S. Flournoy were killed at Seven Pines, and Capt. Thomas Lightfoot at Winchester. Among the other distinguished officers of the regiment were Lieut.-Col. James M. Lightfoot, Lieut.-Col. B. H. Baker, Lieut.-Col. George W. Hooker, Maj. Walker H. Weems and Maj. Isaac F. Culver. But probably the most distinguished officer was John B. Gordon, who entered the regiment as a captain, passed rapidly through the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, was appointed brigadier-general May 7, 1863, and major-general May 14, 1864. At the close of the war in 1865 he was in command of an army corps in Northern Virginia.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(440, 469) With Ewell's brigade occupying

position in vicinity of the Union Mills ford, August, 1861. Beauregard's report, engagements from July 16 to 21, 1861. (537) General Ewell in his report of Manassas mentions Seibels' Sixth Alabama. (944, 1000) Assignment as above, general orders No. 20, June 20th, and No. 169, July 25th.

Vol. V—(737) Mentioned in letter of E. J. Allen, January 27, 1862. (825) Assignment as above, August 31, 1861. (1029) In Rodes' brigade, General Beauregard's district, January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(971-976) Gen. R. E. Rodes' report of battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, says: Wound in his arm so painful that he was compelled to turn over command of brigade to Colonel Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama. "The regiment," he says, "lost more than half its force." Ninety-one killed and 277 wounded. "Lieutenant-Colonel Willingham and Major Nesmith, of the Sixth Alabama, and Capt. C. C. Otey, of the heavy artillery, who had been conspicuous for their gallantry and efficiency, fell while pushing forward with their men into the thickest of the fight. Among the living whose gallantry and coolness entitle them to distinction, I beg to mention Col. J. B. Gordon." Also speaks of Captains Fox and Bell of the Sixth as distinguished. "The Sixth Alabama lost nearly 60 per cent. of its aggregate force. The right company was engaged at such close quarters with the enemy that its brave commander, Captain Bell, after having fallen mortally wounded, was able to use his revolver with effect upon the enemy. The loss of his company was 21 killed and 23 wounded, out of a total of 50." (979, 980) Report of Col. James B. Gordon, commanding brigade, battle of Seven Pines: "Captain Fox, no less brave than accomplished, was killed." Colonel Gordon praises his regiment in the most unqualified terms for their unswerving and dauntless heroism in the face of the enemy. . . . "In this charge my fearless and efficient field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Willingham and Major Nesmith, fell, nobly doing their whole duty. To me their loss at this trying hour was great indeed—to the regiment it is almost irreparable. . . . Company A, under command of Capt. Thomas H. Bell, than whom a more gallant officer never gave his life for love of country. In a sheet of fire, and within a few rods of overwhelming numbers, this company stood

until the last officer and non-commissioned officer, except one corporal and 44 men of the 56 carried into action had fallen. Yet when General Rodes gave the order for his regiment to fall back, the few survivors were loading and firing all undaunted amid their fallen comrades. In my judgment history does not record an instance of greater courage and more steadiness of nerve than was exhibited by this entire regiment. . . . Of Captains Flournoy and McCarty, and each man that fell, I can say he died at his post."

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, Jackson's corps, engagements around Richmond. (507, 975, 976) Casualties, 3 killed and 13 wounded, June 27, 1862, and 8 killed and 39 wounded, July 1st. (625) Mentioned in report of Gen. D. H. Hill. (630-633) Report of Gen. R. E. Rodes, battle of Gaines' Mill: "I was compelled (from a wound) to turn over the command of brigade to Colonel Gordon of the Sixth Alabama. I desire to call especial attention to the conduct of the above-mentioned officer; it was distinguished for all a soldier can admire." (635, 637) Report of Col. J. B. Gordon, battle of Gaines' Mill.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(426, 445) Gen. A. J. Dickinson mentions the Sixth. (482) Johnston's army, 1,100 strong, April 30, 1862. (532) Rodes' brigade, Johnston's army, near Richmond, May 21st. (601) Mentioned in circular of Col. J. B. Gordon, June 15th. (650) Assignment as above, army of Northern Virginia, July 23d, Colonel Gordon in command of regiment.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(272) Report of Gen. T. Seymour, U. S. A., battle South Mountain, September 14, 1862. (808) Assignment as above during the Maryland campaign. (950) Mentioned in report of Captain Durham, Twenty-third South Carolina, Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. (1023-1028) General Hill, in his report of operations from June 23d to September 17th says: "Colonel Gordon, the Christian hero, excelled his former deeds at Seven Pines in the battles around Richmond. Our language is not capable of expressing higher commendation. [Sharpsburg] Col. J. B. Gordon, the Chevalier Bayard of the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot of the Sixth was wounded at Sharpsburg." General Hill also speaks in high terms of Lieut. P. H. Larey and Sergt. J. B. Hancock, of the Sixth. (1034-1038) Report of Gen. R. E. Rodes, battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, says: "The men generally did well,

but Colonel Gordon, Sixth Alabama, deserves special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight. "He gives great praise to this regiment throughout his report.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) Rodes' brigade, Second corps, General Jackson, army of Northern Virginia, December, 1862. (560) Report of medical director, 1 killed and 7 wounded, Fredericksburg.

No. 39—(792) Colonel Lightfoot in command of regiment, April, 1863. (807) Medical director reports 24 killed and 125 wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. (943-939-940) Report of Gen. R. E. Rodes of battle of Chancellorsville: "The fighting on the center and left was of a most desperate character, and resulted in the loss of many valuable officers; among them and most to be regretted was Maj. A. M. Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama (May 3d), a young officer of great promise and purity of character." (948) Casualties reported. (949) General Rodes says that the regiment captured a battery flag at Chancellorsville. (951) Captured 105 prisoners, May 2d. (952, 954, 955) Mentioned in General O'Neal's report, and Colonel Hall's (commanding brigade). (959, 960) Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot's report says: "In a word, my officers and men all acted exceedingly gallantly; 22 killed and 135 wounded. Maj. A. M. Gordon killed at the head of his regiment; his vacancy cannot be filled in the regiment." (976, 986) Mentioned by Gen. H. Colquitt and Gen. Alfred Iverson. (1053) Roll of honor: Private Matthew Benton, Company A; Private W. H. Digby, Company C; Sergt. E. O. Baker, Company E; Private H. L. Jones, Company G; Private James W. Evans, Company I; Sergt. H. W. Hale, Company L; Sergt. J. C. Gamble, Company B; Private H. H. Moore, Company D; Corp. G. P. Jones, Company F; Sergt. D. Madigan, Company H; Private H. I. Price, Company K; Private D. W. Moorer, Company M.

No. 44—(287) Second corps, Gen. R. S. Ewell; regimental commanders, Colonel Lightfoot and Capt. M. L. Bowie, July, 1863. (322, 342) Casualties at Gettysburg, 18 killed and 113 wounded. (336) 2 wounded in skirmishes en route from Pennsylvania. (545-553) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. E. Rodes. (563) Colonel Lightfoot and Maj. J. F. Culver wounded, July 1st. (592, 693) Report of Col. E. A. O'Neal. (599-600) Report of Capt. M. L. Bowie, from June 2d to July 3d, says: "The conduct of the men

of the regiment was highly commendable, entitling them to the confidence of their commanding officers, and reflecting credit upon the name and character of the Sixth Alabama regiment;" 350 carried into battle; loss 162.

No. 48—(399) Assignment as above, September 30, 1863. (412) 1 killed and 1 wounded in Bristoe campaign, October 10th to 21st. (818) Battle's brigade, Second army corps, Colonel Lightfoot in command of regiment, October 31st. (890-891) Report of Maj. Isaac F. Culver; operations along Mine Run, November 27th to December 3d.

No. 60—(1149) Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's brigade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.]

No. 67—(545, 553, 561, 567) Mentioned in reports of General Warren, Col. Wm. S. Tilton and Maj. Mason W. Burt, U. S. A. (1024) Assignment as above, May, 1864. (1083) Mentioned in report of Gen. C. A. Battle, operations May 8, 1864. (1093) Report of Gen. N. H. Harris, operations May 12th and 13th, says: "The adjutant of the Sixth Alabama, with a few noble men, joined me and did heroic service. I asked his name on the field but do not remember it. A braver or more daring officer I never saw, and, I regret to say, sealed his devotion with his life blood."

No. 89—(1194) Battle's brigade, army Valley district, October 31, 1864, Capt. R. M. Greene in command of regiment. (1246) Assignment as above, Colonel Lightfoot in command, November 30th. (1364) Battle's brigade, Second army corps, Captain Greene in command, December 31, 1864.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, Ramseur's division, at battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. (1002, 1013) Rodes' division, Early's army, August 31st.

No. 95—(1270) Assignment as above, Appomattox campaign, Maj. J. F. Culver commanding regiment.

No. 96—(889) Mentioned by Gen. G. K. Warren, March 8, 1865. (1172, 1181, 1270) Assignment as above.

THE SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Seventh Alabama infantry regiment was organized at Pensacola, in June, 1861, its field officers being: Sterling A. M. Wood, colonel; John G. Coltart, lieutenant-colonel; Alfred A. Russell, afterward distinguished as

colonel of the Fourth Alabama cavalry, major. The regiment was engaged at the bombardment of Pensacola, October 9, 1861, and immediately afterward was ordered to East Tennessee. It enlisted for one year, and its time expired a short period prior to the battle of Shiloh. Colonel Wood had been made brigadier-general; Coltart, its lieutenant-colonel, had become colonel of the Twenty-sixth regiment (afterward denominated the Fiftieth), and Russell, the major, became colonel of the Fourth Alabama cavalry.

Two of the companies of the Seventh, commanded by Jesse J. Cox and T. G. Jenkins, were cavalry. They retained their organization, fought at the battle of Shiloh and afterward formed part of the Fifty-third cavalry. The other officers and men, with rare exceptions, joined other commands, or raised and organized other troops, of which they were made officers.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. I—(469, 470) "Seventh regiment near Pensacola," August 8, 1861. Letter of Col. S. A. M. Wood.

Vol. IV—(247, 248) "Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coltart." Letter of Colonel Wood, November 17, 1861, at Chattanooga.

Vol. VI—(460) Three companies of Seventh were assigned to the Second battalion, commanded by Col. J. Patton Anderson, Pensacola, October 23, 1861. (777, 779) Referred to by General Bragg as having been transferred to East Tennessee, December 10, 1861.

Vol. VII—(689) Letter of Colonel Wood, Chattanooga, November 21, 1861. (713) Mentioned by Col. D. Leadbetter. (751) Mentioned by Gen. W. H. Carroll, Knoxville, December 9th. (762) Gen. A. S. Johnston writes he has ordered the Seventh from Chattanooga to Bowling Green, December 13th. (852) In Third brigade, General Wood; First division, army of Kentucky, General Hardee; January 31, 1862. (904) Colonel Coltart in command of regiment, February 23d.

Vol. X—(383) In Wood's brigade, Third corps, army of the Mississippi, April 6-7, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(960) Mentioned in Col. John T. Wilder's (Seventeenth Indiana infantry) report, siege of Munfordville, Ky., September 14-17, 1862.

THE EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Eighth Alabama infantry regiment deserves special mention. It was the first Confederate regiment to be enlisted for the war. Its first service was at Yorktown. It fought in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, and at Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, in both of which engagements it took an important part and its losses were very severe. It was then transferred to the brigade of Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox and was greatly distinguished at Mechanicsville, June 26th. Two days later it was prominent in the assault upon the enemy at Gaines' Mill and on June 30th was again in the midst of the conflict at Frayser's Farm. It was present, though not severely engaged, at Manassas and Harper's Ferry, and was in the thickest of the fight at Antietam, September 17th. It fought with its usual bravery at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; the Wilderness, May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Salem Church, Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864. It formed a portion of the troops engaged at the Weldon railroad, June 22 and 23, 1864; was distinguished at the capture of the Crater, July 30th, and was also warmly engaged in the battle on the plank road below Petersburg.

Upon its organization, its colonel was John A. Winston, who was succeeded by Young L. Royston, and he by Hilary A. Herbert, who commanded in many hard-fought battles, being severely wounded at Sharpsburg and the Wilderness. Colonel Herbert has since achieved eminence at the bar of Alabama and in legislative halls, having served 16 years in the Congress of the United States, and as secretary of the navy under Cleveland's second administration. Other field officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Frazier, Thomas E. Irby, killed at the Wilderness, John P. Emrich, wounded at Petersburg and at Gaines'

Mill, and Duke Nall, who was mortally wounded at the Wilderness.

This regiment was fortunate in that its roll of honor found in the War Records is more complete than that of any other of the Alabama troops; and in the extracts below are the names of those conspicuous for bravery and courage, many of whom are still living, though the roll of immortal heroes is a long one. Capts. L. F. Summers and P. Loughry, and Lieut. Joshua Kennedy were killed at Seven Pines; Capt. Thomas Phelan, Lieuts. C. M. Maynard, Lane, Augustus Jansen, at Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, and Capt. R. A. McCrary at Chancellorsville. Lieut. John D. McLaughlin died of wounds received in the battles before Richmond.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(668,669) In general orders, No. 89, October 3, 1861, assigned to Fifth brigade, army of the Peninsula, Colonel Winston commanding post at Yorktown.

Vol. IX—(37) Assigned to Second division, Gen. Lafayette McLaws commanding; General Magruder's department, January 31, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(267) E. J. Allen, March 29, 1862, reports "Eighth Alabama, 1,000 strong." (586) Mentioned in Gen. George E. Pickett's report of battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. (588,589) Roger A. Pryor's report of battle of Williamsburg, says: "The gallant and lamented Col. Thomas E. Irby, with 4 companies of the Eighth Alabama, reported to me for duty." (822) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel E. Sickles' report of battle of Seven Pines. (987,988) Mentioned in Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report of same battle. (1076) Capts. Leonard F. Summers and P. Loughry, and Lieut. Joshua Kennedy killed at Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486, 503, 508) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, Jackson's corps, engagements around Richmond. Loss, 51 killed and 181 wounded. (508) June 30th, 1 reported killed. (771-775) Mentioned in Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report of Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm. Capt. Thomas Phelan, Lieuts. C. M. Maynard, W. H. Lane and Augustus Jansen, killed. Captain Hannon,

Lieuts. M. Hugh and McGrath, severely wounded. (775) General Wilcox's report of battle of June 29th. Lieutenant-Colonel Royston sustained a severe wound. Surgeon Royston commended. (776-779) General Wilcox's report of battle of June 30th. (980) 31 killed, 132 wounded (10 mortally), battle of Gaines' Mill; 16 killed, 57 wounded at Glendale. (985) Lieut. John D. McLaughlin died of wounds received June 30th. (993) Roll of honor, battle of Williamsburg: Private William H. Duke*, Company A; Private J. R. Philips, Company C; Corp. William H. Powell*, Company D; Private James Ganavan, Company I. No selections from other companies. Battle of Seven Pines: Sergt. Frank Williams*, Company A; Private W. A. Hall, Company B; Private J. B. Tallen, Company C; Corp. Eli Shortridge*, Company D; Private John H. Deaton, Company E; Private Geo. W. Lee, Company F; Private Charles Hippler, Jr.*, Company G; Private John Caney, Company I; Private J. D. Garrison*, Company K. Battle of Gaines' Mill: Corp. Samuel L. Cochran*, Company A; Private R. T. Bush, Company B; Private John G. Shields, Company C; Private W. E. Donoho*, Company D; Sergt. J. B. Milner, Company F; Third Sergt. C. F. Walker, Company G; Sergt. W. H. McGraw*, Company H; Private Hugh McKewn, Company I; Private John W. Griffin, Company K. Battle of Frayser's Farm: Sergt. Joseph Jackson*, Company A; Corp. H. M. Howard, Company B; Private Robert Geddes, Company C; Private J. P. Wheelan, Company D; Fourth Sergt. G. Schwartz, Company G; Private J. Smith, Company G; Private John Lynch, Company I.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(390) Mentioned in General Magruder's report. (482) Col. J. A. Winston, commanding Pryor's brigade, 800 strong. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army on the peninsula about April 30, 1862. (532) Assignment as above, May 21st. (649) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, army of Northern Virginia, July 23d.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Assignment as above, August, 1862. (815) Roll of honor, second battle of Manassas: Corp. R. Murphy, Company A; Private James Jennings, Company I.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804) In Wilcox's brigade, commanded by Col. Alfred Cumming, army of Northern Virginia, Maryland campaign. (812) 12 killed and 63

* Killed in action.

wounded, Maryland campaign. (1056) Roll of honor, battle of Sharpsburg, September 17th: Corp. Davis Tucker, Company A; Private John Curry, Company C; Sergt. T. S. Ryan, Company E; Fifth Sergt. James Castello*, Company G; Private J. Herbert*, Company H; Private O. M. Harris*, Company K; Sergt. G. T. L. Robinson, Company B; Sergt. C. F. Brown, Company D; Corp. J. R. Searcy, Company F; Private James Ryan, Company I.

Vol. XXI—(539, 610, 1070) In Wilcox's brigade, First corps, 1 wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg.

No. 39—(790) Assignment as above, Col. Y. L. Royston; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Herbert, Chancellorsville campaign. (806, 854) Report of casualties, 7 killed, 45 wounded, at battle of Chancellorsville. Capt. Robert A. McCrary among the killed. (858-860) Gen. Wilcox's report of the battle of Chancellorsville: "I cannot call to your notice all officers that are deserving of special praise, for the conduct of all was excellent. Colonel Royston, Eighth Alabama, and after his severe wound, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, were intelligent, energetic and gallant in commanding, directing, and leading their men." He also speaks of the lamented Captain McCrary. (1056) Roll of honor, battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863: Private Allen Bolling, Company A; Private J. N. Howard, Company B; Sergt. Robert Gaddes, Company C; Sergt. P. H. Mays, Company D; Sergt. T. A. Kelly, Company F; Private Patrick Leary, Company I; Private James Reynolds (killed), Company K.

No. 44—(288) In Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d. (332, 343) Casualties, 22 killed, 139 wounded. (620, 621) Mentioned in Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report. (775) Roll of honor, battle of Gettysburg: Sergts. Edmund Clark, Company A; Robert Gaddes, Company C; L. L. McCurdy, Company D; James R. Strickland, Company E; C. P. Ragsdale (color-bearer), Company F; Privates Z. Haynes, Company B; C. G. Bush, Company G; J. Sprowl, Company H; Michael Duff, Company I; Michael Kane, Company I.

No. 45—(1061) Assignment as above, July 31, 1863, Col. Y. L. Royston commanding.

* Killed in action.

No. 48—(400, 412, 819) Assignment as above; casualties, 1 killed, 6 wounded, October 10-21, 1863.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above to December, 1863.

No. 60—(1145) Commended by Gen. R. E. Lee in general orders, No. 14, February 3, 1864.

No. 67—(1025) In Perrin's brigade, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, May, 1864.

No. 80—(754) Sergt. John H. Deaton, Company E, captured colors of two Michigan regiments at Petersburg, Va., July 30th. (810) Roll of honor, battles near Petersburg: Sergt. John H. Deaton, Company E.

No. 89—(1190) In Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, General Lee's army, October 31, 1864, Maj. John P. Emrich in command of regiment. (1239, 1367) Assignment as above to December 31st.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(1174, 1272) Same assignment, Col. J. L. Royston in command of regiment, January 31, 1865. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Emrich commanding regiment, February 28, 1865.

THE NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Ninth Alabama infantry, organized at Richmond in May, 1861, enjoyed the distinction of having a joint resolution of thanks given it by the Confederate Congress in February, 1864. It was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 and May 2, 1862; at Williamsburg, May 5th, and at Seven Pines, May 31st and June 1st. This regiment won imperishable renown at Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, was under fire at Second Manassas, and assisted at the capture of Harper's Ferry, September 12 to 15, 1862. It was also engaged at Chancellorsville and Salem, May 1-3, 1863, and suffered very heavy loss at Gettysburg. It was in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th, and fought in the trenches at Petersburg for nearly 9 months. Among its field officers were Cadmus M. Wilcox, afterward a very distinguished major-general; E. A. O'Neal, afterward brigadier-general, and since that time governor of

Alabama; Col. Samuel Henry, Col. J. Horace King, Lieut.-Col. Gaines C. Smith, Majs. H. J. Williams and J. M. Crowe. Among the officers killed were Capts. Thomas H. Hobbs and E. Y. Hill, at Gaines' Mill; Captain Gillis, at Williamsburg; W. C. Murphy at Salem; J. W. Wilson and John Y. Rayburn, at Sharpsburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(480) Wilcox's brigade, army of the Potomac (Special orders, July 20, 1861).

Vol. V—(1029) Same assignment, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January 14, 1862, at this time at Centreville, Va.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(569) Casualties, 10 killed, 45 wounded, near Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. (570, 571) Gen. J. E. B. Stuart reports: "Captain Farley, who was in the entire fight, speaks in the highest terms of the heroic courage and fighting tact of the Ninth Alabama." (577, 578) Mentioned in report of Gen. A. P. Hill: Colonel Williams, with one or two companies of the Ninth Alabama, captured a battery of 8 guns. (590-593) General Wilcox's report says: "Among those that call for special notice are Capts. Warren Smith, Gillis and King. The companies of the first two were the first to enter the captured battery. Captain Gillis, greatly distinguished for courage, displayed an example of coolness set to his men. He was mortally wounded. Captain Murphy of the Ninth, conspicuous for pertinacity and courage, was painfully wounded in the arm. He remained on the field and commanded his company until shot through the body and borne from the field." (594, 595) Col. Sam. Henry's report: "The charge was made with a zeal and determination that would have done honor to tried veterans—not a man faltering. . . . In conclusion, you will permit me to assure you of the coolness and gallantry of both officers and men during the entire day." The regiment took during the day 70 prisoners. (596, 599, 822) Mentioned in reports of Col. J. J. Woodward, Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A. (986-988) Mentioned in report of General Wilcox, Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486, 503) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, Magruder's corps. Medical director reports 66 killed, 109 wounded, June 26th to July 1, 1862.

(770-775) Report of General Wilcox, Gaines' Mill, June 27th: "Capt. E. Y. Hill killed, far in advance, in field. Capt. T. H. Hobbs dangerously wounded. . . . Lieutenant Wayland, quartermaster, severely wounded. The latter officer's duties did not require his presence in battle, but he served with his company with great coolness and courage. He served in like manner at Seven Pines." (777-779) General Wilcox's report of battle of Frayser's Farm, June 30th: "Captain King, commanding the Ninth Alabama, is deserving of especial praise for his coolness and bravery; he also received a severe wound in the leg. . . . Of the medical corps, Surgeon H. A. Minor of the Ninth Alabama (and others), have given abundant evidence of their skill and untiring industry and zeal." (980) Casualties, 34 killed and 96 wounded, Gaines' Mill; 31 killed and 95 wounded at Glendale. (985) Capts. E. Y. Hill killed, and Thomas H. Hobbs died of wounds received, June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(481) In General Wilcox's brigade, Johnston's army, about April 30, 1862, 550 strong. (649) General Wilcox's brigade with Stonewall Jackson, July 23, 1862. Col. Samuel Henry commanding regiment.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Assignment as above during battles of campaign in Northern Virginia, August 28th to September 1st.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's corps, Maryland campaign. (812) Medical director reports 12 killed and 42 wounded, Maryland campaign.

Vol. XXI—(539, 1070) Same assignment, Col. Samuel Henry in command, December 20, 1862.

No. 39—(790) Same assignment, Chancellorsville campaign. Maj. J. H. J. Williams commanding regiment. (806, 854) Casualties at battle of Chancellorsville, 23 killed and 89 wounded. (858-861) Report of General Wilcox: "The Ninth Alabama in rear of this regiment sprang forward as one man, and with the rapidity of lightning restored the continuity of our line, breaking the lines of the enemy with its deadly fire and forcing him to give way, and following him so that he could not rally. . . . Capt. W. C. Murphy, Ninth Alabama, highly distinguished at the battle of Williamsburg, where he received two severe wounds. He fell at Salem Church in the thickest of the fight and in advance of his men." He speaks highly of Maj. J. H. J. Williams,

Cpts. J. H. King and M. G. May, who were distinguished, having with their companies captured 13 officers and 236 men. He continues: "I cannot close this report without calling to your especial notice the conduct of one entire regiment of this brigade, the Ninth Alabama. . . . I also beg leave to commend to your favorable notice Private J. W. Brundridge of the Ninth Alabama."

No. 44—(30) Mentioned by Gen. Dan Tyler, U. S. A., Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863. (288) Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps, Gen. A. P. Hill, army of Northern Virginia, Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (332, 343) Casualties at battle of Gettysburg; 3 killed, 55 wounded. (619-621) Report of General Wilcox: "Capt. G. C. Smith, severe wound through the body (entitled to promotion to lieutenant-colonel). Capt. J. H. King (entitled to promotion to colonel) had a finger shot off. Private Brundridge severely wounded." He gives special praise to Captain King and Captain May on second day.

No. 45—(1061) Assignment as above, July 31, 1863, Maj. J. H. J. Williams in command of regiment.

No. 48—(400, 819) Assignment as above, Col. J. H. King in command of regiment, October 31, 1863.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above, December, 1863.

No. 60—(1152) Mentioned by General Lee as having re-enlisted, February 10, 1864, Orange Court House. (1182) Joint resolution of thanks to the Ninth Alabama regiment: "Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress hails with delight the manifestations evinced by the brave and gallant officers and privates of the Ninth regiment, Alabama volunteers, who have stood under the fire of the enemy for nearly 3 years, never to yield to Northern oppression, and for this act of patriotism and exalted self-sacrifice, in re-enlisting for the war, the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due them. That the example of those brave men who have endured the dangers and perils of the war since its commencement is a happy omen for the future, and should encourage Congress and the country to rest with an abiding hope and confidence in the success of our arms and the final triumph of liberty, under the lead of those brave and unconquerable spirits. Approved February 16, 1864."

No. 67—(966, 976, 1025) Perrin's brigade, Lee's army,

May, 1864. Mentioned in reports of battles of the Wilderness.

No. 80—(754) General Mahone, July 30, 1864, reports battleflag captured. (810) Roll of honor, battles near Petersburg, Va., July 30th: Private John M. Critcher, Company K.

No. 88—(684) Mentioned by Capt. J. McEntee, U. S. A. (1175, 1183) Mentioned in correspondence of General Lee and secretary of war, August, 1864. (1217) Sanders' brigade, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, August 31, 1864; Col. J. Horace King commanding regiment.

No. 89—(1190) Same assignment, October 31, 1864, Capt. Archer Hayes commanding regiment. (1239) Colonel King commanding regiment. (1367) Assignment as above, December 31st.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Lee's army, February 28, 1865. Maj. James M. Crowe commanding regiment.

No. 96—(1174, 1272) Assignment as above, January 31, 1865, Col. Horace King commanding regiment.

THE TENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Tenth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, in May, 1861. Throughout its whole career this regiment was singularly distinguished for its dash and courage, and the great losses that it sustained in every battle. It fought at Dranesville, December 20, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5th; Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st; Gaines' Mill, June 27th and 28th; at Frayser's Farm, June 30th, and Second Manassas, August 30th. It was engaged in the capture of Harper's Ferry, September 12th to 15th; at Sharpsburg, September 17th; at Hazel River, August 22d. It lost very heavily at Fredericksburg, December 13th; as it did at Salem, May 3, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d, and at Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864. Among its distinguished officers were Col. John H. Forney, afterward a major-general, and William H. Forney, afterward a brigadier-general and for many years in the United States Congress, both of whom were severely wounded. Col. John J. Woodward, Capts.

William Lee, Robert W. Cowen and James D. Cunningham were killed at Gaines' Mill; Col. James E. Shelley, Capts. George P. Brown and Henry D. Coleman at Petersburg, and Capt. Walter Cook at Salem; Capt. George Whaley at Sharpsburg, and Capt. Richard C. Reagan at Spottsylvania; Capt. Pickens W. Black, at Cold Harbor; Lieut.-Col. James B. Martin at Dranesville, and Lieut. M. J. T. Harper at Chancellorsville. Among the other field officers were Col. John H. Caldwell, Lieut.-Col. William T. Smith and Majs. James D. Truss, Lewis W. Johnston and Paul Bradford. Lieut.-Col. Arthur S. Cunningham, of the regular Confederate army, was in temporary command of the regiment in 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(974) Jefferson Davis in letter July 10, 1861, to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, mentions Colonel Forney's regiment.

Vol. V—(475) General McCall (Union) says: "Tenth regiment, Forney, 900 strong at Dranesville." (480) Mentioned by General Ord (Union). (490-493) Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in his report of the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, says: "The Tenth Alabama rushed with a shout, in a shower of bullets, under the gallant lead of Colonel Forney and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, the latter falling in the charge. A part of this regiment took position along a fence from which the enemy felt the trueness of their aim at short range. The colonel was here severely wounded and the command devolved on Major Woodward. . . . I cannot speak in too high terms of Colonel Forney, that gallant son of Alabama whose conspicuous bravery, leading his men in a galling fire, was the admiration of all; nor of his Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, who, with the battlecry of 'Forward!' on his lips, fell, bravely encouraging his men. Nor can I do more than simple justice to the officers and men of that regiment who seemed determined to follow their colonel wherever he would lead." (494) General Stuart reports 15 killed and 45 wounded at Dranesville. (1029) In Wilcox's brigade, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January 14, 1862.

Vol. IX—(379) General McClellan informs General Burnside, April 16, 1862, that this regiment with others is going to North Carolina.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(589-593) Under Col. J. J. Woodward at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. Highly commended by General Wilcox in his report. He says: "The Tenth Alabama pressed on vigorously. Its major, W. H. Forney, was stricken down with a painful wound while leading the regiment, displaying both coolness and skill." Colonel Woodward, Major Forney and Lieutenant Shelley specially noticed. (594,595) Highly commended in the report of Col. Sam Henry, Ninth Alabama. (596,597) Colonel Woodward's report of same battle. (986,987) Mentioned in General Wilcox's report of the battle of Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(425) Report of Col. James Kirk (Union) of battle of Frayser's Farm says: "Tenth Alabama was almost totally annihilated." (486) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, engagements around Richmond. (503) Medical director reports 38 killed, 198 wounded, in the fights before Richmond, June 26th to July 1, 1862. (771-775) General Wilcox's report of Gaines' Mill mentions "Colonel Woodward shot through the head while leading his regiment, closely and heroically confronting the enemy in his stronghold." After the fall of Colonel Woodward, the command devolved upon Maj. J. H. Caldwell; Capt. W. M. Lee mortally wounded. Lieut. J. E. Shelley, adjutant, severely wounded. (777-779) General Wilcox's report of Frayser's Farm says: "Major Caldwell wounded by a piece of shell striking him over the eye." Commends Surgeon Taylor. (985) Lieut. James D. Cunningham killed June 30th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(114) Near Yorktown, Va., April 20, 1862. (481) In General Wilcox's brigade at Williamsburg, 550 strong. (532) Wilcox's brigade, Smith's division, Johnston's army, near Richmond, May 21st. (649) General Longstreet's division, July 23d.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Assignment as above, August 28th to September 1st.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804) Assignment as above, Maryland campaign. (812) Medical director reports 10 killed and 53 wounded, Maryland campaign.

Vol. XXI—(539, 1070) First corps, army of Northern

Virginia, Colonel Forney in command of regiment, December, 1862.

No. 39—(806) Medical director reports 12 killed and 61 wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863. (854) Another return, 17 killed and 55 wounded. (856-860) Mentioned by General Wilcox in report of Chancellorsville campaign: "Lieut. L. J. T. Harper fell fighting with the heroism of a veteran soldier." Notices particularly Col. Wm. H. Forney.

No. 44—(288). Wilcox's brigade, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, Gettysburg campaign. Commanders, Colonel Forney and Lieut.-Col. Jas. E. Shelley. (332, 343) Casualties, 13 killed, 91 wounded, at battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d. (613) Referred to in report of General Anderson (Union). (617-621) General Wilcox's report, action July 2d: "In this affair, so creditable to the Tenth Alabama and its gallant colonel (Forney), this regiment lost 10 killed and 28 wounded." Among those acting with great gallantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley is mentioned.

No. 48—(400, 412, 819) Assignment as above. Casualties, 2 wounded, October 10 to 21, 1863.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863.

No. 60—(1152) Mentioned by General Lee as having re-enlisted, February 10, 1864.

No. 67—(1025) Perrin's brigade, Third corps, Lee's army of Northern Virginia, May, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) Sanders' brigade, Lee's army, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1190) Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, Capt. Wilson L. Brewster in command of regiment, October 31, 1864. (1239) General Forney commanding brigade, Capt. Caleb W. Brewton in command of regiment, November 30. (1367) Capt. John F. Smith in command of regiment, December 31st.

No. 95—(1273) Assignment as above, Maj. Lewis W. Johnson in command of regiment about April, 1865.

No. 96—(1174) Colonel Forney in command of regiment, January 31, 1865. (1272) Forney's brigade, Lee's army, Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Smith in command of regiment.

THE ELEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Eleventh Alabama infantry was organized at

Lynchburg, Va., in 1861. It was distinguished at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and at Frayser's Farm, June 30th, where it charged with bayonets across an open field. It was at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862; Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Salem, May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863; The Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th-18th; the Crater, July 30th; Burgess' Farm, October 27th; and in numerous battles around Petersburg, June, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox. Among the killed in the battles of this regiment were the distinguished Col. Sydenham Moore, at Seven Pines; Lieut.-Col. Stephen H. Hale and Lieut. W. C. Faith, at Gaines' Mill; Capts. James H. McMath, Thomas H. Holcombe, Stephen E. Bell, W. C. Y. Parker, Wm. M. Bratton, and Lieuts. A. B. Cohen, T. J. Michie, and A. N. Steele, all at Frayser's Farm; Captains Cadell and Brazleton and Adj. R. Y. Ashe at Petersburg; Captain James at Cold Harbor; and Captain Harris at the Crater. Among the other field officers were Cols. John C. C. Sanders and George E. Tayloe, Maj. Archibald Gracie, Jr., afterward brigadier-general, killed; and Majs. Richard T. Fletcher and George Fields.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. V.—(1029) Wilcox's brigade, Gen. G. W. Smith's division, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(407) Mentioned in report of General Magruder, Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862. (580) Referred to in report of Col. M. D. Corse, Seven Pines. (591) Referred to in General Wilcox's report, Williamsburg. (941) Colonel Moore mentioned in General Longstreet's report of Seven Pines. (986-988) General Wilcox's report of battle of Seven Pines says: "The leading regiment, the Eleventh Alabama, Col. Sydenham Moore, of my brigade, was ordered to the front. . . . Colonel Moore with two companies dislodged the enemy, receiving two wounds, one of which proved mortal. . . . His loss is scarcely reparable. Lieut. Walter E. Winn, adjutant of

the Eleventh Alabama, was much distinguished for his zeal and courage. . . . Lieut.-Col. S. F. Hale of the Eleventh Alabama, though commanding the Ninth Alabama, was conspicuous for the skill with which he managed his regiment. Captains Tayloe and Holcombe were wounded in the first day's fight, the former seriously."

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486, 503) In Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, Seven Days' battles. Casualties, 76 killed and 240 wounded. (773-779) General Wilcox, in his report of Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, mentions Lieut.-Col. S. F. Hale as seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded; Lieut. W. C. Faith, killed; speaks most highly of Assistant-Surgeon Saunders and Lieut. Walter E. Winn, and gives a most graphic account of the glorious part taken by the regiment on June 30th, referring to Capt. J. H. McMath, S. E. Bell, T. H. Holcombe, W. M. Bratton and Lieut. A. B. Cohen, commanding companies; Lieuts. A. N. Steele and Michie mortally wounded; Capt. J. C. C. Sanders and W. C. Y. Parker severely wounded, also Lieuts. J. H. Prince and R. H. Gordon. (980) Casualties, 27 killed, 130 wounded, battle of Gaines' Mill; 49 killed, 121 wounded, at Glendale. (985) Lieutenant Faith killed June 27th; Capt. Stephen A. Bell, Thomas H. Holcombe and James McMath, Lieuts. W. M. Bratton and A. B. Cohen killed June 30th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(481, 532, 649) In Wilcox's brigade at Williamsburg, 656 strong. Same assignment to July 23, 1863.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Same assignment, August 28 to September 1, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804, 812) Assignment as above, Maryland campaign. Casualties, 3 killed and 26 wounded.

Vol. XXI—(539, 559, 610) Assignment as above, battle of Fredericksburg. Casualties, 3 killed and 5 wounded. (612) Referred to in General Wilcox's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. (1070) Col. J. C. C. Sanders in command of regiment.

No. 39—(790) Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, First corps, army of Northern Virginia, Chancellorsville campaign. (806) Casualties, 15 killed and 76 wounded at Chancellorsville; Lieut. O. L. Strudwick killed. (858-861) General Wilcox's report of battle speaks highly of Colonel Sanders and favorably commends Private J. C. J. Ridgeway. Reports Federal flag taken by regiment.

No. 44—(288) At the battle of Gettysburg, regiment in Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps. Colonel Sanders and Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Tayloe in command. (332, 343) Casualties, 6 killed and 69 wounded, Gettysburg. (617-621) General Wilcox's report of Gettysburg says Colonel Sanders and Major Fletcher were severely wounded, and 17 men. Private Ridgeway (one of his couriers) was killed. Commends Lieutenant-Colonel Tayloe.

No. 45—(1061) No. 48—(400) No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above to December, 1863.

No. 60—(1145) Noble example of re-enlistment for the war mentioned by General Lee, in general orders, No. 14, February 3, 1864.

No. 80—(754) James N. Keeton, Company G, captor of Federal flag, July 30, 1864, at Petersburg. (810) Roll of honor, general orders, No. 87, December 10th: Private James N. Keeton, Company G.

No. 88—(1217) Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, Third corps, Lee's army, August 31, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Tayloe commanding regiment.

No. 89—(1190, 1239, 1367) Assignment as above to December 31, 1864.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Appomattox campaign. Capt. Martin L. Stewart commanding regiment.

No. 96—(1174, 1272) Same assignment to February 28, 1865.

THE TWELFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Alabama infantry was organized at Richmond, July, 1861, formed a part of General Ewell's brigade, and was afterward under General Rodes. It fought at Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5th; Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st, where it made a gallant assault upon the strong position held by Casey's division; was engaged in the fights before Richmond, June 26th to July 1st; was distinguished at Boonsboro, September 15th, and Sharpsburg, September 17th; fought gallantly at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1st to 4th; Brandy Station, June 9th; and Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d, and formed

part of the rear guard in retiring from that bloody field. It was also in the engagements at the Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Winchester, July 24th, and in the various battles around Petersburg from June, 1864, to April, 1865.

Among the distinguished officers killed were: Col. Robert T. Jones, Capts. R. H. Keeling and C. A. Darwin at Seven Pines; Col. Bristow B. Gayle at Boonsboro; Capts. E. Tucker and D. H. Garrison at Sharpsburg; Henry W. Cox at Chancellorsville; Davis at Gettysburg; J. McCassells at the Wilderness; John Rogers at Spottsylvania, and A. Majors at Snicker's Gap, August 19, 1864. Among the other field officers of this regiment were: Col. Samuel B. Pickens, Lieut.-Col. Theodore O'Hara, John C. Goodgame, and Edward D. Tracy, afterward killed when brigadier-general; also Majs. Adolph Proskaner and John C. Brown.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(1000) Assigned to Second brigade, Gen. R. S. Ewell, First corps, army of Potomac, special order 169, Manassas Junction, July 25, 1861.

Vol. V—(1029) In Rodes' brigade, Van Dorn's division, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January, 1862.

Vol. XI—(971-976) General Rodes' report of battle of Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st, speaks of Col. R. T. Jones of the Twelfth Alabama, killed, as the most accomplished officer in the brigade. For gallantry he notes Capt. E. Tucker, and gives casualties, 59 killed, 149 wounded. (979) Mentioned in report of Col. J. B. Gordon, Seven Pines. (981, 982) Col. B. B. Gayle, lieutenant-colonel commanding at Seven Pines, says that the Twelfth regiment, while advancing, charged directly through the camp of the enemy. The number of men carried into the fight, as near as can be ascertained, 408; number killed, 69; number wounded, 156. Thus, more than half carried into battle were killed or wounded.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps, Seven Days' battles. (505, 975) Medical

director reports 1 killed, 11 wounded at Gaines' Mill. (555, 570, 621, 625) Mentioned in reports of Stonewall Jackson, Gen. C. Winder, Gen. Bradley Johnson, Gen. D. H. Hill, Seven Days' battles. (630-633) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. E. Rodes. (634, 638, 639) Mentioned in reports of Col. J. B. Gordon and Col. B. B. Gayle.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482, 532, 601, 650) 550 strong, Peninsula campaign. Col. B. B. Gayle commanding regiment, July 23, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(261, 302) Mentioned in Federal reports of battles of South Mountain and Antietam. (808) Same assignment, Maryland campaign. Col. B. B. Gayle and Lieut.-Col. S. B. Pickens with regiment. (1021-1030) Gen. D. H. Hill, in report of operations July 23 to September 17, 1862, calls Colonel Gayle a most gallant and accomplished officer. (1034-1038) Report of General Rodes, battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. The Twelfth lost heavily. Lieut.-Col. B. B. Gayle was seen to fall, and Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. Pickens was shot through the lungs; the former was left on the field supposed to be dead; Pickens was brought off.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) Rodes' brigade, Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Lieut.-Col. S. B. Pickens in command of regiment.

No. 39—(792, 807) Assignment as above, Chancellorsville campaign. Medical director reports 14 killed and 77 wounded. (944-946) General Rodes calls attention to gallant and meritorious conduct of Colonel Pickens at Chancellorsville. (948, 951, 954, 955, 959, 960) Mentioned in reports of Col. E. A. O'Neal, Col. J. M. Hall and Col. J. N. Lightfoot. (960-964) Report of Colonel Pickens gives 6 killed and 32 wounded, May 2d, and 7 killed and 55 wounded, May 3d. Total loss at Chancellorsville, 14 killed and 87 wounded. (986) Gen. Alfred Iverson in report of Chancellorsville says: "I then communicated with Col. S. B. Pickens, commanding Twelfth Alabama, whose gallantry on this occasion I cannot too highly commend, so completely and courageously did he lend himself to aid me preparing the line to resist an attack." (1053) Roll of honor, Chancellorsville: Capt. H. W. Cox, Company B, killed in action; Sergt. William Lawless, Company C; Privates Louis Dondero, Company A; R. W. May, Company B; J. E. Bailey, Company D; C. H.

Hunter, Company E; P. W. Chappell, Company E; R. B. Mitchell, Company G; W. S. Brown, Company H; H. N. Wooten, Company I; Thomas H. Eady, Company K.

No. 44—(287) Assignment as above, Gettysburg. (332, 342) Reports of casualties. (545-553) Mentioned in report of General Rodes. (563) Officers in command at Gettysburg: Col. S. B. Pickens, Maj. A. Proskaner, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Goodgame in command of the Twenty-sixth Alabama. (592-3) Mentioned in report of E. A. O'Neal, colonel commanding brigade. (600,601) Colonel Pickens reports 12 killed and 71 wounded, Gettysburg.

No. 48—(399) Battle's brigade, Second army corps, Colonel Pickens commanding regiment, September 30, 1863. (412, 617) Return of casualties, 2 killed, October 10th to 21st, October 20th to November 8th, 1 wounded. (818, 838) Assignment as above, and medical director's report. (892) Report of Major Proskaner of operations on November 27th and 28th, 2 wounded. Mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin's report.

No. 49—(683, 900) Assignment as above to December, 1863.

No. 60—Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's brigade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.]

No. 67—(1024) Assignment as above, May, 1864. (1083) Mentioned in report of Gen. C. A. Battle, May 8, 1864.

No. 68—(715) Mentioned by Gen. G. K. Warren (Union), May 13, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) Assignment as above, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1194) Battle's brigade, Lee's army, October 31, 1864, Lieut.-Col. John C. Goodgame in command of regiment. (1246, 1364) Assignment as above, Colonel Pickens.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, with Gen. J. A. Early, Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Capt. P. D. Ross commanding regiment. (1002, 1013) Assignment as above.

No. 95—(336) Mentioned in report of Capt. J. F. Carter (Third Maryland, U. S.) of operations, March 25, 1865. (1270) Battle's brigade, in Lee's army.

No. 96—(1172, 1181, 1270) Assignment as above to February 28, 1865.

No. 97—(263) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. G. Parke (U. S.), March 29, 1865.

THE THIRTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, July, 1861. It was warmly engaged at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and in the battles around Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. It also participated in the Maryland campaign and was engaged in the battles of Boonsboro, September 15th, and Sharpsburg, September 17th, and was present at Fredericksburg December 13th, but owing to its position was not engaged. It was particularly distinguished in the assault upon Hooker at Chancellorsville, May 1 to 4, 1863, and was superb in its charge at Gettysburg, where it planted its colors on the crest of the ridge, suffering frightfully in killed and wounded. It also took part in the battles of the Wilderness, and in the numerous engagements around Petersburg, June, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865.

Among its killed were: Capt. John D. Clarke, at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; Adj. John W. Rentz, at Sharpsburg; Maj. John T. Smith, at Chancellorsville; Adj. L. P. Broughton, at the Wilderness; Capt. R. M. Cook, at Second Cold Harbor; Lieut. David R. Staggers, near Bristoe Station. Among the other field officers were: Birkett D. Fry, afterward distinguished as a brigadier-general; Col. James Aiken, Lieut.-Cols. Julius C. Mitchell, Samuel B. Marks, Reginald H. Dawson, William H. Betts and Maj. John D. Smith.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(1000) Mentioned as belonging to General Ewell's brigade. (Evidently an error; Twelfth was meant.)

Vol. IV—(668) Under general orders, No. 89, Yorktown, October 3, 1861, assigned with Eighth Alabama to Fifth brigade under Colonel Winston. (669) Assigned to Yorktown, Colonel Winston commanding post.

Vol. IX—(37) First division, Gen. G. J. Rains, department of the Peninsula, January 31, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(485) With Colquitt's brigade, Hill's

division, Stonewall Jackson's corps, during engagements around Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (505) Medical director reports 14 killed and 70 wounded in Seven Days' battles. His report gives assignment to Semmes' brigade, McLaws' division. (625) Referred to as in Colquitt's brigade in report of Gen. D. H. Hill. (976) Return of casualties, 4 killed and 40 wounded at Gaines' Mill; 10 killed and 47 wounded at Malvern Hill.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482) 474 strong "within the post at Yorktown." (533) Rains' brigade, Fourth division, May 21, 1862. (650) Colquitt's brigade, Stonewall Jackson's army, July 23, 1862. Col. B. D. Fry in command of regiment.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(809) Assignment as above during Maryland campaign. (1020, 1027) Report of D. H. Hill, Maryland campaign: "Colonel Fry, who had been wounded at Seven Pines, was once more wounded severely at Sharpsburg, while nobly doing his duty." Also mentions W. D. Tingle. (1054) Colonel Fry mentioned in Col. Colquitt's report.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) Colquitt's brigade, Second corps, at battle of Fredericksburg. (1099) Transferred from Colquitt's brigade to Archer's brigade, January 19, 1863.

No. 39—(791) Archer's brigade, McLaws' division, Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, Chancellorsville campaign. (807) Medical director reports 13 killed, 127 wounded at Chancellorsville. (926) Return of casualties at 15 killed, 107 wounded. Among the killed were Maj. John T. Smith and Lieut. John J. Pendergrass. (927) Colonel Fry says: "I am gratified to be able to report that my commissioned officers, without exception, displayed zeal and courage; none more than the gallant Maj. John T. Smith, whose death is deeply lamented by the regiment."

No. 44—(289) Archer's brigade, Heth's division, Third corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (333, 337, 344) Medical director's report gives 6 killed and 36 wounded; 3 wounded enroute from Pennsylvania. (647, 648) Referred to in report of Colonel Shepard, Gettysburg campaign.

No. 48—(400) Assignment as above, September 30, 1863. (413) Medical director reports 2 killed and 4 wounded, October 10th to 21st. (434) Lieut. David R. Staggers killed near Bristoe Station, October 14th. (819) Assignment as above, October 31st.

No. 49—(685, 901) Assignment as above to December 31, 1863.

No. 67—(1025) Assignment as above, May, 1864, Rapidan to the James.

No. 88—(1218) Assignment as above. Lieut.-Col. James Aiken commanding regiment. (1273, 1274) Inspection report gives regiment in Fry's brigade, September 23, 1864. (1309) Archer's and Walker's brigades, commanded by General Archer, Heth's division, September 30th.

No. 89—(1189, 1240) Archer's brigade (consolidated under command of Col. R. M. Mayo), Lee's army, October and November, 1864.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Third army corps, Appomattox campaign, April, 1865, Capt. Samuel Sellers in command of regiment.

No. 96—(1025) Regiment transferred from Archer's brigade, Heth's division, Third corps, to Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, same corps. Special order No. 8, January 9, 1865. (1174) Col. James Aiken in command of regiment. (1272) Forney's brigade, February 28th.

No. 97—(1279) Forney's brigade at Hancock's, April 2, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Auburn, 1861; remained in camp at Huntsville till October, when it was ordered to Virginia. It fought with distinction at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st, and Mechanicsville, June 26th; made desperate charges at Frayser's Farm, June 30th, and Malvern Hill, July 1st, its losses of killed and wounded being very heavy. It served with distinction at Sharpsburg, September 17th; Salem, May 3, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d; the Wilderness May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th, and in the many fights around Petersburg from June, 1864, to Appomattox, in April, 1865.

Among its distinguished killed in battle were: Capt. John Bell, killed at Mechanicsville; Lieut.-Col. David W. Baine, Capt. James S. Williamson, Lieuts. James E. Mayes, Nat M. Smith and C. H. Snead, at Frayser's Farm;

Capt. J. Y. Wallace, at Matapony, August 6, 1862; Maj. Owen K. McLemore, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Maj. R. A. McCord, Lieuts. H. M. Cox and M. L. Bankston, at Chancellorsville; Capts. C. H. Lambeth and E. Folk, at Petersburg.

Among the other field officers were: Col. Thomas J. Judge, afterward on the supreme bench of Alabama, and Cols. Lucius Pinckard and Alfred C. Wood; Lieut.-Col. James A. Brown, and Majs. George W. Taylor and Mickleberry P. Terrell.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Commanded by Col. Thomas J. Judge; brigaded with other Alabama regiments under Gen. L. P. Walker, September, 1861.

Vol. V—(938) Assigned to the Potomac district, special orders, No. 206, November 5, 1861. (954) Left Richmond November 14th for Fredericksburg and Manassas. (1012) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. French in report from Evansport, December 30th. (1013) Mentioned in General Holmes' letter from Brooks' Station, December 31st. (1018) Spoken of again by same, January 2, 1862. (1020) Ordered by secretary of war, January 5, 1862, to Richmond, "to regain their strength after going through the usual camp diseases." (1035) F. H. Holmes writes: "The regiment has suffered greatly from measles."

Vol. IX—(379) Mentioned by General McClellan.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(309) Mentioned in Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's report of reconnoissance toward Yorktown, April 7, 1862. (404) Mentioned in Gen. John B. Magruder's report of the siege of Yorktown. (583) Mentioned in Col. M. Jenkins' report of the battle of Williamsburg.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486) In Pryor's brigade, Longstreet's division, Magruder's corps, engagements around Richmond. (503, 980) Casualties, 70 killed and 253 wounded in the fights before Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (781) Gen. Roger A. Pryor, writing of his brigade at Frayser's Farm: "The Fourteenth Alabama bore the brunt of the struggle and was nearly annihilated." (985) Lieut.-Col. D. W. Baine, Capt. James S. Williamson, Lieuts. James E. Mayes, Nat M. Smith and C. H. Snead killed June 30th; Capt. John T. Bell, killed June 27th; Lieuts. J. T. Green-

wood and D. V. Hines died of wounds received June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(114, 340, 393, 404) Mentioned by Gen. G. B. McClellan, Gen. M. C. Meigs and Gen. W. H. Taylor. (482) 700 strong, Johnston's army in the peninsula, about April 30, 1862. (532, 649) In Pryor's brigade, Longstreet's division, Johnston's army near Richmond, May 21 to July 23, 1862.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Pryor's brigade, Wilcox's division, army of Northern Virginia, during the battles of August 28 to September 1, 1862. (561) Medical director reports 3 killed and 44 wounded at Manassas Plains, August 30th. (601) Mentioned in Gen. Roger A. Pryor's report of same battle.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804, 812) In Pryor's brigade, Anderson's division, Maryland campaign. Losses, 2 killed and 43 wounded.

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(712) Ordered to be assigned to an Alabama brigade, November 10, 1862.

Vol. XXI—(539, 1070) Transferred November 10, 1862, to Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, First corps, army of Northern Virginia; Lieut.-Col. L. Pinckard in command of regiment December 20th.

No. 39—(790, 806) Assignment as above, Chancellorsville campaign. Casualties, 7 killed and 116 wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 1st to 4th. (853) Referred to in letter of Gen. Thomas S. Mills, May 18, 1863. (854) Casualties given as 10 killed and 107 wounded at Chancellorsville. Among the killed are Lieuts. H. M. Cox and M. L. Bankston. (858) Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report of same battle says: "Lieuts. Bankston and Cox fell fighting with the heroism of veteran soldiers, against greatly superior forces of the enemy. Colonel Pinckard was severely wounded."

No. 44—(288) Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, army of Northern Virginia, battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (332, 343) Medical director reports 7 killed and 41 wounded, Gettysburg. (620) Mentioned in General Wilcox's report.

No. 48—(400, 819) In Sanders' brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps, General Lee's army, Col. L. Pinckard commanding regiment.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863.

No. 60—(1173) Re-enlisted for the war, as announced by Gen. R. E. Lee, February 15, 1864.

No. 67—(1025) In Perrin's brigade, Anderson's division, May, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) Assignment as above, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1190, 1239, 1367) Assignment as above, October 31, 1864, Capt. John A. Terrill in command. November 30, 1864, Capt. Simon G. Perry in command.

No. 95—(1273) General Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Third corps, Lee's army, April, 1865.

THE FIFTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Fort Mitchell in 1861; served in Virginia in the brigade commanded by Gen. Isaac R. Trimble; was in Stonewall Jackson's army and fought with distinction at Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Winchester, May 25th; Cross Keys, June 8th; Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor, June 27th and 28th; Malvern Hill, July 1st, and Hazel River, August 22d. It fought and lost heavily at Second Manassas, August 30th, and was in the battles of Chantilly, September 1st; Sharpsburg, September 17th; Fredericksburg, December 13th; Suffolk, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863. Ordered to join Bragg's army, the regiment fought at Chickamauga September 19th and 20th; Brown's Ferry, October 27th; Wauhatchie, October 27th; Knoxville, November 17th to December 4th; Bean's Station, December 14th. Returning to Virginia this regiment upheld its reputation and won further distinction, as shown by its long roll of honor at Fort Harrison. It was engaged at the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Hanover Court House, May 30th; and Second Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th. It was also engaged before Petersburg and Richmond. At Deep Bottom, August 14th to 18th, one-third of that portion of the regiment engaged were killed. Among its killed in battle were Capt. R. H. Hill and Lieut. W. B. Mills, at Cross Keys; Captain Weams (mortally wounded), at

Gaines' Mill; Capt. P. V. Guerriy and Lieut. A. McIntosh, at Cold Harbor; Capts. J. H. Allison and H. C. Brainard, at Gettysburg, and Capt. John C. Oates died of wounds received in the same battle; Capt. Frank Park was killed at Knoxville, Captain Glover at Petersburg, and Capt. B. A. Hill at Fussell's Mill.

Among the other field officers were: Cols. John F. Treutlen, Alexander Lowther, William C. Oates (who was distinguished throughout the war and has since served many years as a member of Congress and also as governor of Alabama); Col. James Cantey, afterward brigadier-general; Lieut.-Col. Isaac B. Feagin and Maj. John W. L. Daniel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(425) Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, September 24, 1861, says: "There is at Knoxville the Fifteenth Alabama, numbering 900 men, of which only 300 are fit for duty."

Vol. V—(1030) In Trimble's brigade, Kirby Smith's division, Potomac district, January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(415) Mentioned in Gen. L. McLaws' report of engagement, Dam No. 1 (Lee's Hill), April 16, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) In Ewell's division during the engagements around Richmond, Virginia. (506, 608) Casualties, 35 killed and 117 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (605) Mentioned in General Ewell's report Seven Days' battles. (614-616) Mention of regiment in Gen. I. R. Trimble's report of the battles around Richmond. Captain Guerriy shot while cheering on his men. (857, 864) Mentioned by Gen. Maxcy Gregg and Col. D. Barnes. (985) Capt. P. V. Guerriy, Lieut. A. McIntosh killed, June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(648) Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, army of Northern Virginia, July 23, 1862.

Vol. XII, Part 1—(20) Mentioned by General Fremont. (713) Mentioned in Gen. T. J. Jackson's report of the battle of Cross Keys. (717) Casualties, 9 killed and 37 wounded, battle of Cross Keys and engagement at Port Republic. (779, 781, 784) Mentioned in Gen-

eral Ewell's report, at Cross Keys, June 8th: "The regiment made a gallant resistance, enabling me to take position at leisure." Capt. R. H. Hill and Lieut. W. B. Mills, killed; Lieuts. Brainard and A. A. McIntosh, wounded, and Lieut. W. T. Berry, missing. (794) Mentioned in General Trimble's report of the battle of Winchester, May 25th. (795-799) General Trimble's report of the battle of Cross Keys, June 8th: "To Colonel Cantey for his skillful retreat from picket, and prompt flank maneuver, I think special praise is due."

Vol. XII, Part 2—(180) Medical director's report. (184. 227) Mentioned in reports of Gen. T. J. Jackson and General Ewell of the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, (235, 236) General Trimble's report of Cedar Run shows that the regiment, under the command of Major Lowther, took a prominent part in that fight. Casualties, 1 killed and 7 wounded. (550, 562) In Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, army of Northern Virginia, battles of Second Manassas. Casualties, 21 killed, 91 wounded, Manassas Plains, August, 1862. (708) Mentioned by General Early. (717) 4 wounded, battle of Ox Hill, September 1, 1862. (719) Mentioned in General Trimble's report of the battle of Hazel River, August 22, 1862. (716, 717, 810, 812, 813) 4 killed, 15 wounded, on the Rappahannock, August 22d to 24th; 15 killed, 38 wounded, at Manassas, August 28th; 9 wounded August 29th; 6 killed, 22 wounded, August 30th; 4 wounded, at Chantilly, September 1st.

Vol. XII, Part 3—(964) Assignment as above, near Gordonsville, Va., July 31, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(806) Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, Maryland campaign, Capt. I. B. Feagin commanding regiment. (813) Medical director reports 9 killed and 75 wounded, Maryland campaign. (973-975) Mentioned in General Early's report of operations, September 3-17, 1862. He reports 8 killed and 63 wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17th, and Captain Feagin seriously wounded at Boteler's Ford, September 19, 1862. (977) Col. James A. Walker, in his report of the battle of Sharpsburg, says: "Captain Feagin, commanding the Fifteenth Alabama regiment, behaved with a gallantry consistent with his high reputation for courage and that of the regiment he commanded."

Vol. XXI—(543, 561) Assignment as above, at battle of Fredericksburg. Loss, 1 killed and 34 wounded. (672)

Mentioned in General Hoke's report of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th. (1072) Col. James Cantey commanding regiment. (1099) Transferred from Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, January 19, 1863.

No. 43—(625) Mentioned by Col. J. L. Chamberlain (Union), in his report of the battle of Gettysburg.

No. 44—(284) In Jackson's corps at battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (330, 339) Losses, 17 killed and 66 wounded, at the battle of Gettysburg. (362) Mentioned by General Longstreet. (392, 393) Colonel Oates' report: "Lieutenant-Colonel Feagin, a most excellent and gallant officer, received a severe wound, which caused him to lose his leg. Private A. Kennedy of Company B, and William Trimmer of Company G, were killed; and Private G. E. Spencer, Company D, severely wounded. Loss was 17 killed and 54 wounded and brought off of field, and 90 missing; 8 officers were killed. (418, 419) Mentioned in Gen. Henry L. Benning's report.

No. 51—(18) In Law's brigade, Hood's division, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding, September 19-20, 1863. (303) Mentioned in Gen. T. C. Hindman's report, Chickamauga campaign. (332) Gen. Z. C. Deas' report: "Regiment behaved with great gallantry." (334) Mentioned in Col. S. K. McSpaddin's report.

No. 54—(223) Assignment as above, autumn of 1863. (225-228) General Law's report: "Col. W. C. Oates, the gallant and efficient commander of the Fifteenth Alabama, was wounded September 27, 1863, Lookout Valley." Also other mention of regiment. (229, 230) Mentioned in Col. J. L. Sheffield's report, 5 wounded. (452) Assignment as above, November 30th.

No. 55—(658) Same assignment, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(615, 890) Same assignment, to December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(641) Assignment as above, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(722) In Law's brigade, Buckner's division, under General Longstreet, March 31, 1864.

No. 67—(1022) In Law's brigade, Field's division, First army corps, army of Northern Virginia, early in May, 1864. (1060) Partial return of casualties, 21 killed and 63 wounded in operations, April 14 to May 6, 1864.

No. 80—(763) Casualties, 3 killed and 8 wounded, Richmond campaign, June 13th to July 31st. (812) Roll of honor, Fort Harrison, September 30, 1864: M. L. Harper (killed), Company B; W. H. Cooper, Company C; R. S. Jones, Company D; B. J. Martin, Company E; A. Jackson, Company F; D. C. Cannon, Company G; J. T. Rushing, Company I; C. J. Faulk, Company K; T. R. Collins, Company L. (Company F declined making a selection.) Darbytown Road, October 7, 1864: A. E. Averett, Company A; Sergt. W. W. Johnson, Company D; Sergt. J. K. Edwards, Company E; H. V. Glenn, Company F; H. F. Satcher, Company G; Sergt. G. B. Barnett, Company I; W. F. Hill, Company K; J. F. Bean, Company L. Other companies declined making a selection. October 13, 1864: W. H. Quattlebaum, Company D; A. Powell, Company E; John Jackson, Company F; E. Grice, Company K; Lee Lloyd, Company L. Other companies declined making a selection.

No. 87—(877) Partial return of casualties, 10 killed and 92 wounded, August 1st to December 31st, Richmond campaign.

No. 88—(159, 1215) Assignment as above, Colonel Lowther in command of regiment, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1188, 1238, 1364) Assignment as above to December 31, 1864. November 30, 1864, Capt. F. Key Shaaff in command of regiment

No. 95—(1268, 1277) In Perry's brigade, paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

THE SIXTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Courtland, August, 1861. It was assigned to General Zollicoffer's brigade, and its first battle was at Fishing Creek or Mill Spring, Ky., January 19 and 20, 1862. It was at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th; Triune, December 27th; Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863; in the retreat from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, June 23d to July 4th; Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th; Missionary Ridge, November 23d to 25th; Ringgold, November 27th; in all the great battles under Johnston and Hood during the eventful campaign in 1864, and was particularly distinguished at Jonesboro, August 31st

and September 1st, where it met with very severe loss. It participated in the fights at Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge, February 25 to 27, 1864; around Dalton, May 8th to 12th; Resaca, May 13th to 16th; Adairsville, May 17th; Cassville, May 19th to 22d; Pickett's Mill, May 27th; Kenesaw Mountain, June 9th to 30th; Peachtree Creek, July 20th; Atlanta, July 22d, where it carried the enemy's works by assault and captured two stands of colors. It was also prominent in the battle of Franklin, November 30th, and of Nashville, December 15th and 16th.

Among the distinguished killed were its very gallant colonels, Fred A. Ashford and Brice Wilson at Franklin, Maj. J. H. McGaughey at Chickamauga, Capt. Robert M. Gregor at Nashville, Lieut. Wm. A. Patton at Shiloh, Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robt. W. Roebuck and Benj. H. Russell at Murfreesboro. Col. William B. Wood, who afterward became eminent on the bench as circuit judge, was the first colonel. He was succeeded by Cols. Alexander H. Helvenston and Frederick A. Ashford. Its lieutenant-colonels were John H. McGaughey, Joseph J. May and John W. Harris.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(237) Col. W. B. Wood commandant at Knoxville. (244, 246) Letter of General Zollicoffer, Knoxville, November 17, 1861, says he has started battalion of this regiment, with others, on the way to Jamestown, Tenn., and Monticello, Ky. (247) Ordered by Col. S. A. M. Wood back to Knoxville, November, 1861. (387) "Colonel Wood has been ordered from Tuscumbia to Russellville, Tenn.," August 31st. (409) Aggregate present, 867, Knoxville, September 15th. (412) Left at Knoxville with 300 men, able for duty, to guard the magazine. (520) Cumberland Gap, November 5, 1861, General Zollicoffer mentions battalion of the Sixteenth Alabama, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris.

Vol. VII—(80) Report of Gen. George H. Thomas

(Union), Logan's Cross Roads, says: "Lieut. Allen Morse and 5 officers of the medical staff, 81 non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners." (82) Order of march, by General Crittenden, January 18, 1862, "Sixteenth Alabama, Colonel Wood, in reserve." (105-110) Report of Gen. G. B. Crittenden of battle of Mill Spring, January 19 and 20, 1862, mentions regiment several times. He says: "The Sixteenth Alabama, which was the reserve corps of my division, commanded by Colonel Wood, did, at this critical juncture, most eminent service." Also reports 9 killed and 5 wounded. (111-113) W. H. Carroll's report of same engagement: "Colonel Wood brought his men forward with the steadiness of veterans, and formed them in battle array with the coolness and precision of a holiday parade." (115, 116) Mentioned in report of Maj. Horace Rice. Wood's regiment numbered 330 men. (687) 325 present for duty, November 20th, at Wartburg, Tenn. (704) Mentioned by Gen. W. H. Carroll, Knoxville, November 26th. (751) Numbering about 800 men; report Gen. W. H. Carroll, Knoxville, December 9th. (753, 773, 814) Referred to by General Zollicoffer at Beech Grove, Ky. Present for duty, 378. (904) Brigade under General Wood, Second division of Central army, Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 23, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In S. A. M. Wood's brigade, Third corps, army of the Mississippi, April 6-7, 1862. (568) General Hardee reports this regiment helping in capture of 6 guns at Shiloh. (590-596) Mentioned in General Wood's report of the battle of Shiloh: "Major Helvenston had his horse killed, and was severely wounded by same ball." Six batteries captured; Lieut. Wm. Patton, behaving with great gallantry, was killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, though laboring under severe illness, conducted his regiment throughout both days. (597, 598) Col. John W. Harris reports that his men fought gallantly and bravely. "I was greatly assisted by Major Helvenston on the right, and I am indebted to him for many noble acts of daring and intrepidity, always at his post and at all times cheering on the soldiers. While gallantly charging a battery at the head of the column, he received a wound in the thigh. Captain Ashford, Company B, also acted nobly. At one time, when our force had been driven back, one piece of a battery was left by

the gunners and drivers, the lead horse having been shot. Captain Ashford went to the piece, under the enemy's fire, cut the traces of the dead horse, ordered two men near by to assist him, and drove it away—preventing its capture by the enemy. Lieut. Wm. A. Patton, while at his post encouraging his men, fell, facing the foe." (603) Mentioned by Major Hardcastle, Shiloh. (605) Mentioned in report of Twenty-seventh Tennessee infantry. (788) Assignment as above, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(1132) Mentioned in Colonel White's report of the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) In Wood's brigade, General Bragg commanding army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(660) Same assignment, battle of Murfreesboro. (679) Return of casualties, 24 killed, 142 wounded. Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robert W. Roebuck and Benj. H. Russell, killed. (845-851) Mentioned several times in Gen. P. R. Cleburne's report. "The following officers and men of the Sixteenth Alabama distinguished themselves on the field: Col. W. B. Wood and Adj. B. A. Wilson (wounded), Capt. William Hodges, Company F; Lieut. C. Davis, Company B; Lieut.-Col. G. W. W. Jones, Company G; Lieut. G. Pride, Company A; C. F. Carson, Company C, who remained fighting after he was wounded; Lieut. D. O. Warren, Company F; Lieut. Thomas Salter, Company D, who was wounded, but returned to the field the moment his wounds were dressed; Sergt.-Maj. Robert H. Cherry and Private Harvey G. Sargeant, Company H; Privates William Boyce and James Peeden, Company C; Sergeant Bowen, Company H; Sergt. H. W. Rutland, Company A; Private Peter White, Company F; Robert Williams, Company B; and H. D. Smith, Company A, the latter wounded in both legs." (896-900) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's reports. "Col. W. B. Wood was always in the lead." (900-903) Col. W. B. Wood, in his report, speaks of those mentioned above by General Cleburne; also highly commends Lieutenant-Colonel Helvenston, Major McGaughey, Adj. A. B. Wilson, Lieuts. D. W. Alexander, W. S. Humphries and J. N. Watson; praises the efficient services of Capt. T. A. Kimball, chaplain, acting in the infirmary corps, and of Surgeon F.

S. McMahon and Assistant-Surgeon Wm. M. Mayes. (906) Mentioned in Col. R. Charlton's report.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(246) Gen. G. M. Dodge (Union) gives force at 400, April 17, 1863. (942, 959) Assignment as above, July 31st, Maj. J. H. McGaughey in command. August 10, 1863, Col. A. H. Helvenston in command.

No. 51—(12) Assignment as above, Chickamauga campaign. (159 162) Mentioned in General Wood's report of the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863; speaks of death from wounds of Major McGaughey. (163-165) Capt. F. A. Ashford, in his report, says: "Both officers and men discharged their duties gallantly. I may be permitted to allude particularly to the noble bearing and fearlessness in discharge of duty of First Lieut. Isaac C. Madding, Company B; Second Lieut. Robert H. Cherry, Company I; First Lieut. G. W. W. Jones, Company G; Second Lieut. John D. Oglesby, Company F, and our gallant commander, Maj. J. H. McGaughey." Gives loss at 25 killed and 218 wounded. (165, 166, 168) Mentioned in General Adams' reports and Col. E. B. Breedlove's report. (533) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Privates George W. Tims, Company A, killed in action; William A. Watts, Company B, killed in action; William Hill, Company C; Thomas Garner (killed), Company D; Joshua Lewis, Company E; John McMicken (killed), Company F.

No. 55—(660) In Lowrey's brigade, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. (754-756, 768) Mentioned in reports of Gen. P. R. Cleburne and Gen. M. P. Lowrey. (769, 770) Report of Maj. F. A. Ashford, commanding, of the battle of November 27, 1863.

No. 56—(618, 804, 823, 885) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(588) Assignment as above, January 20, 1864; Capt. Barton Dickson in command.

No. 59—(867) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Ashford in command.

No. 74—(639, 647, 655, 662, 669) Assignment as above, to August 31, 1864. (731, 732) Gen. M. P. Lowrey's report of the engagement of July 22d says: "Regiment captured two Yankee flags." (733) Casualties, 5 killed and 56 wounded, July 22d.

No. 78—(852) Assignment as above. Gen. John B. Hood commanding army, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(667) Assignment as above. Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama under Lieut.-Col. R. H. Abercrombie, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (685) Col. F. A. Ashford killed in battle of Franklin, November 30th.

No. 98—(1063) First Alabama (consolidated Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth), Col. Robert H. Abercrombie, April 9, 1865, Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

No. 100—(736) In Lowrey's brigade, under Capt. J. J. Higgins, March 31, 1865. (773) Assigned to Shelley's brigade, near Smithfield, N. C., April 9, 1865.

No. 104—(1134) Mentioned by Gen. P. D. Roddey, March 20, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, August, 1861. Serving first at Pensacola, it was present at the bombardment of that place October 9, 1861. The Seventeenth was distinguished in the battle of Shiloh, taking a prominent part in the capture of Prentiss' division; served at Mobile from the autumn of 1862 to March, 1864; then joined the army of Tennessee, and, under the command of Gen. E. A. O'Neal, afterward governor of Alabama, fought during Sherman's campaign from Dalton to Lovejoy's Station. It was engaged in the battles of Resaca, May 9th, May 13th to 15th; Cassville, May 19th to 22d; Kenesaw Mountain, July 9th to 30th. At Peach Tree Creek its commander, Major Burnett, was severely wounded, and Captain Ragland was killed at Atlanta. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d; at Jonesboro, August 31st to September 1st; and Lovejoy's Station, September 2d to 6th.

The Seventeenth regiment lost heavily at Franklin, November 30th, and at Nashville, December 13th to 16th. Its field officers were Col. Thomas H. Watts, who became attorney-general of the Confederate States; Col. Virgil S.

Murphy; Col. J. T. Jones, temporarily assigned; Lieut.-Cols. Edward P. Holcombe, Robert C. Farris, and John Ryan, temporarily assigned, and Maj. Thomas J. Burnett.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Hon. J. R. Benjamin, acting secretary of war, Richmond, Va., September 19, 1861, mentions the "Seventeenth Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas H. Watts, having been brigaded under Gen. L. P. Walker."

Vol. VI—(768) General Bragg, near Pensacola, November 17, 1861, says: "Colonel Watts' Alabama regiment, for the war, arrived yesterday, 900 strong." (819) Army of Pensacola, Gen. Sam Jones commanding, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In Jackson's brigade, Second corps, army of the Mississippi, battle of Shiloh. (553-556) Jackson's report, April 6th and 7th, speaks of the Seventeenth Alabama, Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Farris, and of two stands of colors captured by it. (789) Assignment as above, Third corps, June 3, 1862.

Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, Gen. J. E. Slaughter commanding; district of the Gulf, October 31, 1862, Gen. John H. Forney in command. (1068) Assignment as above. General Buckner in command of department of the Gulf, "for April, 1863," at Bay Shore, near Mobile. Col. V. S. Murphy commanding detachment manning Apalachee battery.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(733) General Bragg, Tupelo, Miss., July 23, 1862, detaches regiment, to form part of garrison of the defenses of Mobile.

No. 42—(39) Assignment as above, department of the Gulf, General Maury, Mobile, June 8, 1863. (120) General Maury, July 23, 1863, says: "Four companies were guarding bridges on Mobile & Ohio railroad. They are artillerists." (131) Cantey's brigade, with General Maury, August 1, 1863. (156) Seventeenth and Twentyninth are drilling as artillery, August 10, 1863. (157, 275, 402, 511, 561) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863. (431) General Maury calls it a fine, large regiment, November 21, 1863.

No. 58—(582) Assignment as above, January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(872) Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, April 30, 1864.

No. 74—(644) Assignment as above. (646) Cantey's division, with army of Mississippi, Gen. Leonidas Polk in command, June 10th. (653, 660, 665, 671) Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, Maj. Thomas J. Burnett commanding regiment, June 30th. Thomas A. McCane commanding regiment, July 31st. (941-943) Mentioned in reports of Col. E. A. O'Neal in front of Atlanta, July 31, and August 22, 1864, Maj. T. J. Burnett in command. Captain Ragland killed, "a gallant and meritorious officer." Highly commends Capt. J. F. Tate.

No. 78—(855) Cantey's brigade, Hood's army, September 20, 1864. Capt. William W. McMillan commanding regiment.

No. 93—(666) Cantey's brigade, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. Capt. John Bolling, Jr., commanding regiment.

No. 98—(1063) Shelley's brigade, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865. Col. Edward P. Holcombe in command of regiment.

No. 100—(735, 773) In Quarles' brigade, consolidated with First and Twenty-ninth Alabama, under Capt. Benj. H. Screws, March 31, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth Alabama regiment was organized at Auburn, September, 1861. Its first duty was at Mobile. At the battle of Shiloh it engaged in the severe fighting which resulted in the capture of Prentiss' division, and was ordered by General Wheeler to carry the prisoners to Corinth. It returned to Mobile, where it remained till 1863. It was prominent in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, losing nearly two-thirds of its number, killed and wounded; participated in all the subsequent battles of the army of Tennessee and was distinguished in the Dalton and Atlanta campaign; engaged in the battles in front of Dalton, May 7th to 12th; Resaca, May 14th and 15th; Cassville, May 18th; New Hope Church, May 25th, and Pickett's Mill, May 27th. The regiment was also in battle at Peachtree Creek, July 20th; Atlanta, July 22d; Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st; Lovejoy's Station, September 2d to 6th;

Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, and Nashville, December 15th and 16th. The Eighteenth was then ordered to Mobile and participated in the defense of Spanish Fort, March 26 to April 8, 1865.

Among the officers killed were: Lieut.-Col. Richard F. Inge, Captains Justice, Stringer, Hammond, and Mickle, and Lieutenants Fielder, McAdory and Kidd, all of whom met death at Chickamauga.

Its commanding officers were: Colonel Inge, whose name heads the roll of honor of the killed and wounded at Chickamauga, given below; Col. Edwin C. Bullock, one of the leading citizens of Alabama, died in November, 1861; Col. Eli S. Shorter, distinguished at Shiloh; Col. James T. Holtzclaw, who was wounded at Shiloh and afterward became distinguished as a brigadier-general, and Col. James Strawbridge, who was temporarily assigned; Lieut.-Col. Peter F. Hunley, and Majs. Sheppard Ruffin, William M. Moxley; also Bryan M. Thomas, who was temporarily assigned and was afterward a prominent brigadier-general.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Commanded by Col. E. C. Bullock, September 19, 1861.

Vol. VI—(772) Aggregate present, 858, December 2, 1861. (795) Mentioned by secretary of war, January 5, 1862. (806) General Bragg, January 14, 1862, says it was organized, and field officers appointed by President. (819) Brigaded under General Withers, in department of Alabama and West Florida, General Bragg in command, February 1, 1862. (836) Ordered to Corinth, Miss., February 26, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) J. K. Jackson's brigade, Second corps, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg, April 6-7, 1862; Colonel Shorter commanding regiment. (533) Marched Prentiss' captured division to Corinth (General Withers' report). (553-555) Referred to in Gen. J. K. Jackson's report. (557) Colonel Shorter's report, Shiloh, gives 20 killed, 80 wounded. Lieut.-Col. Holtzclaw dan-

gerously wounded while gallantly discharging his duty. (789) Assignment as above, June 30th.

Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, Slaughter commanding; district of the Gulf, commanded by General Forney, October 31, 1862. (1069) Cumming's brigade, department of the Gulf, General Buckner commanding, April, 1863; Col. J. T. Holtzclaw commanding regiment.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(733) Detached from Hardee's command at Tupelo and made part of garrison of the defenses of Mobile.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) Clayton's brigade, Hill's corps, Bragg's army, July 31, 1863; Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge commanding regiment.

No. 42—(130) Correspondence relating to regiment—General Maury, August 1, 1863.

No. 51—(16) Assignment as above, battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Field officers: Colonel Holtzclaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, Maj. P. F. Hunley. (367) Casualties, 36 killed, 250 wounded, September 18th to 20th. (369) Roll of honor, Chickamauga: Sergt. T. J. Durritt, Company E; Private J. Jones, Company F; Corp. and Color-bearer J. B. Moore, Company G; Private T. F. Hughston, Company K. (400-404) Mentioned in report of General Clayton. Aggregate strength on 19th, 527; on 20th, 306. (405, 406) Major Hunley's report says: "The regiment went into the fight with aggregate 527, and the total loss of the battle was 297. Colonel Holtzclaw was thrown from his horse and badly hurt. S. K. Fielder, first lieutenant, Company H, was mortally wounded while gallantly cheering on his men. Pollard and Harper, first and second lieutenants, Company A, were wounded, the first mortally, the last severely. Captain Wilkerson was wounded in the heel. Captain Mickle was severely wounded while leading his company (I) in the charge. Captain Stone of Company K, wounded in the neck. Lieutenant Johnston, Company I, wounded in the right forearm. Lieutenant Riser, Company K, knocked down twice during the charge, with grapeshot, but remained with the regiment until next day. Captain Justice (than whom there was not a more gallant officer in the service) and Lieutenant McAdory were killed outright. Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge was mortally wounded while gallantly leading the right of the regiment. Captains Stringer, Company B, and Hammond, Company D, were mortally wounded.

Officers and men all behaved well, and it hardly seems just to make any distinction when all tried to do their duty, but I cannot refrain from mentioning Captain Ruffin and Lieut. J. B. Darby of Company H, Captain Mickle, Company I, Lieutenant Stewart, Company E, and Lieutenant Riser, Company K, who were especially distinguished for their good conduct during the battle." (408, 411) Mentioned by Colonel Woodruff and Col. A. R. Lankford. (533) Roll of honor, Chickamauga: Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge; *Capts. J. H. Justice, *Company A; Orville A. Stringer, *Company B; J. H. Hammond, *Company D; First Lieuts. A. J. Kidd, *Company D; S. K. Fielder, *Company H; Private J. M. Carpenter, Company A; Corp. J. W. Williams, Company B; Privates J. P. Young, *Company G; Hiram L. White, Company H (since dead); Corp. C. Roden, *Company I; Private David Stewart, Company K; Sergts. R. A. Micars, *Company C; R. A. Lambert, Company D; Privates W. Howard, *Company E; M. Smith, Company F; J. H. Gwin, *Company H; Sergt. J. F. Williamson, Company H; Corp. C. W. O'Hara, Company I; Private W. A. McCarty, *Company K.

No. 55—(661) In Clayton's brigade, Bragg's army, November 20, 1863; Maj. Shep. Ruffin commanding regiment. (745) Casualties, 4 killed, 48 wounded, Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign.

No. 56—(618, 805) Assignment as above, to December 10, 1863. (824) Aggregate regimental strength, 827, December 14th. (887) Assignment as above, December 31, 1863, Colonel Holtzclaw commanding regiment.

No. 57—(479) Casualties, 7 wounded, at Rocky Face Mountain, February 24-25, 1864.

No. 74—(641, 649, 657, 664, 672) Holtzclaw's brigade, Johnston's army, from July 10, 1864, to August 31, 1864, Lieut.-Col. P. F. Hunley commanding regiment. (818) Mentioned in report of Gen. A. P. Stewart. Operations May 7 to 27, 1864. (832, 833) Mentioned in report of Gen. H. D. Clayton, for May 7th to 27th, "Captain Darby, of the Eighteenth, a gallant and zealous officer." (834) Casualties, 2 killed, 4 wounded. (836) Report of Colonel Hunley, 14 killed and 97 wounded. (841-844) Report of Colonel Bushrod Jones makes special mention of gallantry of Lieutenant Stewart. (862) Mentioned in report of Maj. J. E. Austin, Atlanta campaign.

* Killed in action.

No. 78—(854) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864.

No. 79—(897) Organization of Clayton's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee; aggregate of regiment, 765, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(665) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864.

No. 103—(938) Holtzclaw's brigade left Meridian for Mobile, January 26, 1865. (1046) In Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865; Capt. A. C. Greene in command of regiment.

No. 104—(226) Mentioned by A. M. Jackson (Union), March 22, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Nineteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Huntsville, August, 1861; served at Mobile and Pensacola until February, 1862, when it joined the army at Corinth; made a brilliant record at the battle of Shiloh, where it lost 219 killed and wounded; was in the Kentucky campaign and prominent at Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2d; was engaged in the fighting incident to the retreat of the army from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, June 27 to July 4, 1863; added increased luster to its reputation at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, and was warmly engaged at Missionary Ridge, November 23d to 25th. The Nineteenth was in the Georgia campaign from May until September, 1864, taking part with great credit in the numerous battles of that heated campaign, including the fighting around Dalton, May 7th to May 9th; Resaca, May 13th to 15th; Cassville, May 19th to 22d; Kenesaw, June 9th to 30th; Peachtree Creek, July 20th; the great battle on the Decatur road, July 22d; Ezra Chapel, July 28th; Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, and Lovejoy's Station, September 2d to 6th. The regiment went with General Hood into Tennessee, and fought with gallantry at Franklin, November 30th; at Nashville, December 13th to 16th, and also at Bentonville, N. C., March 19 to 21, 1865.

Among the killed were: Capts. William R. McKenzie, May 29th, at Corinth; R. J. Healey, at Murfreesboro;

H. L. Houston, at Atlanta; Capt. Nathan J. Venable, at Marietta; Capt. Ed. Thornton, at Jonesboro; Lieut. Joseph B. High, at Chickamauga.

Its field officers were: Cols. Joseph Wheeler and Samuel K. McSpadden; Lieut.-Cols. Edward D. Tracy, afterward brigadier-general and killed near Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, George R. Kimbrough and Nick Davis. Its majors were James H. Savage and Solomon Palmer.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Commanded by Col. Joseph Wheeler; assigned to Brig.-Gen. L. P. Walker, September 19, 1861.

Vol. VI—(772) Aggregate present, 940, December 2, 1861. (819) Army of Mobile, General Withers commanding; department of Alabama and West Florida, commanded by General Bragg, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, battle of Shiloh. (534, 535) Mentioned in Gen. Jones M. Withers' report. Regiment covered rear guard. (552, 553) Mentioned by Gen. James R. Chalmers and Gen. John K. Jackson. (556) Stand of colors captured by Wheeler. (558-560) Colonel Wheeler's report. He particularly mentions Lieut.-Col. E. D. Tracy, Maj. S. K. McSpadden, Adj. Clifton Walker, Lieuts. Solomon Palmer, R. H. Hagood, J. N. Barry, J. E. Nabbers, D. C. Hodo, W. H. Anderson, B. L. Porter, and Sergt.-Maj. P. L. Griffiths. (561-563) Mentioned by Col. John C. Moore. (788) In Gardner's brigade, June 30, 1862. (839) Wheeler's report, Farmington, May 10, 1862. (853) Wheeler's report, Bridge Creek, May 28th and 29th: "Capt. W. R. D. McKenzie, a most gallant and efficient officer, received a mortal wound." Particularly mentions Captain Hollinsworth and others.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Gardner's brigade, Withers' division, army of the Mississippi, under Maj.-Gen. L. Polk, August 18 and 20, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Assignment as above, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee, Stone's River campaign. (677) 8 killed, 143 wounded, Murfreesboro; Capt. Robert J. Healey killed.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(418, 431) Same assignment, November, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 942, 958) In Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's army corps, April to August, 1863, Col. S. K. McSpadden commanding regiment.

No. 51—(15) Assignment as above, September 19-20, 1863, battle of Chickamauga. (333-335) Report of Colonel McSpadden says: "While I cannot specify the many acts of gallantry and daring exhibited by the different officers and men under my command, there was one instance of valor and daring so extraordinary as to demand my attention. On the second charge in the evening, when the troops on my right began to waver, Capt. Hugh L. Houston, Company B, sprang to his colors, and, rushing with them to within 30 steps of the enemy's cannon, gallantly waved them and urged the men to follow their country's banner." Loss, 34 killed and 158 wounded. Lieut. Joseph B. High, Company H, a good man, a consistent Christian, fell while gallantly leading his company.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825, 886) Aggregate present and absent, 734, December 14, 1863. In Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, army of Tennessee, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston commanding; December 31, 1863. Lieut.-Col. George R. Kimbrough.

No. 58—(589) Maj. Sol. Palmer commanding regiment, January 20, 1864.

No. 74—(346, 640, 648, 656) Assignment as above. Lieut.-Col. George R. Kimbrough in command of regiment, June 30, 1864. (663) In Johnston's brigade, Anderson's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, July 31st. Lieut.-Col. Harry T. Toulmin in command of regiment. (776, 777) Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Toulmin, commanding brigade, of the engagement of the 28th of July, near Atlanta.

No. 78—(853) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864. Lieut.-Col. George R. Kimbrough commanding.

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1065) In Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, Lee's corps, General Johnston commanding; Lieut.-Col. E. S. Gulley commanding regiment.

No. 100—(734) In Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee, March 31, 1865, Maj. Sol. Palmer in command of regiment.

THE TWENTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in Montgomery, September 16, 1861. Its first service was at Mobile. It was in the campaign in Kentucky, under Gen. Kirby Smith; then was sent to Mississippi; fought with great gallantry and sustained severe loss at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, May 16th; was distinguished for bravery in the siege of Vicksburg, and surrendered with that fortress. After being exchanged the regiment joined Bragg and fought with great gallantry at Missionary Ridge, and, during the campaign of 1864, took part in nearly all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta. It suffered severely at Rocky Face, May 5-9, 1864; Kenesaw, June 27th, and Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st; but with unabated courage fought at Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; at Kinston, N. C., March 4, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th to 21st.

Its field officers were Cols. Isham W. Garrott, who was promoted brigadier-general and killed at Vicksburg, June 17, 1863; Robert T. Jones, who was transferred to the Twelfth Alabama and killed at the battle of Seven Pines; Edmund W. Pettus, who was promoted brigadier-general and afterward became United States senator; Charles D. Anderson and James M. Dedman. Its lieutenant-colonels were Mitchell T. Porter, and John W. Davis, who was wounded at Rocky Face and at Marietta. Its majors were Alfred S. Pickering, killed at Port Gibson, and John G. Harris. Capt. Jack Ayres, a gallant officer of the regiment, was killed at Jonesboro.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(772) Aggregate present, 836, December 2, 1861, district of Alabama, Gen. J. M. Withers commanding. (819) Army of Mobile, General Withers; department of Alabama and Florida, General Bragg; Mobile, February 1, 1862. (894) Bragg dispatches war department that regiment is on way to Knoxville, February 18, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(715) In Barton's brigade, depart-

ment of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith commanding, June, 1862, Col. Isham W. Garrott commanding regiment. (719) In Reynolds' brigade, department of East Tennessee, July 3d. (984) In Tracy's brigade, Second division, troops under Gen. Kirby Smith, October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) General Tracy gives regiment 630 strong, January 3, 1863.

No. 36—(678-682) Col. I. W. Garrott's report of the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, speaks of the fearless and chivalrous Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pettus; also of Capt. J. McKee Gould and Lieut. J. W. Parish, Capts. R. H. Pratt, B. D. Massingale and J. N. Dedman; Maj. A. S. Pickering fell mortally wounded while nobly discharging his duty; Sergt. Earle here fell while fearlessly carrying the colors. Loss, 18 killed, 112 wounded. Sergt. Powers highly commended; also Colonel Smith.

No. 37—(95) Mentioned in Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's report of the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. (101-103) Mentioned in Gen. Stephen D. Lee's report of same. (326) In S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding, Col. E. P. Pettus commanding regiment, siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863. (329) Col. Isham W. Garrott killed, June 17, 1863. (345) General Stevenson in his report of siege speaks most highly of Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus and Colonel Garrott. (350-352) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee: "The officers who attracted my attention were Col. Isham W. Garrott, of Twentieth Alabama, the pure patriot and gallant soldier who was killed on June 17th while in the fearless discharge of his duties, respected and loved by all who knew him; a more attentive and vigilant officer was not in our service. Col. E. W. Pettus, Twentieth Alabama, won the admiration of every one by his daring on May 22d, and by his uniform good conduct during the remainder of the siege." (353) Mentioned in Capt. A. C. Roberts' report of siege. (357, 358) In report of Col. T. N. Waul, of assault May 22d, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus, thoroughly acquainted with the locality and its approaches, came, musket in hand, and most gallantly offered to guide and lead the party into the fort. Three of Colonel Shelley's regiment also volunteered; with promptness and alacrity they moved to the assault, retook the fort, drove the enemy through the breach they entered, tore down the stand of colors still floating over

the parapet, and sent it to the colonel commanding the legion, who immediately transmitted it with a note to General Lee."

No. 38—(612, 703) In Tracy's brigade, Stevenson's division, department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana; Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding. (1059) In Lee's brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Vicksburg, Demopolis, Ala., August 29th.

No. 55—(662) In Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding, November 20, 1863; Capt. John W. Davis commanding regiment. (724) Return of casualties: 9 killed, 39 wounded, Missionary Ridge. (725) General Cheatham in special orders thanks the officers and men of his command. He says: "It was Pettus' brigade (of his division) which first checked an enemy, flushed with victory on Lookout mountain, and held him at bay until ordered to retire." (731-732) Mentioned in Gen. E. W. Pettus' report of the battle of Missionary Ridge: "The Twentieth Alabama behaved gallantly."

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) In Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee, December, 1863. Total present, 526; Lieut.-Col. M. T. Porter commanding regiment.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864; Col. J. M. Dedman commanding regiment.

No. 74—(641, 649, 656, 663, 672) Assignment as above, April to August, 1864. Capt. I. W. Davidson commanding regiment, July, 1864.

No. 78—(853) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(665, 1224) Assignment as above, to December, 1864. (694) Gen. C. L. Stevenson's report of campaign in Tennessee, September 29 to December 17, 1864. Regiment highly commended.

No. 94—(799, 801) Aggregate present, 334, January 19, 1865. Pettus' brigade, Lieut.-Col. John W. Davis commanding regiment.

No. 98—(1065) Assignment as above. Forces commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, April 9, 1865; Lieut.-Col. James K. Elliott commanding.

No. 100—(733) Assignment as above, March 31, 1865, Lieut.-Col. John W. Davis commanding.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in Mobile in October,

1861, and served that winter at Mobilé. In March, 1862, it proceeded to Corinth and was distinguished in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, being complimented in general orders. It also fought at Farmington, May 3d, after which the regiment was ordered back to Mobile. Two of its companies withstood a bombardment of two weeks from 5 gunboats and 6 mortar boats in their attempt to force an entrance to Grant's pass, August, 1864. They held out heroically until, overwhelmed by the immense resources of the enemy, they blew up the fort and evacuated it. The six companies stationed at Fort Gaines held out until August 8, 1864, when they were compelled to surrender. The rest of the regiment formed part of the garrison at Spanish Fort and engaged in its defense, March 26 to April 8, 1865. Lieutenant Dixon, a gallant Kentuckian of this regiment, and several of his command, volunteered to man a submarine torpedo boat in Charleston harbor. They went to sea the night of February 17, 1864, and blew up the Housatonic, of the Federal blockading squadron, but the brave crew all perished by the explosion which destroyed the Federal vessel.

Its colonels were James Crawford and Chas. D. Anderson. Its lieutenant-colonels were Andrew J. Ingersol, Stewart W. Cayce, Charles S. Stewart and James M. Williams. Its majors were Frederick K. Stewart, Franklin J. McCoy and Charles G. Johnston.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(756) General Bragg reports that Colonel Crawford's regiment has consented to change tenure of service and is mustered in for 12 months. (819) Brigaded under General Withers, army of Mobile, department of Alabama and West Florida, February 1, 1862.

Vol. VII—(915) Memoranda of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Jackson, Tenn., March 3, 1862, says: "Regiment to go to Fort Pillow."

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In Gladden's brigade, army of Mississippi, at battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. (534)

Mentioned in Gen. Jones M. Withers' report. (538) Col. Z. C. Deas' report mentions Lieut.-Col. S. W. Cayce in command. (540, 541) Cayce's report thanks and praises Major Stewart and Capt. John F. Jewett. Mentions particularly Lieutenants Parker, Rogers, Williams, and Savage, and Captains Chamberlain and Stewart. Maj. F. Stewart resigned. (556-563) Mentioned in Col. John C. Moore's reports. (789) In Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg commanding, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XV—(850) First battalion at Choctaw and Owen bluffs, Col. C. D. Anderson commanding. Second battalion at Forts Morgan and Gaines, Col. W. L. Powell commanding. District of the Gulf, Gen. J. H. Forney commanding, October 31, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633, 659) In Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862. By command of General Bragg, Twenty-first Alabama detached from the army of the Mississippi, and assigned to duty as part of garrison of Mobile, July 26th.

No. 42—(39, 131, 157, 275) Department of the Gulf, Cantey's and Powell's brigades, Gen. Dabney H. Maury commanding, June to September, 1863. (402) Third brigade, department of the Gulf, General Maury commanding, November, 1863. (511, 562) Third brigade, Gen. Edward Higgins, Mobile, commanding, to January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(861) In Page's brigade, General Maury's army, April 30, 1864.

No. 77—(428) General Maury, August 12, 1864, mentions the regiment as part of garrison of Fort Gaines. (441, 442) Col. James M. Williams' report of the evacuation and destruction of Fort Powell, on the night of August 5th.

No. 78—(678, 703, 752) In Page's brigade, General Maury's army, June to August, 1864.

No. 79—(876) Detachment under Capt. B. Frank Dade, in Taylor's command, November 1, 1864.

No. 84—(142) Colonel Myers (Union) says: "Eight companies, 50 men each, 400 strong, are at Fort Gaines, July 12, 1864." He says, July 10th, that they are guarding salt-works at Bonsecours bay.

No. 94—(633) Detachment of regiment in Taylor's command, department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(1046) In Thomas' brigade, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865. Lieut.-Col. James M. Williams in command of regiment.

No. 104—(226, 1158, 1163) Mentioned by A. M. Jackson, H. L. D. Lewis and Gen. R. L. Gibson. (1184) General Gibson asks for the regiment to be sent to him at Blakely, April 1, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, November, 1861, and armed by private enterprise. It first served in Mobile; from there it was ordered to Corinth and reached Tennessee in time for the battle of Shiloh, where it suffered severe loss. It fought at Munfordville, September 14 to 16, 1862; at Perryville, October 8th, and at Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863. It took a very brilliant part in the impetuous assault on Rosecrans' army at Chickamauga, September 20th, and suffered severely, losing almost two-thirds of its forces, the killed including five color-bearers. It served in the campaign in Georgia, losing heavily in the battles around Atlanta, July, 1864, and at Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st. It was also distinguished at Franklin, November 30th; at Nashville, December 15th and 16th; at Kinston, N. C., March 14, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th to 21st. In April it was consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth, under Colonel Toulmin.

Col. John C. Marrast died in the service, after having made a glorious record. Capt. Abner C. Gaines was killed, and Maj. R. B. Armistead mortally wounded, at Shiloh. Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall fell at Murfreesboro, Lieut.-Col. John Weedon, Capt. James Deas Nott and Lieuts. Waller Mordecai and Renfroe were killed at Chickamauga; Col. Benj. R. Hart, Capt. Thomas M. Brindley, Lieuts. Leary and Stackpoole at Atlanta, and Capt. Ben. B. Little was killed at Jonesboro. The other field officers were Col. Zach C. Deas, afterward a noted brigadier-general; Col. Harry T. Toulmin, now U. S. dis-

trict judge; Lieut.-Cols. Napoleon D. Rouse and Herbert E. Armistead; Majs. Thomas McPrince, Robert D. Armistead and Robert Donnell.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(764) General Bragg, in letter of November 5, 1861, near Pensacola, writes: "Colonel Deas' regiment (Twenty-second Alabama), armed by private enterprise, ordered to report to General Withers at Mobile." (772) Aggregate present, 709 for duty, with General Withers, district of Alabama, December 2d. (819) With General Bragg, February 1, 1862, in department of Alabama and West Florida, in army of Mobile, commanded by General Withers. (836) Ordered to Corinth by General Bragg, February 26, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(13, 383) In General Gladden's brigade, army of Mississippi, battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. (538,539) Report of Col. Z. C. Deas says: "The indomitable courage and perseverance of the officers and men of this brigade; the willingness and gallantry with which they marched to the attack when called upon, after having endured almost superhuman fatigue in the desperate and long-continued struggles of Sunday and Monday, are deserving of the highest encomiums. Where so many acted nobly, it might appear invidious to particularize, but impartiality compels me to record as first in the fight the First Louisiana infantry and Twenty-second Alabama. I wish here to call the attention of my superiors to such field officers as especially distinguished themselves in my immediate vicinity for their coolness and gallant bearing under the hottest fire, Lieut.-Col. John Marrast, Adjutant Travis and Sergeant Nott." (540) Strength of regiment after the battle of April 6th was only 123. Col. J. Q. Loomis in his report of same battle, speaks in high terms of praise of Colonel Deas. (541) Col. Z. C. Deas' report says: "Maj. R. B. Armistead was mortally wounded in the first engagement, but he fell where every brave soldier should be found to fall, in the front rank, doing his whole duty and urging his men on to victory. In him his country has lost a most intelligent and gallant officer." (542,543) Report of Col. J. C. Marrast: "Captain Gaines, Company C, was killed, gallantly leading his company." On Monday morning, April 7th, the regiment

was 143 strong. The following officers and privates are mentioned for being particularly conspicuous for soldierly bearing and bravery during the two days' action: Company A—Capt. John C. Weedon, Lieut. J. M. Whitney, Corps. Alexander Inman (killed), S. V. Cain (wounded), W. D. Sumner (wounded), Privates J. L. Penley, J. J. Faught. Company B—Capt. J. D. Nott, Privates Bartlett Anderson (wounded), H. C. McMillan. Company C—Capt. A. L. Gaines (killed), Private Frank Allen. Company H—Private William West. Company I—Capt. A. P. Love (wounded), First Sergt. S. J. Skinner. Company E—Capt. J. R. Northcott, Sergt. R. J. Moore (wounded), Corp. James M. Tedder (wounded). Company K—Capt. B. R. Hart, Lieut. R. L. Myrick (wounded), Privates Aaron Coffey, Monroe Brown. Company D—Capt. E. H. Armistead, Capt. R. J. Hill (wounded), Adj. E. F. Travis (wounded), Sergt.-Maj. Nott, Quartermaster-Sergt. C. I. Michailoffsky. (788) Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30th. (839) Mentioned in report of Gen. Joseph Wheeler; skirmish near Farmington, May 10th. (853) Mentioned in report of Col. Jos. Wheeler, operations May 28th and 29th.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Gardner's brigade with Gen. Leonidas Polk, August 18 and 20, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Withers' division, army of Tennessee, Stone's River campaign. (677) Casualties, 11 killed and 83 wounded. Among the killed, Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863: Sergt. W. D. Sumner, Company A; Private William Sellers, Company B; Corp. J. L. Husbands, Company C; Sergt. B. T. Nelson, Company D; Sergt. P. A. Minton, Company E; Corp. N. B. Walker, Company F; Private J. R. Black, Company G; Corp. W. R. Larry, Company H; Private J. J. McVey, Company I; Private J. N. Eilands, Company K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Alabama commanded by Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Johnston, Deas' brigade, Polk's army corps, April 1, 1863. (942) Col. John C. Marrast in command, July 31st. (958) Lieut.-Col. John Weedon in command, August 10, 1863.

No. 51—(15) Deas' brigade, Bragg's army, September

19 and 20, 1863. (335-337) Capt. Harry Toulmin's report of the battle of Chickamauga: Went into action with 371 men; 44 killed and 161 wounded; total loss, 203. "Capt. J. D. Nott and Lieut. Waller Mordecai, of Company B, fell mortally wounded. No truer patriots ever lived; no better, braver soldiers ever died. Sergeant Leary, bravely bearing the colors, fell severely wounded. The colors were then seized by Lieutenant Leonard, and borne by him until wounded. They then fell into the hands of Lieutenant Renfroe, Company K, who gallantly carried them to the front and planted them almost within the enemy's line. We lost many brave spirits, none of whom deserve more honorable mention than Lieutenant Renfroe, who fell pierced through the head, with colors in his hand. Here, too, fell our brave, our true, our loved commander, Col. John Weedon. Having led with distinguished coolness and bravery his command to within 20 paces of the enemy's line, he fell to rise no more. He fell beneath the honored folds of that cherished flag, under which he had so gallantly led his brave men. Private Bushnell, bearing the colors, rushed fearlessly to the front and in advance of the line, where he was literally riddled with bullets. Where all did so well, both officers and men, it would be hard to discriminate, but I cannot fail to mention the coolness and gallantry of Adj. W. G. Smith, and to express my appreciation of services rendered by him during the battle; nor can I close without the honorable mention of Lieutenant Michailoffsky, of Company B, whose conduct was so worthy the cause in which he fought, and whose gallantry was so conspicuous on every part of the field. I am proud to be able to state that the command displayed such conduct on the battlefield of Chickamauga as will entitle it to another star in the crown of glory it has already won."

No. 56—(617, 805, 886) Assignment as above, October to December, 1863. (825) Total present, 272, December 14th. Lieut.-Col. Benj. R. Hart commanding.

No. 74—(640, 648, 656) Assignment as above, April to July, 1864. (663) Johnston's brigade, July 31, 1864, Capt. Isaac M. Whitney in command of regiment. (776, 777) Report of Col. Harry Toulmin (commanding brigade) of operations, July 28, 1864, Atlanta campaign, says: "We mourn the loss of many brave spirits who have given up their lives in defense of their country's cause. Prom-

inent among these was Col. B. R. Hart, of the Twenty-second Alabama regiment. It was in the first charge on the enemy's main line of works that he lost his life while gallantly leading on his men and cheering them to victory." (777,778) Report of Capt. I. M. Whitney, for July 28th, 5 killed and 35 wounded. "Lieutenant Leary, gallantly bearing the colors, fell with the folds covering his body. Lieutenant Stackpoole fell at the head of his company."

No. 93—(664) Deas' brigade, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. Regiment commanded by Capt. W. H. Henry. (684) Maj. E. H. Armistead wounded at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

No. 98—(1064) Brantley's brigade, Lee's corps, Johnston's army. After April 9, 1865, consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Alabama, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin.

No. 100—(734) Deas' brigade, army near Smithfield, N. C., commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, March 31, 1865. Regiment commanded by Capt. Isaac M. Whitney.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was armed by private enterprise and organized at Montgomery in November, 1861; first served at Mobile and then in the Kentucky campaign. It took a prominent part at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and lost heavily; was at Baker's Creek, May 16th; at Big Black, May 17th; and served in the trenches during the siege of Vicksburg, May 18th to July 4th. It joined the army of Tennessee in October, 1864, and fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 23d to 25th; was with Johnston in his campaign in Georgia in 1864, and suffered very heavily at Jonesboro; was with Hood in Tennessee, and did splendid service in covering the retreat of Hood's army from Nashville. The regiment last won distinction at Bentonville, March 19-21, 1865. Capt. John Stevens was killed at Port Gibson, Col. Franklin K. Beck at Resaca, Maj. A. C. Roberts at New Hope, Capt. F. Butterfield at Atlanta, and Captain Rutherford at

Ala 9

Jonesboro. Other field officers were Col. Joseph B. Bibb and Majs. Felix Tait, Francis McMurray, John J. Longmire, G. W. Mathieson and James T. Hester.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(764,765) General Bragg, writing from Pensacola, November 5, 1861, says: "Colonel Beck's regiment, already armed by private enterprise, is ordered to report to General Withers at Mobile." (772, 819) Aggregate present, 674, December 2d. District of Mobile, commanded by Gen. J. M. Withers. (894) Sent to Knoxville by General Bragg, February 18, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(715, 719) Taylor's brigade, department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, June and July, 1862. (984) In Tracy's brigade, same army, October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(684) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's report of battle at Chickasaw bayou, near Vicksburg, December 28-29, 1862. (688,689) Col. W. T. Withers' report of same.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) Two companies mentioned in field report of General Tracy's command, January 3d, at Chickasaw bluffs.

No. 36—(664) Mentioned with commendation in Gen. J. S. Bowen's report of the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. (673,674) Gen. M. E. Green's report of same battle: "All fought well and did their duty. All stood at their posts until ordered to leave." (678-682) Mentioned, I. W. Garrott's report of same battle.

No. 37—(95-97) Mentioned in Gen. C. L. Stevenson's report, battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. (101-103) Gen. S. D. Lee's report: "The enemy was handsomely repulsed by the Twenty-third Alabama regiment, Forty-sixth and Thirtieth, all under the gallant Col. F. K. Beck, having moved forward under a heavy fire and driven back a battery of the enemy. These three regiments behaved with distinguished gallantry." (326) In Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, General Pemberton commanding, July 4, 1863. (343) Mentioned by General Stevenson in his report of siege of Vicksburg. (350-352) Gen. S. D. Lee says: "Regiment fought gallantly at the siege of Vicksburg; Colonel Beck was particularly brave and vigilant." (352,353) Capt. A. C. Roberts' report of en-

gagement at Big Black river, May 17th. (354) Mentioned in report of Maj. G. W. Mathieson of same engagement. Colonel Beck had his leg badly broken by kick from horse. Lieut. M. A. Cobb, an efficient and gallant officer, wounded in head. Seventeen were killed, 15 wounded; two of the latter died subsequently.

No. 55—(129) Mentioned by Gen. Gordon Granger at Orchard Knob, November 27, 1863. (662) In Pettus' brigade, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bibb commanding regiment, November 20, 1863. (724-726) Return of casualties, 2 killed and 16 wounded in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24th and 25th.

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee. Total present, 374, December 14, 1863.

No. 57—(482) General Pettus reports 7 wounded, 1 mortally, at Rocky Face, February 25, 1864.

Nos. 58, 59, 74, 78—Assignment as above, January to September, 1864.

No. 93—(665, 1224) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864, under General Hood.

No. 94—(799, 801) Aggregate present 202, January 19, 1865.

No. 98—(1065) Assignment as above, after April 9th. Maj. Jas. T. Hester in command of regiment. (1098, 1099) General Pettus' report of Bentonville, March 19th, highly commends Col. J. B. Bibb for vigilance and activity.

No. 100—(733) Pettus' brigade, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee. Hardee's army corps, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865. Maj. James T. Hester commanding regiment.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Mobile in August, 1861. In April it was ordered to Corinth, and was under fire at Farmington, May 9th, and Blackland, June 4, 1862. It was in the Kentucky campaign, but did not become engaged; lost heavily at Murfreesboro, and was distinguished at Chickamauga, where it lost over 30 per cent.

of its number, and at Missionary Ridge. It was with General Johnston in the campaign of 1864, and fought in most of the battles from Dalton to Jonesboro. It was at Columbia, Tenn., November 29th; at Franklin, November 30th, and at Nashville, December 15th and 16th.

Capt. W. B. Smith and Lieutenant Cooper were killed at Murfreesboro, Capt. Wm. J. O'Brien at Chickamauga, and Capt. John B. Hazard, mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge, was taken prisoner and died at Johnson's Island.

Its commanders were Cols. William A. Buck and Newton N. Davis, Lieut.-Cols. Benjamin F. Sawyer, Wm. B. Dennett, Geo. A. Jennison and Wm. M. LeBaron, Maj. Junius J. Pierce. Capts. S. H. Oliver and Thos. J. Kimbell were at times in command of regiment.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(756) General Bragg, Mobile, October 25, 1861, says that "Colonel Buck's regiment has changed its time and tenure of service and is mustered in for twelve months." (819) Assigned to army of Mobile, General Withers commanding, department of Alabama and West Florida, Gen. Braxton Bragg, February 1, 1862. (875, 876) Aggregate present, 680, under orders from Fort Morgan to Corinth; report of Gen. Sam Jones, April 15th.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, General Bragg's army, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Anderson's brigade, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, December, 1862. (678) Return of casualties, 20 killed, 95 wounded, at battle of Murfreesboro; Capt. William D. Smith killed. (696, 697) Captains of Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama join in statement that these troops made the first, the second and the third charge at Murfreesboro. (758) General Withers' report of same battle says: "Private M. G. Hudson of the Twenty-fourth Alabama, long engaged in the assistant adjutant-general's office, rendered service on the field evidencing his fitness and capacity for a more responsible position. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Capts. W. D. Smith (killed), Company A; W. P. Fowler, F; John B. Hazard, I; W. J.

O'Brien, B. Lieuts. J. A. Hall, Company K; A. B. Nelson, D; R. T. B. Parham, H; A. Young, A. Sergt. Maj. William Mink. Sergt. J. M. J. Tally, Company K; John Ives, A; Samuel S. Wiley, D. Privates Martin Duggan, Company B; Melbourn Deloach, C; Joseph Hall, E; Samuel M. Roberts (killed), F; A. W. Scott, G; James R. Green, H; N. Lankford (killed), I; A. Posey, K.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(403) November 14, 1862, regiment transferred from General Jackson's to General Duncan's brigade, Withers' division. (432) Fourth brigade, Colonel Manigault, army of Tennessee, November, 1862. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Dennett commanding regiment.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Assignment as above, April 1, 1863. (942, 959) Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, Polk's army corps, Col. N. N. Davis commanding regiment, August, 1863.

No. 51—(15) Manigault's brigade, Bragg's army, battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863. (342-344) Mentioned in General Manigault's report: "The Twenty-fourth Alabama lost one of its most efficient officers, Captain O'Brien, a gentleman of accomplished mind, and a brave and gallant officer. Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Cooper of same regiment were severely wounded and their valuable services will be for a long period lost to their country. Distinguished for their conduct were: Captains Hazard, Oliver, McCracken, Fowler and Hall; Lieutenants Higley, Chapman, Parham, Dunlap, Young, Enholm, Wood, Hanley, Northrup and Short; Adjutant Jennison and Sergeant-Major Mink. Color-Sergeant Moody behaved with great gallantry." (345-347) Col. N. N. Davis' report of same battle mentions the above names, also that of Lieutenant Nettles. Speaks highly of the officers and gives those of the men who behaved with great gallantry during the entire day: Sergeant Neil and Private Crevillan, Company A; Sergeants Wylie (killed) and Moody, Company D; Sergeant Bumpers and Private Hall, Company E; Corporal Sweat and Private Boswell, Company F; Privates J. M. Ragland and C. P. Hurtel, Company G; Corporal Tatum and Private Smith, Company H; Sergeant New and Private Walters, Company I; Sergeant Tally, Privates Wilson, Carter, Scott, Love, Eubank and Fulmer, in fact, all of this company (K). J. B. Hall, a youth of 17 years of age, joined his brother's company (Company K) as an inde-

pendent volunteer and fell mortally wounded while gallantly fighting the enemy some distance in advance of the regiment. The regiment went into action with an aggregate of 381, and lost, killed 22, wounded 91, missing 3. (349) Mentioned in report of Colonel Reid, Twenty-eighth Alabama. (534) Roll of honor: Privates Andrew Crevillari, Company A; Peter Cusac, B; G. C. Wells, C; Sergt. George Moody (color-bearer), D; Privates Thomas Hamilton, F; William Ginnery, H; William W. Meadow, I. (Companies E, G, and K declined selecting.)

No. 55—(659) Assignment as above, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825, 886) Assignment as above, December, 1863, Col. N. N. Davis commanding. Total present, 278, December 14th.

No. 58—(589) Assignment as above, January 20, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Ben F. Sawyer commanding.

No. 59—(623) Orders given by General Forrest ordered revoked, March 14, 1864. (869) Assignment as above, April 30th.

No. 74—(640, 649, 656, 663, 671) Assignment as above, to August 31, 1864. (781) General Manigault in report of battle, July 28, 1864, speaks of "Twenty-fourth Alabama, Capt. S. H. Oliver;" says: "Lieut. Geo. A. Jennison, acting assistant adjutant-general, severely wounded, was conspicuous for courage and energy." (783, 784) Captain Starke H. Oliver's report of Twenty-fourth Alabama, same day, says: "Col. N. N. Davis had been appointed division officer of the day." Loss was 2 killed, 14 wounded. Lieut. Andrew Young, of Company A, was wounded while leading to the charge. Lieutenant Barbour, of Company F, was wounded while leading his men and fell into the hands of the enemy. (787) Mentioned in report of Captain Horne for July 22d and 28th.

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864, Capt. Thomas J. Kimbell in command of regiment.

No. 98—(1064) Consolidated with Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth, under Col. John C. Carter.

No. 100—(734) Assignment as above, March 31, 1865, Lieut. L. A. Lavender in command of regiment.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment, made up of Loomis' and McClellan's battalions, was organized at Mobile, December, 1861. It

was engaged at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, at Farmington, May 9th, and at Bridge creek, May 28th and 29th. Although with General Bragg in Kentucky, it did not take part in any serious action. At Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2, 1863, it was distinguished and suffered severe losses in both officers and men. It was at Chickamauga, September 19th to 20th, and at Missionary Ridge, November 23 to 25, 1863; fought with Johnston in the Georgia campaign in 1864, and was particularly noted for its brilliant record at New Hope, May 25th to June 4th, especially in the battle of the 25th. In Hood's first sortie from Atlanta, July 22d, and the second sortie at Ezra Chapel, July 28th, the regiment lost half its force. It was engaged in the battles at Columbia, November 29th; at Franklin, November 30th, and at Nashville, December 15th to 16th. Fought at Kinston, March 14th, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19 and 21, 1865. It was consolidated about April 9th with the Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Alabama under Colonel Toulmin, and was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

Among its killed and wounded were Captain Harper, who fell at Shiloh; Capts. Archibald A. Patterson and D. P. Costello, and Lieuts. W. C. Gibson and H. B. Schofield, who were killed at Murfreesboro.

Its commanders were Cols. John Q. Loomis and George D. Johnston, afterward brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. William B. McClellan. Maj. Daniel E. Huger, at one time in command, was killed at Chickamauga while serving as assistant inspector-general on General Manigault's staff.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(772) First Alabama battalion of infantry, Col. John Q. Loomis. Aggregate present, 367, district of Alabama, Gen. Jones M. Withers commanding, December 2, 1861. (819) In army of Mobile, General Withers commanding, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) Gladden's brigade, Withers' division, army of Mississippi, battle of Shiloh. (538, 539) Mentioned by Colonel Deas, of the Twenty-second Alabama, commanding brigade. He calls attention to Maj. George D. Johnston and Adjutant Stout. (539, 540, 544) Report of Col. J. Q. Loomis of same battle. On account of sickness, he had but 305 men. The regiment did its duty. Maj. George D. Johnston and Adjutant Stout are worthy of all praise. Specially mentions Capt. Pierre Costello and Lieuts. P. H. Smith and Thomas G. Slaughter. Sergeant Schofield captured two flags, and Private Vann was the first at a battery, and took the color-bearer's horse. (788) Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30, 1862. (853-858) Col. Joseph Wheeler's report of operations, May 28th and 29th, gives 1 killed, 1 wounded. Lieut.-Col. G. D. Johnston commanding regiment.

Vol. X, Part 2—(764) Assignment as above, August, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, battle of Murfreesboro. (677) Return of casualties, 16 killed, 89 wounded. Lieuts. W. C. Gibson, A. A. Patterson and H. B. Schofield, killed. (754-758) Mentioned in General Withers' report; thanks Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant adjutant-general, for service. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Sergt. Isaac N. Rhoades, Company A; Privates Warren A. Jackson, B; Samuel Ellison, C; James A. Mote, D; Sergts. J. F. Coker (killed), Company F; Patrick H. Smith, G; Privates Marion F. Hazlewood, Company H; Charles W. Roper (killed), I; J. B. Peacock (killed), K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's army, April 1, 1863, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Alabama under Lieut.-Col. G. D. Johnston. (942, 958) Assignment as above, to August 10, 1863.

No. 51—(15) Assignment as above. (337, 338) Colonel Johnston's report of battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, says the regiment bore itself to his satisfaction. It carried into the engagement, aggregate, 330. Lost, killed 15, wounded 95.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825, 886) Assignment as above, October to December, 1863.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864.

No. 74—(640, 648) Assignment as above, to June 30, 1864. (663) Johnston's brigade, Lee's corps, army of

Tennessee, July 31, 1864. Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse in command of regiment. (671) Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee, August 31, 1864. (778-779) Captain Rouse's report of operations, July 22d and 28th. On the 22d it carried into the fight 273 men; killed, wounded and missing, 113, including two color-bearers. On the 28th it carried into the fight 173 men; killed, wounded and missing, 23, including two color-bearers.

No. 78—(853), No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, to December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1064) Brantly's brigade, Lee's corps, Johnston's army. After April 9, 1865, consolidated with Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth, under Colonel Toulmin.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-sixth Alabama infantry was organized at Tuscumbia in December, 1861. Its companies were recruited from the counties of Fayette, Marion, Walker, Winston, and the upper portions of Tuscaloosa county.

While yet in camp of instruction at Tuscumbia, two of its companies, under the command of Maj. John S. Garvin, were ordered to Fort Donelson, where they were captured; but, being released, rejoined their command in the spring, the regiment having in the meantime been transferred to the army of Northern Virginia and attached to Rodes' brigade of immortal memory, and served under Stonewall Jackson and R. E. Lee.

Many of the officers had already seen service in the Fifth Alabama, Colonel Rodes, and they were glad to be associated with their old command.

From the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862, in which it took part, until the close of the war, the regiment was always in the battle front and won imperishable renown. It fought in the battles around Richmond. The regiment was led in the battle at Williamsburg, May 5th, by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It was distinguished at Seven Pines, May 31st and June 1st. It fought at Mechanicsville, June 26th; Gaines' Mill, June 27th and

28th; Frayser's Farm, June 30th; Malvern Hill, July 1st. In these engagements nearly half the regiment were killed or wounded. It was in the van of the army when it moved over the Potomac, and fought at Boonsboro, September 15th, and at Sharpsburg, September 17th. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, it displayed its accustomed valor, and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin, its gallant Colonel O'Neal being in command of the brigade, it shared the honor with the Fifth Alabama of being the first to charge and win the enemy's works at Chancellorsville, capturing three batteries. Forced to fall back, it lost its colors, but returning, drove the enemy back and recovered them. The praise of the Twenty-sixth was on every tongue and every report teemed with commendation of its valor. It was at Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863; Kelly's Ford, August 1st; and Mine Run, November 26th to 28th.

In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered on special duty to Dalton, Ga., and afterward assigned to General Johnston's command. It took part in the Atlanta campaign, always preserving its reputation and winning fresh laurels with every battle. The regiment was in Tennessee with Hood and was badly crippled at Nashville, only a small remnant being left to surrender at Greensboro, N. C.

Its colonels were William R. Smith, who resigned his commission to take a seat in the Confederate Congress; Edward A. O'Neal, afterward brigadier-general and twice elected governor of Alabama, a gallant officer who was wounded at Seven Pines, Boonsboro and Chancellorsville.

The lieutenant-colonels were John S. Garvin, William H. Hunt and William C. Reeder; the majors, R. D. Redden and David F. Bryan. Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin was wounded at Chancellorsville and Franklin. Capt. Sidney B. Smith was wounded seven times. Capt. Thos. Taylor and Lieut. R. K. Wood were killed at Chancellors-

ville; Lieuts. John Fowler and W. L. Branyon were killed at Gettysburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VII—(137) Alabama battalion, Major Garvin, a detachment of the Twenty-sixth regiment, mentioned among the troops at Fort Henry, February 12, 1862, by General Tilghman. (148-150) Mentioned in Colonel Heiman's report of fall of Fort Henry and surrender of Fort Donelson. (358-364) Report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson of capture of Fort Donelson, mentions two companies of Twenty-sixth Alabama in Colonel Drake's brigade, among the troops surrendered February 16th.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) In Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Stonewall Jackson's corps, during the engagements around Richmond. (505) Medical director reports 18 killed and 109 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (625) General Hill's report of battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, says that the Fifth and Twenty-sixth captured a battery in their front. He also quotes from General Rodes' report. (630-633) General Rodes' report of same battle says: "The Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama were especially distinguished for their great courage; no troops ever acted better;" also says: "The Fifth and Twenty-sixth always in the lead, under its brave Colonel O'Neal." Gives in list of casualties, 4 killed, 28 wounded, at Gaines' Mill; 13 killed, 73 wounded, at Malvern Hill. (634, 635) General Gordon's report of battle of Malvern Hill calls especial attention to the conduct of Col. E. A. O'Neal; gives casualties, 10 killed, 76 wounded. (638) Mentioned in Col. B. B. Gayle's report of Gaines' Mill.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(393) The Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel Smith, ordered to report to General Magruder at Yorktown, March 24, 1862. (404) Magruder informed that Twenty-sixth Alabama, unarmed, will join him at Yorktown and be armed by him. (427) General Wilcox informed that the Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel O'Neal, will be sent to reinforce Yorktown, April 7th. (482) Two hundred and eighty-three strong within post at Yorktown, April 30th. (533) In Rains' brigade, Johnston's command, May 21st. (650) In Rodes' brigade, Stonewall Jackson's command, July 23d.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) In Rodes' brigade, Jackson's

corps, army of Northern Virginia, September, 1862. (1018-1030) General Hill's report of Maryland campaign makes several mentions, and says that Colonel O'Neal, who was wounded at Seven Pines, was again wounded at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, and Major Redden, wounded at South Mountain; says that these officers are especially deserving of mention. (1033-1039) General Rodes' report of battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg refers several times to regiment.

Vol. XXI—(541) Assignment as above, July, 1862. (560) Medical director reports 4 wounded, battle of Fredricksburg. (1073) Assignment as above, December 20th.

No. 39—(792) Assignment as above, May, 1863. Commanders, Col. E. A. O'Neal, Lieut.-Col. John S. Garvin and Lieut. M. J. Taylor. (807) Medical director reports 13 killed, 85 wounded, battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863. (939-950) In General Rodes' report he praises the regiment in high terms: "In this charge the gallant Lieut.-Col. John S. Garvin fell desperately wounded, inside the works." Casualty returns, 12 killed, 77 wounded. Capt. Thomas Taylor and Lieut. R. K. Wood killed. (950-953) Col. Edward A. O'Neal's report of operations of Rodes' brigade from April 29th to May 6th. (954,955) Col. J. M. Hall's report of battle of Chancellorsville says: "Justice demands that I should mention Lieut.-Col. John S. Garvin, commanding the Twenty-sixth Alabama, who was severely, if not mortally, wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and giving the highest evidence of that coolness and skill which should ever characterize the true soldier." (958, 959, 961) Mentioned in Capt. T. M. Riley's and Samuel B. Pickens' reports. (964,965) Col. John S. Garvin's report notices the bravery and gallantry of Maj. D. F. Bryan and the bravery of Lieuts. John Fowler and Willis Keenum; also the gallantry of Mr. G. M. Reek, a guest, who entered the ranks as private and did good service. (965,966) Report of Lieut. M. J. Taylor (commanding regiment after the lieutenant-colonel and major were wounded) says: "It is hard to say who acted the most noble part. Some among the bravest fell at the redoubts." (1053) Roll of honor, battle of Chancellorsville: First Lieut. E. S. Stuckey, Company B; Privates L. Walters, A; Jos. H. Bounds, B; Sergt. J. H. Lockwill, C; Privates J. C. Pennington, D; Joseph Munsel, E; James H. Dowdle, F; Corp.

Jesse Parsons, G; Private D. H. Spraddle, H; Sergt. B. Butler, I; Private B. F. Smith, K.

No. 44—(287) O'Neal's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, July, 1863. Lieut.-Col. John C. Goodgame commanding brigade. (332, 342) Medical director reports 5 killed, 41 wounded, battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d. Regimental reports give total loss 130. (545-553) Mentioned several times in General Rodes' report. (563) Lieuts. John Fowler and W. L. Branyon killed at Gettysburg. (592, 593) Col. E. A. O'Neal says: "On July 23d, about 3 o'clock, the Fifth, Sixth and a part of the Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, with the corps of sharpshooters, under Major Blackford, assisted in repelling three separate and distinct charges of the enemy." (601, 602) Col. John C. Goodgame says: "I was detailed to take command of the Twenty-sixth Alabama regiment on June 26th at Chambersburg, Pa." Gives loss, 7 killed, 58 wounded.

No. 48—(399, 818) Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, Second army corps, Lee's army, September and October, 1863. (412) The Bristoe, Va., campaign; casualties, 3 wounded. (891) Mentioned by Maj. A. Proskaner in his report of battle at Mine Run, November 26th and 27th. (892, 893) Col. J. S. Garvin's report of same.

No. 58—(629) Letter from General Polk to Colonel Jack, January 28, 1864, says that "O'Neal's Alabama regiment is to go to Montgomery." (726) Special order, No. 36—Colonel Swanson's regiment will form part of Battle's brigade to relieve Colonel O'Neal's regiment of same brigade.

No. 60—(1133, 1134) Reply to General Lee, January 31, 1864, to Hon. Thomas J. Foster and others, who ask that the Twenty-sixth be transferred to that State: "This regiment has done most excellent service and is worthy of any compliment the State can bestow upon it. I do not see how the good of the service can be promoted by detaching this regiment and breaking up a veteran brigade which has just set the glorious example in this army of re-enlisting for the war. . . . If Colonel O'Neal desires duty in some other army, I will interpose no objection. . . . I have a just appreciation of his gallantry and worth. . . . General Rodes' whole division acted at Chancellorsville with distinguished gallantry." (1149) Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's bri-

gade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.] (1176) General Winder, February 15, 1864, orders Colonel O'Neal's regiment to furnish guards to convey prisoners to Camp Sumter, Ga.

No. 66—(484, 487) General Cooper, May 14, 1864, orders Twenty-sixth Alabama, then at Andersonville, to be sent to Dalton. (496) Twenty-sixth Alabama has left Andersonville for Montgomery, May 22d, before order to go to Richmond arrived.

No. 67—(1024) Reported as belonging to Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, May, 1864.

No. 68—(1011) Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel O'Neal, ordered to proceed immediately to Richmond, May 15, 1864.

No. 74—(646, 653, 665, 671) In Cantey's brigade, army of Mississippi, June to August, 1864. (940) Colonel O'Neal (commanding brigade), reporting battle of June 27th, says: "The enemy attempted to charge our line of skirmishers commanded by Capt. Sid. B. Smith, but did not succeed in approaching more than from 30 to 100 yards and were handsomely driven back. In this affair we had none killed and but 8 wounded. Captain Smith, his officers and men behaved with great gallantry and firmly held their line." (941, 942) Colonel O'Neal's report of engagement at Peachtree Creek, July 20th, gives loss 279 killed, wounded and missing. (942, 943) Colonel O'Neal's report of engagement, July 28th, says: "I cannot close this report without acknowledging my obligations to Capt. Sid. B. Smith, acting on my staff." List of casualties, which was large, not found.

No. 75—(704, 728, 762) Col. E. A. O'Neal ordered to report with his regiment to General Johnston.

No. 93—(666) In Cantey's brigade, General Shelley commanding, Walthall's division, army of Tennessee, Gen. J. B. Hood commanding, December 10, 1864.

No. 100—(773) General order, No. 13, April 9, 1865, leaves regiment in Shelley's brigade, near Smithfield, N. C.

No. 104—(1134) Gen. P. D. Roddey, March 20, 1865, says he had requested transfer of regiment to his command.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-seventh Alabama regiment was organized at Fort Heiman, in Tennessee, in the winter of 1861. It was sent to Fort Henry, then to Fort Donelson, where it was captured, though many of the command, being sick in the hospital, escaped the surrender and joined a Mississippi regiment. The captured men were exchanged in September, 1862, and were at Port Hudson during the winter. The regiment fought bravely at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863, in the Jackson trenches, and in the retreat across Pearl river; passed the winter of 1863 at Canton. In the spring of 1864, when recruiting at Tusculumbia, it crossed the river and captured a Federal camp, with all the horses, arms and men. Beginning with Dalton it fought through the Georgia campaign with the army of Tennessee; at Peachtree Creek made a glorious record for dauntless courage; John E. Abernathy there captured the colors of a New Jersey regiment. It fought with heroism at Franklin, and again at Nashville.

The regiment in the summer of 1864 was consolidated with the remnants of the Thirty-fifth and Forty-ninth (after April 9, 1865; also the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh, under Col. Ed. McAlexander), and was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. Col. A. A. Hughes was captured at Fort Donelson; afterward died in the service. Colonel Ives was wounded at the battle of Franklin. Capt. W. A. Isbell, and Lieut. T. S. Taylor were killed at Baker's Creek. Capt. William Wood was killed at Perryville. Commanders: Cols. A. A. Hughes, James Jackson, and, after consolidation, S. S. Ives, Lieut.-Col. Edward McAlexander, Maj. R. G. Wright. Colonel Jackson was for a time in command of Loring's division.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VII—(137-138) Mentioned several times in General Tilghman's report of bombardment of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862. (148-150) Mentioned by Colonel Heiman,

commanding brigade. (279) Mentioned in General Pillow's report of the battle of the trenches, February 10th. (358-365) Report of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson makes several mentions. (367-369) Report of R. B. Ryan, aide. (868) Assigned in general orders, No. 1, Fort Donelson, February 9, 1862.

Vol. XV—(934) General orders, No. 5, Port Hudson, La., January 7, 1863, assigns regiment to General Beall's brigade. (1033) Buford's brigade, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Gen. Franklin Gardner, March 31, 1863; Col. James Jackson commanding regiment. (1037) Ordered to proceed without delay to Jackson, Miss., to report to General Pemberton, April 6, 1863.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(737) Ordered to report for duty at Meridian by Gen. Sterling Price, army of the West, October 26, 1862.

No. 37—(82-87) Report of General Buford of operations around Edwards depot (Baker's creek), May 16, 1863; Captain Isbell, Company G, and Lieut. T. S. Taylor, Company I, killed.

No. 38—(613) In Beall's brigade, district of Louisiana. (746) General orders, April 15, 1863, assigning regiment to General Buford's brigade. (782) Ordered to Clinton, Miss., April 24th. (786) Order regarding regiment, April 25th. (793) Order to Colonel Jackson from General Pemberton, April 27th. (805) With General Tilghman at Big Black bridge, April 30th. (937, 1040) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, July 30, 1863.

Nos. 53 and 56—Assignment as above, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston commanding army.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, Polk's army, February 20, 1864. (626-662) Colonel Jackson's report of engagement at Moulton, March 21st, "1 killed, 1 wounded badly, several slightly." (662) Mentioned in report of Col. S. S. Ives of skirmish near Florence, April 12, 1864.

No. 58—(583) Assignment as above, June 20, 1864. (816) Detached from Buford's brigade, to proceed to Selma and report to General Withers, February 29, 1864.

No. 59—(114, 389, 429, 441) Mentioned by General Dodge (Union), at Moulton, April, 1864, "Johnson's, Jackson's and Nash's regiments are from 5,000 to 7,000 strong." (623) Mentioned by General Polk, Demopolis, March 14th. (669) Engaged at Moulton, March 21st.

(726) Colonel Jackson ordered by General Polk to fall back, March 31st. (735, 750, 752) Mention of regiment. (783) Letter of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Estis says: "Colonels Jackson and Ives, with 100 men each, crossed the Tennessee river on night of 12th of March, surrounded a camp of 48 Yankee cavalry; killed 4, captured 42—a whole company and officers—65 good horses, saddles and arms of company, losing 1 man killed, none wounded." (806-807) Letter from Colonel Jackson, dated Mount Hope, April 21st.

No. 74—(645, 652) Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, June, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Ed. McAlexander commanding regiment. (659) Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, consolidated, commanded by Col. S. S. Ives, Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, June 30th. (664, 670) Scott's brigade, Stewart's corps, August, 1864. (877) General Loring's report of battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, says: "The regiment captured the colors of the Thirty-third New Jersey regiment and twice captured a four-gun battery. This brilliant charge of my gallant division was made so rapidly and with such intrepidity, that, up to this time, we had sustained but comparatively a small loss. . . . The enemy fled in confusion from his works. Our steady aim produced great slaughter in the ranks." (895) General Scott's report of same battle gives 2 killed, 31 wounded. Expresses admiration of the dauntless courage exhibited by men and officers. (896) Colonel Ives' report of same battle says the colors were captured by John E. Abernathy.

No. 78—(569) Col. George B. Hodge, Selma, Ala., May 2d, says: "On April 20, 1864, regiment (consolidated) on detached service." (854) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(666) Scott's brigade, Colonel Snodgrass commanding, Lieut.-Col. John D. Weedon in command of regiment, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (684) Col. S. S. Ives, commanding Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth and Forty-ninth (consolidated), wounded at battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

No. 98—(1063) Consolidated with Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama, under Col. Edward McAlexander; after April 9th, in Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

No. 100—(735) Scott's brigade, commanded by Capt.

John A. Dixon; consolidated regiment commanded by Capt. W. B. Beeson, Johnston's army, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-eighth Alabama was organized at Shelby Springs in March, 1862, to serve for three years. It was assigned to the army of Mississippi, brigaded under General Trapier, shortly afterward receiving Colonel Manigault for its brigade commander.

At Corinth, prostrated by the usual camp diseases, its ranks were perceptibly thinned by sickness and death. The regiment went into Kentucky with General Bragg, and at Munfordville, September 16, 1862, was greatly praised for the alacrity of its obedience and the calm, cool, heroic courage of its officers and men. At Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2d, it led, with the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth, three separate charges of the brigade, losing heavily. At Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, its conduct was superb, as described in the official reports.

At the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24th, the regiment found itself in a tight place, nearly surrounded by the enemy, but it succeeded by desperate fighting in extricating itself with a loss of 172 killed, wounded and captured. At Missionary Ridge, November 25th, it was again engaged. During the winter of 1863-64, while wintering at Dalton, the regiment re-enlisted and afterward took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and the Tennessee campaign. At Ezra Chapel, July 28, 1864, the second sortie from Atlanta, the regiment fought with its usual valor. At Franklin, November 30th, it was again engaged, and at Nashville, losing heavily. The remnant of the regiment, with those left of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth, after having fought together throughout their service, were consolidated under Col. J. C. Carter, Lieut.-Col. Starke

H. Oliver and Maj. P. G. Wood, and were surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. S. D. Lee's corps.

Capt. W. M. Hawkins was killed, and Capt. G. W. Hewitt wounded, at Murfreesboro; the latter was again wounded at Chickamauga, as was also Capt. James H. Graham. Capt. F. A. Musgrove was wounded at Murfreesboro. Lieutenant Jordan was killed after performing prodigies of valor at Chickamauga, Capt. W. R. McAdory at Missionary Ridge, Capt. William A. McLeod at Atlanta, Capt. H. G. Loller at Resaca, and Capt. John F. Wilson at Franklin. Capt. John H. Turpin was wounded and captured at Murfreesboro.

Its commanders were Col. J. W. Frazer, a West Point graduate, who first served as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Alabama; resigning his colonelcy of the Twenty-eighth, he was made a brigadier-general and was captured at Cumberland Gap; Col. J. C. Reid, Lieut.-Cols. T. W. W. Davis, transferred to the navy, and W. L. Butler, who was wounded and captured at Nashville; Colonel Carter, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver and Major Wood, after the consolidation with the other regiments.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) Fourth brigade, Col. A. M. Manigault commanding, reserve corps, General Withers, army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) Assignment as above. General Trapier commanding brigade, April 28, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(899) General Wheeler's report of operations, October 19, 1862, says: "It was the only occasion where any infantry engaged the enemy after the battle of Perryville." (983) Col. John W. Frazer, commanding the regiment, says in his report of the siege of Munfordville, Ky., September 16: "It gratifies the commanding officer to be able to say that the men and officers were calm, cool and cheerful during the entire day and obeyed every command with great alacrity and promptness." (988) Mentioned in report of Col. A. J. Lythgoe of same operations.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Manigault's brigade, Withers'

division, army of the Mississippi; Lieut.-Col. John C. Reid commanding regiment, August, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Anderson's brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee, Stone's River campaign. (678) Return of casualties, battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, 17 killed, 88 wounded. (696) Twenty-eighth, with the Twenty-fourth and the Thirty-fourth, led the first and second charges in battle of Murfreesboro. (697) Col. A. M. Manigault, commanding Fourth brigade, says: "The Alabama regiments partook in all attacks, as my report will show, and I again take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the heroic courage and fortitude displayed by them on that bloody field (Murfreesboro). The general conduct of all the regiments on that occasion was such that I can draw no distinction between them." (973) Roll of honor: Private Topley Murphey, Company B; Sergts. Elias Wood, Company G; W. B. Curry, Company K; Wm. E. Short, Company L. Other companies made no selections.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(419, 432) Assignment as above, November, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 942, 959) Twenty-eighth in Polk's army corps, April to August, 1863. July 31st, Maj. W. L. Butler commanding regiment.

No. 51—(15) Assignment as above, September 19-20, 1863. (340, 344) General Manigault's report of battle of Chickamauga. Major Butler in command of skirmishers from all the regiments. "Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth moved steadily forward, also receiving a heavy fire, and drove the enemy from the works in front. . . . They fell back with an unbroken front. However, Colonel Reid moved his regiment forward, recovering the battery. Lieutenant Jordan conducted himself in a conspicuous manner, and, I regret to say, was killed. Captains Hopkins and Ford, Lieutenant Graham and Acting Adjutant Wood, were distinguished for their gallant conduct. Captain Reese and Sergeant Craig were efficient." He calls especial attention to the conduct and bearing of Col. J. C. Reid and Maj. W. L. Butler. (347, 351) Colonel Reid's report of battle of Chickamauga. One gun belonging to Waters' battery was left because of an accident. Lieutenant Graham, Captains Hopkins and Ford volunteered, made the attempt and brought out the piece. "The regiment was under heavy fire from the enemy in its front

and on its left flank. At this critical moment, when humanity itself almost prompted a retreat, Gen. Bushrod Johnson's brigade moved upon the right of our brigade, and with the troops on our right, at sunset, we made one last desperate assault and drove them, routed, demoralized, from the field. The colonel commanding takes pride and gratification in returning his thanks both to the officers and men of his command for the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed all his commands. Men never fought more gallantly than did my command. I cannot find words adequate to express the weight of obligation I am under to them for their heroic conduct." He also desires to return his thanks to the medical department for the zeal and faithfulness with which they labored to relieve the pain and distress of the wounded. He expresses his thanks to the ordnance for the promptness with which they discharged their duty; also to Capt. Carlos Reese and Sergt. William Craig, of the commissary department. "The memory of Lieut. C. S. Jordan and his brave comrades who fell on the field nobly battling for the rights of freemen shall ever be cherished with the kindest remembrance by their commander. Men who sacrifice life and all they hold dear on earth in such a cause can never be forgotten, and deserve to live forever." (351-354) Report of Maj. John N. Slaughter. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Privates George Aubrey, Company A; J. R. Gaither, B; First Sergt. W. H. Logan, C; Privates C. D. Goolsby, D; R. F. Sumner, E; Corp. David Knox, F; First Sergt. W. J. Wilson, G; Privates Hosea Vines, H; L. P. Wright, I; Sergt. James R. Smith, K; Private Jacob Smith, L.

No. 55—(659) Assignment as above, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(617) Assignment as above, October 31, 1863. (805) Manigault's brigade, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, December 10th. (825, 886) Total present, 276, in December.

No. 58—(589) Manigault's brigade, Hindman's division, army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. J. E. Johnston, January 20, 1864. Regiment commanded by Capt. Hugh G. Lollar.

No. 74—(640, 649, 656, 663, 671) Manigault's brigade, Hindman's division, Hood's corps, Lieut.-Col. William L. Butler commanding regiment, April to August, 1864.

(781) Mentioned in General Manigault's report of engagement at Ezra Chapel, July 28th. (783, 785) Return of casualties, 4 killed, 24 wounded. (785-787) Mentioned in Major Slaughter's and Capt. E. W. Horne's reports.

No. 93—(664) Manigault's brigade, Johnston's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, General Hood, December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1864) Consolidated with Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth, under Col. John C. Carter, about April, 1865.

No. 103—(939) Furlough for 10 days, approved by General Beauregard, January 28, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fourth Alabama battalion was organized during the fall of 1861, at Montgomery. In February, 1862, two companies were added and the organization became known as the Twenty-ninth Alabama. It was drilled in artillery practice; remained at Pensacola until the evacuation; was between Pollard and Pensacola and at Mobile for about a year, in Cantey's brigade, which was transferred to the army of Tennessee in the spring of 1864, and took part in the battle of Resaca, May 13th, where it fought brilliantly. At New Hope it lost heavily, and at Peachtree Creek it met with fearful slaughter. At Atlanta, July 28th, again its loss was terrible. It went with Hood to Tennessee, and was at Franklin and Nashville; in both battles its loss was great. Later it was transferred to the Carolinas, fought at Kinston and Bentonville, and with less than 100 men surrendered at Greensboro. Capts. Berry G. Brown, John M. Hanna, Ulee W. Mills and J. C. Hailey were killed at Atlanta; Capts. E. Orear and John Allen at Franklin; Capt. Berry G. Brown at Nashville; Capts. William H. Musgrove, B. F. Sapps, Hugh Latham and J. B. Lowell died in the service. The field officers were: Col. J. R. F. Tattnall, transferred to the navy, and Col. John F. Conoly, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Morris, and Maj. B. Turner, wounded at Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(662) Col. Thomas M. Jones (acting brigadier-general) in his report of the evacuation of Pensacola, May 9, 1862, commends the conduct of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Conoly. The regiment, with some other companies, guarded railroad. (665) Order, May 9th, to Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly regarding destruction of public, and preservation of private property in Pensacola, and reply of Conoly. (844) Order, March 7th, to Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly regarding destruction of public property in Pensacola. (848-849) Orders concerning Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly's command. (858) Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly with his command at Pensacola, March 16th.

Vol. XV—(850) Connected with detachment of observation, General Forney's troops in district of the Gulf, October 31, 1862. Brigade commanded by Col. J. R. F. Tattnall. (1068) Eastern division, Gen. James Cantey. Conoly in command of regiment.

No. 42—(39, 131, 157, 275, 402, 511, 561) Assignment as above, June to December, 1863, under General Maury. (156) Regiment is drilling as artillery, August 10, 1863. (431) General Maury proposes to send the Twenty-ninth, a "fine, large regiment," to General Bragg, November 21st.

No. 53—(5) Mentioned as busy at Pollard, October, 1863, by General Hurlbut (Union).

No. 58—(582) Assignment still as above, January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(866, 872) With Cantey's brigade, joined army of Tennessee from department of Gulf, and encamped at Rome, Ga., April, 1864.

No. 74—(644, 646, 653, 660, 665, 671) Cantey's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, with General Johnston. Maj. Henry B. Turner commanding regiment, June, 1864. Capt. Samuel Abernathy in command of regiment, August. (941-942) Col. E. A. O'Neal, in report of the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, refers several times to the regiment and says: "Each regimental commander bore himself gallantly, and I regret to state that Major Turner was severely wounded." (942-943) Col. E. A. O'Neal's report of the engagement, July 28th, speaks of Capt. J. A. Foster in command, and mourns the death of Captain Hanna, a valiant and meritorious officer.

No. 78, No. 93—Assignment as above, to December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1063) With army in North Carolina. After April 9, 1865, the Twenty-ninth was commanded by Maj. Henry B. Turner, in Lowrey's brigade, Stewart's corps.

No. 100—(735) Consolidated with First and Seventeenth, Capt. Benj. H. Screws, Quarles' brigade, Walt-hall's division, Stewart's corps. (773) General Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., announces change in assignments, Twenty-ninth to be in Shelley's brigade.

THE THIRTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirtieth was organized at Talladega in April, 1862, and reported for service at Chattanooga. It was later brigaded under General Tracy with the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth Alabama regiments. It took part in the fights at Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, and went into Kentucky; then being sent to Mississippi, fought at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, with severe loss, making a brilliant record there and at Baker's Creek; it was captured when Vicksburg fell, after having suffered untold hardships. When paroled, it recruited and joined the army near Chattanooga. It fought at Rocky Face and at Resaca, and was in the van of the army in the Tennessee campaign of the fall and winter of 1864. At New Hope, May, 1864; Atlanta, July 22d, and Jonesboro, the regiment lost heavily; but it suffered still more severely at Nashville, whence it formed the rear guard in returning to Duck river. The regiment was transferred to the Carolinas, fought at Kinston and Bentonville, March 19, 1865, surrendering at last at Greensboro, with about 100 men. This regiment was noted for the number of its field officers killed.

Its field officers were Col. Charles M. Shelley, who was made brigadier-general and who afterward served in the United States House of Representatives; Col. James K. Elliott, wounded at Bentonville; Lieut.-Cols. Paul Bradford, who resigned; A. J. Smith, who was killed at Vicks-

burg; John C. Francis, killed at Rocky Face; Thomas Patterson, killed at Atlanta, and William H. Burr; Maj. William Patterson, who was wounded at Baker's Creek and resigned. Capt. Henry Oden was killed at Vicksburg, Captain Peacock at Bentonville, Capt. David Anderson at Baker's Creek, Capt. William S. McGhee at Atlanta, and Capt. Jack Derrill near Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(715) Second brigade, General Stevenson's division, department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, June 30, 1862. (719, 984) Barton's brigade, department East Tennessee, July to October.

Vol. XVII—(825) Field report, near Vicksburg, Tracy's brigade of Smith's division, January 3, 1863, shows regiment 400 strong.

No. 36—(678-682) Colonel Garrott in his report of battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, commends the regiment in the highest terms: "Commanded by the cool, brave and gallant Colonel Shelley and the five left companies of the Twentieth regiment under the immediate command of the fearless and chivalrous Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pettus, had obstinately resisted every effort of the enemy to dislodge them. . . . All officers and men did their whole duty. It seemed to be impossible for men to behave better; but certain positions gave some better opportunities for distinction than others. This was particularly the case with the Thirtieth Alabama regiment." He thanks Sergt.-Maj. W. K. McConnell for his services.

No. 37—(95) Mentioned by Gen. C. L. Stevenson, report of battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. (101-103) Report of Gen. S. D. Lee, of same battle, says: "Regiment behaved with distinguished gallantry against heavy odds." Particularly mentions Colonel Shelley and Maj. T. H. Patterson, and Capt. David M. Anderson, who was killed. Adjutant Houston and Sergt.-Maj. W. K. McConnell particularly noticed. (326) Gen. S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Capt. John C. Francis commanding regiment. (350) General Lee in his report of siege of Vicksburg, commends the regiment for its gallantry and vigilance. Particularly mentions Colonel Shelley, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smith and Capt. John C.

Francis. (354) Mentioned by Maj. G. W. Mathieson. (357-358) Mentioned in report of Col. T. N. Waul. [See Extracts, Twentieth Alabama.]

No. 38—(612, 703) Tracy's brigade, Stevenson's division, department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, General Pemberton, January to April, 1863. (1059) Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(662) Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, November 12, 1863. (724) Return of casualties, November 24th and 25th, 4 killed, 17 wounded. (725-727) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. C. Brown, commanding Stevenson's division, of battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) Assignment as above, December, 1863, Hardee's army corps. Total present, 506. Maj. J. C. Francis commanding regiment.

No. 57—(482-483) Gen. E. W. Pettus, February 25, 1864, reports one man wounded.

No. 74—(641-672) Assignment as above, to August 31, 1864.

No. 93—(665) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864. Lieut.-Col. James K. Elliott commanding regiment. (694-697) Mentioned by General Stevenson in his report of campaign in Tennessee, September 29th to December 17th.

No. 94—(799, 801) Aggregate present, January, 1865, 275. Stevenson's division, Lee's corps, commanded by Gen. E. W. Pettus, January 20th.

No. 100—(733) Pettus' brigade, Colonel Bibb commanding, army of Tennessee. Capt. S. C. Kelly commanding regiment, March 31, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Talladega, April, 1862, and reported at Chattanooga; proceeded with the army at Knoxville, took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap, June 18, 1862, and at Tazewell, August 6th. It was in Kentucky, but not in the midst of the fighting. In Mississippi it fought well and suffered heavy loss at Port Gibson. It suffered all the privations of the long siege of Vicksburg and was surrendered with that place, having lost severely; when exchanged, was assigned to the army of Tennessee and brigaded under General Pettus; took a prominent

part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It went with Hood into Tennessee, suffering severely at Columbia and Nashville, and was in the rear guard of the army on its return. Sent into the Carolinas, it fought brilliantly at Bentonville with considerable loss, and finally surrendered at Greensboro, with but a small remnant of the over-full regiment that started out.

Capt. W. L. Hughes was wounded at Jonesboro; I. J. Nix wounded and captured at Baker's Creek and again wounded at Jonesboro. Lieutenant Bagley (commanding company) was killed at Bentonville; Capt. W. J. Rhodes wounded at Kinston and Bentonville; Lieut. W. H. Boggess killed at Vicksburg; Capt. S. L. Arrington died in service. The field officers were Col. Daniel R. Hundley, wounded and captured at Port Gibson and again captured at Big Shanty, Ga.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Arrington and Maj. G. W. Mathieson.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(573) Col. D. R. Hundley, unattached, May 31, 1862. Department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, headquarters Knoxville. (581) To be sent toward Chattanooga, under certain circumstances, June 3d.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(697) Hundley's regiment especially asked for by Adjutant-General Belton, Knoxville, June 22, 1862. (716, 719, 984) Barton's brigade, with Gen. E. Kirby Smith, to October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(695) Colonel Thomas, in his report of battle at Chickasaw bayou, December 27, 1862, says: "Regiment behaved well."

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) Eight companies only arrived at Chickasaw bluffs, January 3, 1863, 260 strong; Smith's division commanded by General Tracy.

No. 36—(586) Mentioned in report of James Keigwin (Union), battle of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. (678, 682) Mentioned in Col. Isham W. Garrott's report of battle of Port Gibson, May 1st. Col. D. R. Hundley, having ventured too far in front of his line in search of a better position nearer to the enemy, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. T. M. Arrington.

No. 37—(95) Mentioned in report of Gen. C. L. Stevenson, battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863. (101, 103) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee. Sergt.-Maj. W. W. Garrard particularly noticed. (326) Gen. S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, Gen. J. C. Pemberton, July 4, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Arrington commanding regiment. (350, 352) General Lee's report, siege of Vicksburg: "The Thirty-first Alabama attracted my attention by their good conduct. Lieutenant Arrington in command of a battery was gallant and vigilant." (353) Mentioned in report of Col. A. C. Roberds, siege of Vicksburg. (354) Report of Maj. G. W. Mathieson, commanding regiment, gives loss, 21 killed and 37 wounded, and says: "The officers and men in the command submitted to the hardships and privations of the siege with great endurance and patience."

No. 38—(612) Tracy's brigade, Stevenson's division, to April, 1863. (1059) Lee's brigade, Stevenson's division, August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(662) Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, Missionary Ridge. (724) Casualties, November 24th and 25th, 2 killed, 16 wounded. (731, 732) Mentioned in report of General Pettus.

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) Pettus' brigade, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, December, 1863. Total present, 452.

No. 57—(482) Casualties in demonstration at Dalton, February 25, 1864, 2 wounded.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(69) Mentioned in Col. E. A. Carmen's (Union) report of the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864.

No. 74—(641-672) Assignment as above, Hood's corps, during Atlanta campaign. Capt. J. J. Nix commanding regiment, June 30th. Maj. Geo. W. Mathieson commanding regiment, July 10th.

No. 93—(665, 1224) Assignment as above, Lee's corps, December 10, 1864.

No. 94—(799, 801) Total present, 180, January 19, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Arrington commanding regiment.

No. 100—(733) Pettus' brigade, commanded by Col. Jos. E. Bibb, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee; regiment commanded by Maj. Geo. W. Mathieson, March 31, 1865.

No. 104—(1134) General Roddey asks for the parts of these regiments that are at home, March 20, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Mobile, where it was organized in April, 1862. In July it was sent into Tennessee, and received its baptism of fire at Bridgeport, where it crossed the river. It was this regiment that captured Stevenson, Tenn. It was in middle Tennessee under General Forrest, and was overpowered and lost a number of prisoners at Lavergne, October, 1862. The regiment met severe loss at Murfreesboro and its roll of honor is a long one. It was sent to the relief of Vicksburg, and did valiant work in the trenches at Jackson, where, in repulsing an attack of the enemy without loss, it slaughtered 260. It rejoined the army of Tennessee and at Chickamauga suffered severely. During the winter of 1863-64, the regiment was transferred from Adams' to Clayton's brigade and consolidated with the Fifty-eighth under Col. Bush. Jones, and took part in the Atlanta campaign; was with Hood in Tennessee, taking part at Franklin twice, at Columbia and Nashville. Transferred to the district of the Gulf under General Maury, it suffered serious losses during the siege of Spanish Fort and was finally surrendered at Meridian. Capt. G. W. Cox was severely wounded at Missionary Ridge, and Lieuts. J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay were killed at Murfreesboro.

The field officers were Col. Alexander McKinstry, Lieut.-Col. Harry Maury, captured at Lavergne, wounded at Murfreesboro and Jackson, afterward transferred to the command of the Fifteenth Confederate. After consolidation, Col. Bush. Jones was in command; he was promoted and succeeded by Maj. Harry Thornton, and later by Maj. John C. Kimbell. Majs. Thomas P. Ashe and Thomas S. Easton were also among its officers.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(889-891) Report of Gen. S. B.

Maxey of attack at Bridgeport and Battle Creek, August 27, 1862: "I ordered the Twenty-third Alabama infantry, Colonel McKinstry, to cross the river. They crossed and formed in line of battle near the crest of the hill. The enemy's cavalry dashed forward at full speed and were permitted to come within 50 yards of the infantry before a gun was fired, when a galling fire was poured into them and they retreated. . . . A company of the Thirty-second Alabama, armed with the Enfield rifle, commanded by Lieut. A. Sellers, was placed in the center, in ambush, and as the enemy came up the hill, in very close range, this company arose and delivered its deadly fire simultaneously with the wings, and they (the enemy) broke and fled in perfect confusion. . . . The Thirty-second Alabama did nobly, fighting like veterans under their able colonel (McKinstry), seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, distinguished for gallantry and coolness on the field. Our loss was trifling." (952) Lieutenant-Colonel Maury informs General Jones that after a few hours' fighting, the enemy was driven from Stevenson and place occupied by our troops, August 31st.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(762) August 17, 1862, to be left at Chattanooga, in Maxey's brigade, under Maj.-Gen. Sam Jones. (764) Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, General Polk, August 18-20, 1862. (857) Gen. Sam Jones leaves Colonel McKinstry in command at Chattanooga, September 20, 1862. (862) Lieut.-Col. H. Maury ordered to take part at Tullahoma, September 21st. (864) Guards of Thirty-second to be relieved by Colonel Russell's cavalry, September 21st. (886, 890) Instructions to Colonel McKinstry. (907) Lieutenant-Colonel Maury ordered by General Jones to move regiment to Murfreesboro, October 4th. (918) Mentioned by General Jones. (929) Ordered to report to General Forrest, October 9th. (931) General Jones inquires regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Maury and regiment. (938) Lieutenant-Colonel Maury and 35 men reported captured at Lavergne, October. (981) Regiment assigned to Second brigade, Col. J. B. Palmer, army of Middle Tennessee, October 28, 1862, General Breckinridge.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Daniel W. Adams' division, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, December and January, 1863. (678) Return of casualties, battle of Murfreesboro, December 31st, 21 killed, 84 wounded. Lieuts.

J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay killed; 2 killed January 2d. (793, 794) Mentioned in report of same battle by General Adams: "Lieut.-Col. H. Maury was wounded in the side with a minie-ball while leading his men, with his colors in his hand, and deserves praise for his gallant conduct. Lieut. J. L. Chandler deserves great praise for his courage and coolness under the trying circumstances in which he was placed." (795-799) Reports of Col. Randall L. Gibson. Regiment held in reserve January 2d. Several times mentioned. Aggregate present, January 8th, 261. (800) Report of Lieut.-Col. Henry Maury: "Adj. John L. Chandler acted with conspicuous gallantry. Officers and men all did their duty." (802) Mentioned in Maj. J. E. Austin's report. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Private James Clemens,* Company A; Corp. Vincent H. Joiner, B; Private Edmund Davis, C; Corp. John C. Oliver,* D; Private Reuben Dumas, E; Private Nathaniel F. Wheeler,* F; Corp. James H. Dove, G; Private Alfred C. Hulls, H; Sergt. Geo. W. Vansandt, I; Corp. Elijah P. Gabel,* K.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(419, 431) Second brigade, Col. J. B. Palmer, Breckinridge's division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, November, 1862. (456) Adams' brigade, Hardee's corps, near Eagleville, Tenn., December, 1862. (459) December 21st, assigned to duty with Preston's brigade until Adams' brigade joins division.

No. 37—(654) Casualties before Jackson, Miss., 1 wounded. (655, 656) Report of General Adams, engagement of July 12, 1863, gives great praise to regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury was wounded. Capt. John C. Kimbell's report.

No. 51—(13) Adams' brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, Chickamauga campaign. (197) Mentioned in report of General Breckinridge. (216-219) Mentioned in report of General Gibson of battle of Chickamauga; strength, 145. (219, 220) Maj. John C. Kimbell's report of September 20th, 2 wounded. (227) Mentioned in report of J. E. Austin.

No. 53—(661, 745) Clayton's brigade, army of Tennessee. Casualties, battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23 to 25, 1863, 8 killed and 34 wounded.

No. 56—(618, 686) October 31, 1863, regiment com-

*Killed in action.

manded by Capt. John W. Bell. Transferred to Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, November 12th. (805, 824) Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth commanded by Col. Bush. Jones, December 10th. Total present (consolidated), 325.

No. 57—(479) Casualties at Rocky Face mountain, February 24 and 25, 1864, 3 killed, 31 wounded.

No. 74—(641, 649) Assignment as above. (657, 664, 672) Holtzclaw's brigade, Clayton's division, July to August, 1864. (832-834) Report of Gen. H. D. Clayton of engagements from May 7 to May 27, 1864 (Atlanta campaign), speaks of "their unexceptional conduct" at Resaca. "The Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth pushed up to within a few paces of the enemy's works without hesitation, though they knew what was before them, and the fate they would certainly encounter." List of casualties for the consolidated regiments gives 3 killed and 36 wounded. (841, 844) Report of Col. Bushrod Jones of operations May 7th to 28th: "Lieut. John H. Jones was unhurt in the fight, but was captured while endeavoring to have our wounded brought off the field. . . . Lieut. J. G. Goldthwait was wounded in wrist and Capt. G. W. Cox had his left thigh broken. My command behaved with rare and exemplary gallantry." May 15th, strength 345; killed 15, wounded 54; May 25th, strength, 225; killed 3, wounded 36; total, 18 killed, 90 wounded.

No. 78—(854) Assignment as above, Hood's army, September 20, 1864. Maj. Harry I. Thornton, of Fifty-eighth Alabama, in command of consolidated regiment.

No. 79—(879) Total present, 240, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(665) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864.

No. 103—(1046) Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, General Maury, March 10, 1865.

No. 104—(1131) Consolidated regiment, under Major Kimbell, directed to hold command in readiness to skirmish with enemy and, if hard pressed, to fall back in Spanish Fort, March 20, 1865. (1132) Near Hollywood, March 20, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-third, organized at Pensacola, in April, 1862, was sent to Corinth soon after the battle of Shiloh.

It took part in the Kentucky campaign at the capture of Munfordville, September 17th, and suffered heavy loss at Perryville, October 8th. It was greatly distinguished at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. The brilliant record of the regiment was again established at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where it lost 133 men. The Eighteenth battalion, Major Gibson, had been attached to the regiment and amalgamated with it, so that henceforth their history is identical, and in this battle perished the gallant leader of the battalion. The roll of honor of the organization is a long and creditable one. The regiment was at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, Missionary Ridge, November 25th, and Ringgold, November 27th. Worn, weary, many of the men barefooted, the regiment never lost its spirit, but fought on to the end with the same undaunted bravery. It wintered in Dalton and took part in all the battles and skirmishes from there to Chattanooga, always in the front. Its gallant Colonel Adams was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864. With Hood in Tennessee, the regiment lost heavily, its strength of 285 men being reduced to less than 80. The regiment was transferred to North Carolina and surrendered at Smithfield.

Adjutant Stalworth died at Tupelo; Adjt. A. M. Moore and Capt. William S. Sims were killed at Chickamauga; Capt. William E. Dodson at Kenesaw; Capt. J. D. McKee at Perryville; Capts. John C. Norman and W. E. Cooper in a railroad accident.

Among the field officers were Col. Samuel Adams, killed at Atlanta, and Col. Robert Crittenden; Lieut.-Cols. Daniel H. Horn, and James H. Dunklin, who was wounded at Chickamauga.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(788) Hawthorn's brigade, Hardee's corps, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(660, 680) Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, army of Tennessee, at battle of Murfreesboro, 14 killed and 86 wounded. (851) Report of General Cleburne of operations December 26 to January 3, 1863: Col. Samuel Adams, Capts. W. E. Dodson and Thomas Seay, severely wounded; Sergt.-Maj. Mizell mortally wounded, Corp. Isaac R. Smith, Company C; Sergeant Stewart, Company H; Private Boyd, Company I; Foster, Company E, and Riley, Company D, specially mentioned. (896-900) Mentioned by Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in report of same battle, who speaks very highly of Col. Samuel Adams. (903, 906) Colonel Adams, in his report of Murfreesboro, says: "For nine days my men were continually marching in line of battle, or actually engaged in fighting; very frequently slept in the rain without tents, and during the whole time not a word of complaint was heard. The men acted very bravely in battle, many of them when the regiment was moving forward utterly regardless of their safety, and were at all times far in advance of the line. In these engagements Capt. W. E. Dodson, commanding Company C, and Capt. Thomas Seay, commanding Company K, acted with much coolness and bravery, being in all forward movements in advance of the regiment, cheering their men forward. Near the close of December 31, 1862, Captain Seay fell, severely wounded. Sergeant-Major Mizell, at his own request, carried a gun into action on 31st, and took position near the colors; he fell, mortally wounded, in the first charge, in advance of the regiment, cheering the men forward. Corp. Isaac R. Smith, Company C, Sergeant Stewart, Company H, Private Boyd, Company I, Private Foster, Company E, Private Riley, Company D, each acted with much coolness and bravery during the engagements."

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(590) On picket near Wartrace, June 25, 1863, Gen. St. John R. Liddell's report.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942, 959) Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps, Bragg's army. August 10, 1863, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Crittenden commanding regiment.

No. 51—(12) Assignment as above, September 19-20, 1863, together with Eighteenth (Gibson's) battalion. (159-163) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's report of battle of Chickamauga. (165-167) Report of Col.

Samuel Adams, Thirty-third regiment, commanding also Gibson's (Eighteenth) battalion, of battle of Chickamauga gives 16 killed and 133 wounded. "Officers and men acted very gallantly." Mentions particularly Captain Dodson, Company C, and Captain Hammett, Company D, as most distinguished for coolness and bravery. "Adj. A. M. Moore was killed on the 19th, and Maj. J. H. Gibson, Gibson's battalion, was mortally wounded on the 20th. Both of these were brave and efficient officers, and in their death the country has sustained much loss." (167-169, 175) Mentioned in Col. E. B. Breedlove's and Lieutenant Goldthwaite's reports. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Capt. W. E. Dodson, Company C; Capt. B. F. Hammett, D; Private W. R. Mock, A; Private J. D. Pevey, C; Sergt. C. L. Sessions,* D; Private P. H. L. Lewis,* E; Third Sergt. Richard R. Bush,* G; Corp. Alexander R. Bell, H; Private W. E. Hatten, I; Private William Harris, K. Roll of honor of Gibson's battalion: First Lieut. L. S. Mathews, Company B; Corp. R. A. Jones, A; Private Silas P. Dutton, B; Private George Ridley, C.

No. 55—(660) Lowrey's brigade, Bragg's army of Tennessee, November 20, 1863. (755, 769) Mentioned in Generals Cleburne's and Lowrey's reports of battle of Ringgold Gap, November 27, 1863. (770, 771) Report of Col. Samuel Adams, loss 2 killed, 9 wounded. Had several men engaged in fight who had marched from Missionary Ridge entirely barefooted.

No. 56—(618, 823, 885) Assignment as above. Total present, 536, December 14, 1863.

No. 74—Assignment as above, during Atlanta campaign. (725) Mentioned in General Cleburne's report of operations, May 27, 1864. (731-735) Mentioned in General Lowrey's report of the engagements from July 20th to September 1st, gives 7 killed and 38 wounded: "It was about 9:30 o'clock of this day (July 21st) that the gallant Col. Samuel Adams, Thirty-third Alabama regiment, was instantly killed by a Yankee sharpshooter. This true patriot and Christian hero—a perfect specimen of a soldier and gentleman—who had distinguished himself on many well-fought fields, fell at his post, leaving his gallant regiment to feel as orphans, and many other friends and

*Killed in action.

comrades in arms to mourn an irreparable loss." Lieut.-Col. Robert F. Crittenden then took command.

No. 93—(667) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864. Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama under Colonel Abercrombie.

No 98—(1063) First Alabama (consolidated Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth), Col. Robert H. Abercrombie, April 9, 1865; Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

No. 100—(773) Transferred from Lowrey's to Shelley's brigade, near Smithfield, N. C., April 9, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry was organized at Loachapoka, April 15, 1862, went to Tupelo to join General Bragg's army, and was attached to Manigault's brigade, which assignment, with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, it retained throughout the war, being at the end consolidated with these regiments. It proceeded with the army into Kentucky, but being on the reserve did little fighting. Its first battle experience—and it was a bitter one—was at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. The regiment went in early spring to East Tennessee; was at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, many of the command were made prisoners. In the winter of 1863-64 it recruited at Dalton, and next was in all the severe engagements from there to Atlanta where, July 20th to 28th, its losses were heavy. It did not take part in the worst of the fight at Franklin, November 30th, but at Nashville, December 15th and 16th, it was almost annihilated. Going into the Carolinas it fought at Kinston, March 14, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th. Consolidated with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, it was surrendered at High Point, not more than 100 men being left of the regiment that started out on that bright spring morning, three years before, with overflowing ranks.

Lieut.-Col. John N. Slaughter and Capt. John S. Burch were wounded at Atlanta; Capts. R. G. Welch at

Chickamauga, W. G. Oliver at Jonesboro, W. H. Holstein, J. Maury Smith and Jno. R. Colquitt at Atlanta. Capt. J. B. Bickerstaff was killed at Murfreesboro.

Field officers: Col. Julius C. B. Mitchell, Lieut.-Cols. James W. Echols, J. C. Carter; Majs. John N. Slaughter and Henry McCoy.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862. Headquarters at Tupelo, Miss.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee, battle of Murfreesboro. (678) Casualties, December 31st to January 2d, 11 killed, 77 wounded. (696, 697) Statement of field officers of the Thirty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-fourth Alabama, and endorsement of their bravery by General Manigault. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Corp. S. J. Numney, Company A; Privates J. R. Browning, C; C. P. Greer, D; James Shehorn, E; S. W. Reynolds, F; J. G. Whaley, G; T. N. Cloud, H; B. R. Covington, L; J. G. Metts, K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735-959) Assignment as above, April 1, 1863, with Twenty-eighth Alabama under Col. J. C. Reid. Maj. J. N. Slaughter commanding regiment, July; Colonel Mitchell in command, August.

No. 51—(15) In Manigault's brigade, left wing, General Longstreet, at battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Maj. John N. Slaughter commanding regiment. (341-344) Warmly commended by General Manigault, who highly compliments Major Slaughter. (348-350) Colonel Reid speaks of great service rendered by Lieutenant Mitchell and 30 of his men. (351-354) Major Slaughter says: "I feel it incumbent upon me to notice some special instances of gallantry. I would mention the names of Captain Burch, First Lieutenant Mitchell, Second Lieutenants Lambert, Oliver, Crockett and Bickerstaff; among the non-commissioned officers and privates, Sergeant Carlton, Company A, who was killed; Color-Corporal Ferguson, Company C; Color-Corporal Wellington, Company D, who was wounded while bearing the colors; Privates Adams, Company B, wounded; Riddle, Company B; Bone, Company F;

Salmon, Company G, who was killed while leading in a charge on a battery. I was ably assisted by Acting Assistant Adjutant Cobb and Captain Carter" (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Serjts. J. L. Carlton, Company A; A. C. Ferguson, Company C; Privates W. M. Johnson, Company E; G. W. Smith, G; W. A. Houston, H; S. H. Pitts, I; Serjt. W. H. Long, Company K. Companies B and F declined making selection.

No. 55—(659) Assignment as above, at Missionary Ridge.

No. 56—(617, 886) Assignment as above to December, 1863, Colonel Mitchell in command of regiment, December 10th. Total present, 388 men, December 14th. Regiment commanded by Capt. R. G. Welch.

No. 58—(589) January 20, 1864, Capt. J. C. Carter commanding regiment.

No. 74—(640, 671) Manigault's brigade, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, Hood, July 31, 1864. Capt. Henry J. Rix commanding regiment. August 31, 1864, Maj. J. N. Slaughter commanding. (781) Mentioned in General Manigault's report, battle at Ezra Church, July 28th. (783) Casualties, 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra church. (785-787) Maj. John N. Slaughter, in his report of the operations of July 28, 1864, speaks with great admiration and highest appreciation of the conduct of his regiment. He says: "We labored under great difficulties. The regiment was nearly without water, not having time to fill their canteens before going into action. They had marched two or three miles without resting. In this, as in most other engagements, the regiment has suffered from rapid movements, just before going under fire." Major Slaughter commends very highly Captains Welch and Rix, Lieutenants Bickerstaff and Craig, Sergeant Wright, Company A, and pays a beautiful tribute to Sergeant-Major Tinsley, who fell near the enemy's works. He says that it will probably not be his lot to again command this regiment, which "has conducted itself so well on all occasions and under all emergencies, that it has only to be known that it was engaged to know that it has done well," but he hopes their next commander may find them as faithful and gallant as he has.

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864, Lieut.-Col. John C. Carter commanding regiment.

No. 98—(1064) Consolidated with Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, under Col. John C. Carter, about April 9, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fifth regiment was organized at La Grange in April, 1862; ordered to Corinth, it was brigaded under General Breckinridge, and went to Louisiana under his command. It took part in the engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5th, where the regiment lost heavily and displayed the superb character of its officers and men. At Port Hudson it was highly complimented by General Breckinridge. At Corinth, October 3d, its losses again were heavy and General Van Dorn praised its work. It fought in Loring's division at Baker's Creek, and, after the siege of Jackson, was ordered to Tennessee, but was sent back to Mississippi early in 1864. It took part in the fighting in Georgia and the battles around Atlanta. Under Hood at Decatur it lost heavily, and at Franklin, November 30th, lost a large proportion of its force. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, its loss was comparatively small. It went into the Carolinas and was surrendered with the remnants of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-ninth, with which it had been consolidated the previous summer, under its gallant commander, Col. A. E. Ashford. Capt. Thaddeus Felton was killed at Corinth; Capt. Samuel D. Stewart killed and Capt. J. B. Patten wounded at Franklin. Capt. John Hanna died in the service.

The field officers were Col. James W. Robertson; Edwin Goodwin, who died in the service; Samuel S. Ives, wounded at Franklin, and A. E. Ashford. Majs. William Hunt and John S. Dickson, killed at Franklin.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV—(18) Gen. Earl Van Dorn, in report of the defense of Vicksburg and other operations, June 27 to September 9, 1862, gives the Thirty-fifth, Colonel Robert-

son, brigaded under General Preston, as among his forces. (77) Mentioned by General Breckinridge in his report of engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5th, and in the storming and occupation of Port Hudson. He says that Colonel Thompson, commanding brigade, being severely wounded, the command devolved on Colonel Robertson, whose conduct fully justified the confidence of his troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin was on duty with sharpshooters. Both these officers afterward named for gallant conduct. (90-93) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel Ruggles' report of engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Casualties, 4 killed, 21 wounded. (93, 95, 96, 97) Colonel Robertson's report of same engagement, as brigade commander, commends the regiment highly and particularly Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin. The officers commanding companies were conspicuous for coolness and courage. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin calls attention to the zeal and daring of the men, both officers and privates. (99) Colonel Crossland, Seventh Kentucky, says that the Thirty-fifth Alabama opened and kept up a hot fire, which broke the enemy's line. (1033) Rust's brigade, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Gardner, March 31, 1863. (1125) Report of surgeon of First brigade, J. W. Thompson, says that regiment, on arriving at Vicksburg, was 375 strong. Number for duty, August 11, 1862, 150; on account of sickness, asks that command be removed to a point further north.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Rust's brigade, district of the Mississippi, army of the West, General Van Dorn, October, 1862. (407-409) Mentioned in General Rust's report of operations near Corinth, October 2, 3 and 4, 1862. He says: "The conduct of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, commanded by Captain Ashford, though deprived by illness of their accomplished Colonel Robertson, could not have been improved by the presence of any officer."

No. 36—(544) General Loring, reporting from Enterprise, Miss., April 25, 1863, says: "Enemy demanded the town. They were represented 1,500 strong. Colonel Goodwin, with the Thirty-fifth Alabama, defied them."

No. 37—(77) General Loring's report of battle of Baker's Creek mentions the good service of the regiment. "The gallant Goodwin, Thirty-fifth Alabama, distinguished himself in the charge on the enemy's center." (82-87) General Buford's report says that Lieut. George

C. Hubbard, acting as first lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-fifth Alabama, was killed. He was on a visit to the regiment and assigned temporarily to duty at the request of the captain. He calls special attention to Colonel Goodwin. (87, 88) Colonel Goodwin's report.

No. 38—(746) Transferred to Buford's brigade, with Twenty-seventh, Fifty-fourth and Snodgrass' (Fifty-fifth) Alabama regiments, by general order, No. 64, dated Jackson, Miss., April 15, 1863. (770) General Buford, April 20th, says: "Thirty-fifth Alabama left Chattanooga this morning." (937, 1040) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, May to July, 1863.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, February 20, 1864, General Polk in command. Col. Samuel S. Ives commanding regiment. (626) Colonel Johnson (cavalry) reports from near Moulton, March 24th, that regiment is near there recruiting and has determined to fall back to Smithville. Asks that it be detained there and mounted. (662, 663) Colonel Ives reports that April 12th, at night, his regiment, with detachments from the Twenty-seventh Alabama, crossed the river, surprised a camp, killing 3, and capturing 3 commissioned officers, 38 non-commissioned officers and privates, 1 negro butler and a considerable number of horses, mules, arms, equipments, etc., sustaining no loss whatsoever.

No. 58—Colonel Ives reports a skirmish near Mount Hope on March 24, 1864; put the enemy to flight and drove them to Decatur. Regiment at Moulton, about 250 strong, but first-rate troops. Lieut.-Col. John Estes' report, April 5th, says, "Regiment is near Mount Hope."

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Scott's brigade, Loring's division, General Polk's corps, Johnston's army in Georgia, after June 10, 1864. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Twenty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 98—(1063) Consolidated with Twenty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama, under Col. Edward McAlexander, after April 9th, in Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-sixth Alabama, organized at Mt. Vernon arsenal, May 12, 1862, was first engaged in constructing

defenses at Oven and Choctaw bluffs, then remained at Mobile until April, 1863, when it was sent to Tullahoma and brigaded under General Clayton with the Eighteenth, Thirty-second, Fifty-eighth and Thirty-eighth Alabama. This brigade, with General Holtzclaw as commander after the promotion of General Clayton, was identical throughout the war. The regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where it began its glorious battle record; the number of its wounded in every engagement shows the spirit which inspired its leaders. It wintered at Dalton; fought at Crow Valley, Rocky Face, May 9, 1864; Resaca, May 15th; New Hope, May 25th, fighting constantly from Dalton to Atlanta, and lost 300 men. At Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, it lost very heavily. It was with Hood in Tennessee and fought gallantly at Nashville, December 15th and 16th. Transferred with the brigade to General Maury it was stationed at Spanish Fort, where perhaps its greatest hardships were experienced and it lost 110 of its men, wounded and captured. The survivors were surrendered at Meridian. Capt. James A. Wemyss was wounded at Atlanta; John C. Adams, D. W. Kelly and James W. A. Wright at Missionary Ridge; John M. Walker was killed, and Washington Lott wounded at Resaca; John G. Cleveland killed at Chickamauga; William L. Higgins wounded at Jonesboro. Other names are given in the "Extracts" below.

The field officers were: Cols. Robert H. Smith, Lewis T. Woodruff (wounded at New Hope), and Thomas H. Herndon, who was severely wounded at Chickamauga and again at Atlanta, and whose conduct throughout the war was unsurpassed (he was the last man to leave the trenches at Spanish Fort); and Maj. Chas. S. Henegan.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV—(850) Slaughter's brigade, army of Mobile, Gen. J. H. Forney, October 31, 1862. (1069) Cumming's brigade, Western division, army of Mobile, General Buckner, April, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, Hill's corps, Bragg's army, Colonel Woodruff, Lieutenant-Colonel Herndon, summer of 1863.

No. 42—(130) General Maury, Mobile, August 1, 1863, asks that regiment detached and sent to General Bragg in April be returned.

No. 51—(16) In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, Buckner's corps, Bragg's army, September 19-20, 1863. (367) Casualties, 16 killed and 133 wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. (369) Color-bearer J. W. Tillinghast distinguished in the battle. (384) Mentioned in General Bate's report. (389) Thrilling account of action in battle of Chickamauga, given by Col. Bush Jones. (400-404) General Clayton mentions regiment and gives force on September 19th, 28 officers, 429 men, 401 guns; on September 20th, 22 officers, 338 men and 316 guns. (405) Mentioned in Maj. P. F. Hundley's report. (407, 408) Colonel Woodruff's report gives among the wounded on the 19th, the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Herndon, Capt. J. G. Cleveland, Lieuts. A. H. Hutchinson, J. C. Knox and T. H. Shelton. Speaks of Lieutenants Gladden, Meek, Smith and Walker; also of Captain Derby, Lieutenants Bell, Bullen, Thompson, Banks, Walker, Cleveland and Wiggins. Lieuts. J. A. Cleveland and S. Bell were killed on the 20th, and Lieuts. W. H. P. Gordon, D. M. Prewitt, E. B. Lott and J. Banks were wounded. Commending every officer, he specially names Capt. A. J. Derby and Adj. T. A. Hatch. "J. W. Tillinghast, of Company B, carried the colors both days, and always to the front; he is a cool, brave man and deserves special mention."

No. 55—(661, 745) Assignment as above. Casualties, 9 killed, 18 wounded, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24 and 25, 1863.

No. 56—Assignment as above, October to December, 1863; total present, 353, December 14th.

No. 57—(479) Casualties at Rocky Face Mountain, February 24 and 25, 1864, 11 wounded.

No. 74—(641, et seq.) In Clayton's (Holtzclaw's) brigade, Stewart's division, Hood's corps, Atlanta campaign. (831-834) Mentioned in Gen. H. D. Clayton's report of the several engagements from the 7th of May to the 25th, 1864 (including Rocky Face mountain, Resaca and New Hope church), highly commends regiment and says: "I feel I ought to particularly mention Lieut. John R. Hall,

Lieut. J. M. Walker, and Lieut. J. T. Jackson, of the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment." Casualties, 14 killed, 70 wounded. (836-838) Report of Capt. James A. Wemyss, in command of regiment: "Rocky Face mountain, May 10th, 1 killed, 5 wounded; Resaca, May 15th, 14 killed, 70 wounded; New Hope church, May 25th, Col. L. T. Woodruff was seriously wounded, 8 killed and 27 wounded. Aggregate casualties, 133." (864) Mentioned by Col. J. C. Lewis.

No. 79—(897) Total present, 303, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(665) December 10, 1864, Capt. Nathan M. Carpenter commanding regiment, Nashville campaign.

No. 103—(1046) In Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-seventh was organized at Auburn in the spring of 1862; sent to Columbus, Miss., from there to Tupelo. With Price at Iuka, September 19-20, 1862, it began its long roll of battles, and was highly commended by Brigadier-General Martin and by General Price. Both its colonel, J. F. Dowdell, and its lieutenant-colonel, A. A. Greene, were wounded in this fight, besides forty-three of the men. The regiment went into battle with 304 men, so that its loss was heavy. General Little, in whose division it was, was killed at Iuka. In the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862, it lost heavily and its brigade commander, General Martin, was killed. Brigaded under General Moore, the winter of 1862-63 was spent in Mississippi. It took part at Chickasaw Bayou, was sent to Sunflower river, but returned before the close of the spring; was in the battles of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Baker's Creek, May 16th, where it lost heavily. From that time till July 4th it formed part of the garrison at Vicksburg, and was captured with that place, where it had suffered greatly from losses and privations.

For awhile, after being exchanged, the regiment was in parole camp at Demopolis. Later it was transferred

to the army of Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, November 24th; Missionary Ridge, November 25th. After wintering at Dalton, brigaded under Gen. Alpheus Baker, the regiment was ever in the van of the army in the battles of the Georgia campaign, at Rocky Face mountain, May 9th and 10th; Resaca, May 14th and 15th; and New Hope church, May 25th, where it lost heavily, officers and men. In the battles around Atlanta its casualties were great.

The regiment was sent for in the winter to do garrison duty at Spanish Fort, but early in the spring it was returned to the army of Tennessee, and again was in battle at Bentonville. Consolidated with the Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Alabama, commanded by Col. John A. Winter, it surrendered in North Carolina. This regiment was remarkable for the large number of its officers killed and wounded.

Capt. Marion C. J. Searcy was wounded at Corinth and killed at Missionary Ridge. Capt. W. W. Meadows was killed, and Capts. Moses B. Greene, John O. Davis and S. M. Robertson were wounded, at Corinth; Capt. J. C. Kendrick was wounded at Corinth and at Atlanta; Capt. J. J. Padgett was wounded; Capt. Joel G. Greene, at Atlanta; Capt. C. Pennington, at Resaca; Capt. J. M. Leach was killed at New Hope; Capt. C. E. Evans was wounded at Resaca and Atlanta; Capt. James H. Johnson wounded at Atlanta.

Its field officers were Col. James F. Dowdell, captured at Vicksburg; Lieut.-Col. A. A. Greene, wounded at Iuka and at Missionary Ridge, and killed at Atlanta; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Slaton, wounded at Corinth and captured at Lookout Mountain; and Majs. John P. W. Amorine and Joel C. Kendrick.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(123) Report of Gen. Sterling Price, of battle of Iuka, speaks of regiment as being in Martin's

brigade. Says Col. James F. Dowdell and Lieut.-Col. A. A. Greene were wounded, the latter severely. (132-133) General Martin's report of same engagement speaks in high commendation of the cool gallantry and daring of Col. James F. Dowdell; also of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, who was severely wounded, and Major Slaton, who acted bravely and nobly. He gives casualties, 12 killed, 43 wounded. Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen. J. W. McDonald gives the strength of regiment going into this battle as 304. (382) Five killed, 35 wounded, at the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862. (386) Hébert's division, October 20, 1862. (688) Mentioned in Colonel Withers' report of operations, January 2, 1863.

No. 37—(327) In Moore's brigade, Forney's division, July 4, 1863, army of Vicksburg. (369) Casualties, 16 killed, 38 wounded, during the siege of Vicksburg, May 7th to July 4th. (381-382) Mentioned in Gen. John C. Moore's report.

No. 55—(658, 691, 704) In Moore's brigade, Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee. Casualties at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, and Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, 4 killed, 12 wounded. Mentioned in General Moore's report.

No. 56—(803, 822) Assignment as above, December, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Alex. A. Greene in command of regiment. Total present, 407.

No. 57—(481) Mentioned by Col. John H. Higley, February 25, 1864, in report of demonstration on Dalton.

No. 74—(649, et seq.) In Baker's brigade, Stewart's (later Clayton's) division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee, General Johnston, Atlanta campaign. (818) Mentioned in Gen. Alex. P. Stewart's report of operations, May 7 to 27, 1864. "During the 27th the Thirty-seventh Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, suffered severely from the fire of a battery, and, with the Fifty-fourth Alabama, who reinforced it, is especially entitled to mention for the fortitude with which they endured the ordeal. (819) Report of Gen. Henry D. Clayton of battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, deplores the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene. (845-847) Gen. Alpheus Baker's report of Rocky Face, Resaca and New Hope church, speaks in the highest terms of the heroic fortitude of the Thirty-seventh. On the 27th the regiment lost 50 men killed and wounded, one of the latter being their brave and

skillful commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene. (847-849) Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene gives a graphic description of the action of the regiment. He gives losses: Resaca, 4 killed, 3 wounded; New Hope church, 9 killed, 53 wounded. Total loss, 15 killed, 86 wounded, 8 missing. "The conduct of all my officers and almost all my men has been admirable in battle, and on the weary march, since the 7th of May."

No. 78—(803, 854) Transferred to Mobile with Baker's brigade, in August, 1864. Brigade consisted of Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Alabama. (862) General Hood, September 22, 1864, asks that Baker's brigade be returned to him.

No. 93—(1232) Baker's brigade, Liddell's division, district of the Gulf, General Maury; department of Mississippi, Alabama and East Louisiana, Gen. Richard Taylor; November, 1864, with the Fortieth and Forty-second, under Col. John H. Higley.

No. 98—(1064) Brantly's brigade, Lee's corps, Johnston's army, consolidated with Forty-second and Fifty-fourth, under Col. John A. Minter, after April 9, 1865.

No. 100—(687) Two hundred and four prisoners taken by brigade, March 19, 1865. (698, 734) Baker's brigade, Clayton's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, March, 1865; Capt. T. B. Richards.

No. 103—(940) Special order, No. 28, General Maury, Mobile, January 28, 1865: "Brig.-Gen. A. Baker will proceed with his brigade to Augusta, Ga., via Montgomery, Ala."

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth regiment was organized at Mobile in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Its first brigade commander was General Slaughter; then General Cumming. Transferred to Bragg's army, it was under General Clayton until his promotion; then under General Holtzclaw from July, 1864, until its surrender at Meridian. At Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863, it went into its first real battle, coming out almost unscathed; but at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, its loss was very great. At Missionary Ridge, November 25th, a large number, after fierce fighting, were captured.

The winter of 1863-64 was passed at Dalton, and with the spring of 1864 came the regiment's hardest work, in the Atlanta campaign. At Rocky Face mountain, May 7th to 10th; at Resaca, May 14th and 15th; New Hope church, May 25th, and at Atlanta, July 20th to 28th, its losses were severe, both in killed and wounded, and by capture. In Holtzclaw's brigade, it went with Hood into Tennessee and protected the rear of the army in the retreat. Transferred with the brigade to Mobile, it was in the defense of Spanish Fort, where it suffered its greatest privations. It held its original organization until the end, and surrendered its remnant of 80 men at Meridian. Adj. Alfred R. Murray was wounded; Capts. W. R. Welsh, John B. Perkins and Charles E. Bussey were killed at Chickamauga; Capts. W. H. Wright, wounded and captured; John A. Jackson, captured at Missionary Ridge. Captain Jackson died in prison. Capt. Ben Lane Posey was captured at Chickamauga, and wounded at Kenesaw.

The field officers were Cols. Charles T. Ketchum, and A. R. Lankford, captured at Resaca; and Majs. O. S. Jewett, killed at Chickamauga, and W. J. Hearin, captured at Missionary Ridge.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, Gen. J. E. Slaughter; district of the Gulf, General Forney, October 31, 1862. (1069) Second brigade, General Cumming, Western division, department of the Gulf, General Buckner commanding.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(310) Federal report: "Thirty-eighth Alabama regiment was sent to Mobile, by Pemberton, on October 21, 1862."

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, General Bragg, July and August, 1863.

No. 42—(130) General Maury, August 1, 1863, says: "Regiment had been detached from garrison of Mobile and sent to General Bragg."

No. 51—(16) Assignment as above, at battle of Chick-

amauga. (367) Return of casualties, September 18 to 20, 1863, 37 killed, 143 wounded. (369) List of those who distinguished themselves in battle of Chickamauga: Sergt.-Maj. J. R. Larkin; Sergt. J. W. George, Company H; Private J. P. Seabrook, Company I; Private Calloway Johnson, Company E. (389, 400-403) Mentioned in reports of Col. Bush Jones and Gen. Henry D. Clayton. (404) Carried into battle, on the 19th, 461 guns, 29 officers; on the 20th, 314 guns, 17 officers; report of Colonel Ketchum, commanding brigade. (409-411) Col. A. R. Lankford's report says: "The non-commissioned officers and men of my command exhibited the courage and gallantry which characterize all Southern soldiers, particularly Alabamians. He also commends the coolness and bravery of Color-bearer Joel Bell, Company E, who carried the colors of the regiment ahead of all others. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Private T. C. Ezell,* Company A; Corp. James M. Moore, Company B; Corp. J. E. Platt, Company C; Private A. McAlpin,* Company C; Sergt. W. W. Buford,* Company D; Corp. Joel W. Bell, Company E; Private A. D. Sims, Company F; Sergt. W. W. Holly,* Company G; Private Patrick Dayton,* Company H; Sergt. G. F. Williamson,* Company I; Private Francis H. Wilson,* Company K; Sergt. John L. Mayse, Company K.

No. 56—(887) Total present, 272, December 14, 1863. In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, December 31, 1863.

No. 57—(479) Return of casualties at Rocky Face Mountain (February 24 and 25, 1864), 2 killed and 18 wounded.

No. 74—(641, et seq.) Assignment as above, Hood's corps, Atlanta campaign. June 30, 1864, Capt. Daniel Lee commanding regiment; Holtzelaw commanding brigade (Clayton's division), July 10th; Capt. Ben Lane Posey commanding regiment, August 31st. (832, 834) General Clayton's report (including Rocky Face mountain, Resaca and New Hope church) says: "After having two color-bearers killed, Colonel Lankford was last seen with his colors in his hand." He particularly mentions Joseph Flant, who was killed, and Lieut. L. F. Irwin, who was

* Killed in action.

severely wounded. Report of casualties gives 2 killed, 15 wounded. (836-838) Mentioned in Colonel Wemyss' report. (838-840) Report of Capt. George W. Welch, in command of regiment: Loss at Rocky Face, May 8th, 2 killed, 15 wounded; at Resaca, May 15th, 7 killed, 53 wounded. Colonel Lankford was captured at New Hope church the 25th; 27th, loss was 3 killed, 20 wounded.

No. 79—(897) Total present, 236, November 7, 1864; Maj. H. I. Thornton commanding regiment.

No. 93—(665, 704) In Holtzclaw's brigade, Clayton's division, December 10, 1864; Capt. Charles E. Bussey commanding regiment.

No. 103—(1046) Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, General Maury, March 10, 1865; Capt. Charles E. Bussey commanding regiment.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-ninth Alabama was organized in May, 1862, and went immediately to Mississippi, where it was brigaded under Gen. Frank Gardner with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth (Fiftieth) regiments. It went into Kentucky, but being generally in the reserve, its first battle of consequence was after its return, at Murfreesboro, December 31st, where it made a fine record. The regiment behaved gallantly at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, losing nearly 27 per cent of its force. At Missionary Ridge, November 25th, it fought again with less loss. The regiment wintered at Dalton, and fought under Hood through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. At Atlanta, July 20th to 22d, it suffered great loss, and Colonel Clifton was severely wounded. At Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, it was again in the sharpest of the fighting. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, a large number were captured. The regiment went with Johnston into the Carolinas, fought its last fight at Bentonville, and was surrendered at Yadkin river bridge. Maj. J. D. Smith was killed at Jonesboro, Captain Roberts in North Carolina, Capt. Willis Banks near Atlanta, Capts. T. Q. Stanford

and Joseph C. Clayton at Murfreesboro, and Capt. C. H. Matthews at Peachtree Creek.

The field officers were Henry D. Clayton, who was severely wounded at Murfreesboro and at Atlanta, promoted to brigadier, and afterward major-general, and displayed great skill and heroism to the end; Col. Whitfield Clark, Lieut.-Cols. James Flewellen, Lemuel Hargroves and W. C. Clifton.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(788) First brigade, Gen. Frank Gardner, reserve corps, General Withers, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Gardner's brigade, army of the Mississippi, General Polk commanding, August 18 to 20, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) In Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, at Murfreesboro. (677) Casualties, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, 3 killed, 92 wounded. (754) Mentioned in Gen. Jones M. Withers' report. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Adj. J. M. Macon; Second Lieut. E. Q. Thornton, Company K; Second Lieut. E. O. Petty, Company B; Sergt. C. K. Hall, Company H; Sergt. W. J. White, Company H; Sergt. E. Priest, Company K; Private W. C. Menefee, Company A; Sergt. A. J. Talbot, Company A; Private Samuel M. Martin, Company B; Private John Dansby, Company C; Private Evander Burkett, Company D; Private Frank Jones, Company E; Sergts. John H. Poyner and T. F. Espy, Company G; Sergt. Abner Flowers, Company I; Sergt. James Wilson, Company K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 942, 958) In Deas' brigade, Withers' division (Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth under Colonel Clayton), April to August, 1863; July 31st, Col. Whitfield Clark in command.

No. 51—(15) In Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, at Chickamauga. (338) Col. Whitfield Clark's report of the battle gives 14 killed, 82 wounded. Regiment went into fight with 310 muskets. (339) Mentioned in Col. J. G. Coltart's report.

No. 56—In Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, Cheat-

ham's army corps, to December, 1863. Total present, 337; Lieut.-Col. William C. Clifton commanding regiment, December 14, 1863.

No. 74—(640, et seq.) Assignment as above, Hood's corps, Atlanta campaign. August 31, 1864, Maj. Drewry H. Smith commanding regiment. (779,780) Report of Capt. A. J. Miller (commanding regiment), operations July 22d and 28th (Atlanta): "Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton was severely wounded. Capt. T. J. Brannon, who has since been sick, was in command."

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, Johnson's division, Lee's corps, December 10, 1864.

THE FORTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fortieth Alabama was organized at Mobile in May, 1862. It went to Vicksburg by way of Columbus, Miss., and was brigaded with the Thirty-seventh and Forty-second under General Moore; was in Featherstone's command in the Steele's bayou expedition, March 16 to 22, 1863; was transferred to Bragg's army, and appears to have served in detachment as sharpshooters for the greater part of the time of its service. At Vicksburg it suffered severely, and a large portion was captured. Being paroled, it joined its command in Tennessee in time to take part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where it lost heavily, next fighting at Look-out Mountain, November 24th, and at Missionary Ridge, November 25th. Gen. Alpheus Baker became its brigadier, and it wintered at Dalton. It took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign; at Rocky Face, May 9 and 10, 1864; Resaca, May 14th and 15th, and at New Hope church, May 25th, making gallant charges and earning a fine record, both collectively and individually, as will be seen in the extracts below. In midsummer, 1864, the brigade was transferred to Mobile, and, under General Maury, took part in the defense of Mobile; but Hood, who knew well the gallantry of these troops, clamored for their return, and in January, 1865, they were sent back to the army of Tennessee; and after skirmishing and fighting, last of

all at Bentonville, March 18th, the regiment, consolidated with the Nineteenth and Forty-sixth, was surrendered at Yadkin river bridge.

Adj. C. H. Ellerbee and Capt. James A. Latham were killed at Bentonville, Capt. Ed. Marsh at Dalton, Sergt. Preston S. Gilder, standard-bearer, at Resaca.

The field officers were Cols. A. A. Coleman and John H. Higley, Lieut.-Cols. Thomas Stone (who died in the service) and Ezekiel Gully, and Maj. E. D. Willett.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV.—(850) Army of Mobile, General Slaughter, district of the Gulf, General Forney, October 31, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(666) General Pemberton in his report of operations, Decemb 1 21, 1862, to January 2, 1863, says: "On 25th, the Fortieth Alabama regiment, Col. A. A. Coleman, was ordered from Columbus to Vicksburg."

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(797, 799) Colonel Coleman's regiment ordered to Columbus. (819) Captain Marsh's company, E, at Jackson, serving as provost guard. (825) In Vicksburg, 332 effectives, in Major-General Smith's command, January 3, 1863.

No. 36—(458-461) General Featherstone's report of engagements on Rolling Fork and Deer creek, March 19th to 29th, in which regiment is mentioned several times. (467, 510) Mentioned in Col. S. W. Ferguson's report of engagement of March 22d, the Steele's bayou expedition.

No. 37—(327, 369) In Moore's brigade, Forney's division, army of Vicksburg. Casualties in siege, 18 killed, 39 wounded. (381) Mentioned in J. C. Moore's report of siege, May 17 to July 4, 1863.

No. 38—(612, 705) Assignments. (762) Col. S. W. Ferguson, Rolling Fork, April 18, 1863, says: "I arrived here last night with the Fortieth Alabama." (957) Called "Alabama battalion sharpshooters," in Walker's division at and near Yazoo City, June 7th. (1041) Eastern Louisiana, Ector's brigade, Walker's division, July 30th; "Alabama battalion" under Maj. T. O. Stone.

No. 51—(14) "Stone's Alabama battalion sharpshooters," in Ector's brigade, September 19 and 20, 1863, army of Tennessee, General Bragg.

No. 55—(658) Moore's brigade, Hardee's corps, November 20, 1863, army of Tennessee, General Bragg. (691) Casualties, November 24 and 25, 1863, 4 killed, 20 wounded. (704) Mentioned in Gen. J. C. Moore's report of engagements on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

No. 56—(726) Stone's sharpshooters, Ector's brigade, French's division, November 20, 1863. In department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Johnston. (803) Moore's brigade, Cheatham's division, December 10, 1863. In army of Tennessee, General Hardee. (822) December 14, 1863, 429 total present. (884) Assignment as above, December 31st.

No. 57—(480, 481) Report of Col. John H. Higley, commanding brigade, operations February 23 to 27, 1864.

No. 58—(583) On December 16, 1863, General Johnston was directed to turn over the immediate command of army of the Mississippi to General Polk. This department was officially called "The department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana." (584) "Stone's sharpshooters," Ector's brigade, January 20, 1864, in General Polk's army. (The sharpshooters under Lieutenant-Colonel Stone were evidently a detachment of the Fortieth.) (587) Moore's brigade, Hardee's corps, January 20, 1864, army of Tennessee, General Johnston; Lieutenant-Colonel Stone in command of regiment.

No. 59—(870) Baker's brigade, Stewart's division, April 30, 1864, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee; Capt. Elbert D. Willett commanding regiment.

No. 74—(641, et seq.) Assignment as above, April to August, 1864; August 31st, Col. John H. Higley commanding regiment. (844-847) Gen. Alpheus Baker's report: May 10th, Capt. E. Marsh, a valued officer, was killed; May 15th, standard-bearer (Sergt. Preston L. Gilder) acted with the highest gallantry and fell in front of his comrades, pierced by the bullets of the foe. He speaks also of Colonel Higley. (849, 850) Colonel Higley's report of Rocky Face mountain, May 10th: Captain Marsh and 2 privates killed; Lieut. J. C. Moore and 4 privates wounded. May 15th, Sergt. P. S. Gilder was killed several paces in front of his command; colors were left on field. Adjutant Ellerbee, Lieutenant Knighton and Lieutenant Peteet returned to field and secured colors under a heavy fire. Loss, 5 killed, 34 wounded;

May 25th, loss 3 killed, 9 wounded. "I commenced the campaign May 7th with 416 effective men; at present (May 31st) I number 326 effective men. Total, 17 killed, 60 wounded, 3 missing." Conduct of officers and men commended highly.

No. 75—(481) Mentioned in General Sherman's communication, dated Big Shanty, Ga., June 15, 1864. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Thirty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 100—(734) Same assignment, March 31, 1865, army near Smithfield; Capt. Thomas M. Bronson commanding regiment.

THE FORTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-first regiment, 1,250 strong, was organized in May, 1862; was ordered from Tuscaloosa to Chattanooga; was in Middle Tennessee for some months, doing guard duty principally; was sent to Kentucky in September, brigaded under General Hanson, being the only Alabama troops in his Kentucky brigade. Under its gallant and brave Colonel Stansel, who shared its vicissitudes from the beginning until the close, it fought valiantly at Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2d, where two of its finest lieutenants were killed, as was its brigade commander, General Hanson. Gen. Marcus Wright and Colonel Hunt, successively, commanded the Kentucky brigade, but in May, 1863, it was assigned to General Helm, and moved to Tullahoma in Breckinridge's army. The regiment was engaged in the operations for the relief of Vicksburg, and in the trenches at Jackson through the long, weary summer of 1863. Rejoining the army of Tennessee, the regiment immortalized itself at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Of the 325 men who went into battle, 147 were killed and wounded, several of them officers. Again it lost its brigade commander, General Helm being killed in this battle. In November, we find the regiment brigaded with the Forty-third Alabama and the First, Second, Third and Fourth battalions,

Hilliard's legion (afterward known as the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama), and Stallworth's sharpshooters, under the command of General Gracie, which organization remained identical until the surrender; took part, with considerable loss, in the campaign of East Tennessee. In April, 1864, the brigade was sent to Virginia; was at Drewry's Bluff, May 12th to 16th, and at Dutch Gap. Took part in the siege of Petersburg, March 25th to April 2d, where Maj. L. D. Hudgins was killed, and the loss was very severe; suffered greatly at Hatcher's Run; at White Oak road it lost its brave and gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmier. The regiment was bravely fighting at Appomattox, and had repulsed the enemy, when the flag of truce ended the fight, and, at the same time, the long war. Of 1,454 names on the rolls since its enrollment, there were 270 in this last fight, led by Stansel, and under the command of General Gordon. Capt. Robert H. McCord died in the service; Capt. B. A. Hudgins was wounded, and Lieuts. J. T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman were killed, at Murfreesboro. Capt. L. M. Clements was wounded, and Lieut. A. Hawkins and Sergt.-Maj. Ira Tarrant were killed, at Chickamauga; Capt. H. M. Bell was wounded at Hatcher's Run.

The field officers were Cols. Henry Talbird and M. L. Stansel, wounded at Murfreesboro, and since distinguished in the political history of Alabama and at the bar; Lieut.-Cols. J. T. Murfee and T. G. Trimmier, who laid down his life at White Oak road; and Majs. Jesse G. Nash and L. D. Hudgins, the latter killed at Petersburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(717) Forty-first regiment at Tuscaloosa, 1,250 strong; ordered to Chattanooga, July 2, 1862. (762, 781, 789) Guarding bridge over Hiawassee, by order of General Bragg, August. Colonel Howard authorized to call on commander for assistance to enforce orders. (800) Three companies relieved from duty at Hiawassee and ordered to join regiment, September 7th. (835) Ordered to Kentucky, September 16th.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659, 679) In Hanson's brigade, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, Stone's river campaign. Casualties at battle of Murfreesboro, 16 killed, 94 wounded. Lieutenants Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman killed. (782-788) Mentioned in report of General Breckinridge. (825-829) Mentioned in report of Colonel Trabue. "Lieutenant-Colonel Stansel commanded; regiment lost two of its best officers. Casualties, 18 killed, 89 wounded. Aggregate present, 521, January 8, 1863; aggregate present and absent, 938; aggregate last return, 1,055." (829, 830) Lieutenant-Colonel Stansel's report says: "During this time two of our best lieutenants, James T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman, were killed, and a number of men wounded; still, however, we held our position against the most terrific assaults the enemy could bring to bear against it—a point called by General Bragg, himself, the key of the battlefield. On Friday evening, January 2d, this regiment, together with the Second, Fourth and Sixth Kentucky regiments, was ordered to the right of our position, and proceeded down Stone's river to a point about one mile north of Wayne's hill, to make an attack upon a large body of the enemy enforced there. In this attack, from which ensued a most terrific battle, my officers and men demeaned themselves most gallantly, driving the enemy before them, across the river, entirely from the position they held, pushing forward until they came within the raking fire of the powerful batteries of the enemy, planted on the opposite bank of the river, and supported by almost their entire army. . . . So gallant was the conduct of my officers and men in this, the hardest struggle of the battle, that it would seem invidious to discriminate between them. Casualties, 18 killed, 90 wounded." (832, 835, 836, 837) Mentioned in reports.

Vol. XX, Part 2—In Hanson's brigade, Breckinridge's division, November and December, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(620) Gen. Marcus Wright commanding brigade, Breckinridge's division, January 29, 1863. (625) February 3, 1863, brigade ordered to report to Colonel Hunt at Manchester. (703) Colonel Hunt, Manchester, April 22d, assumes command of brigade. (847) In Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division, May 21st. (849) Moved to Tullahoma by command of General Hardee.

No. 37—(654) Before Jackson, Miss., July, 1863, 1 killed.

No. 38—(912) General Helm ordered to move direct to Tullahoma, May 23, 1863.

No. 51—(13) Assignment as above, at battle of Chickamauga. (197-201) Mentioned in General Breckinridge's report. (203) Mentioned in report of Colonel Lewis, commanding brigade: "The blood of her sons attests Alabama's chivalry and manhood." (206) Effective total, 401, previous to engagement at Chickamauga. (207, 208) Report of Colonel Stansel: "At about 5 p. m. (Sunday, the 20th) we were, with our brigade, constituting the center battalion in the final charge upon the fortifications occupied by the enemy, when they were completely routed and driven back for miles, resulting in a great victory to our arms. In this battle many of the officers and men demeaned themselves with marked gallantry, a fact which is amply corroborated by our large list of killed and wounded, and to them the highest commendation is due. The names of Major Nash, Captain Eddins and Adjutant Leland, and the officers in command of companies, deserve special mention. First Lieut. A. Hawkins, of Company D, fell, bravely leading his men on the works of the enemy, and Sergt.-Maj. Ira Tarrant fell, nobly discharging the duties of his position. The cool and fearless conduct of Color-Sergt. Clark Richey deserves honorable mention for the manner in which he bore the regimental colors through the shock of battle. The regiment went into battle with 325 men, and our casualties were 27 killed and 120 wounded."

No. 54—(452) In Gracie's brigade, Buckner's division, Longstreet's corps, November 30, 1863; Lieut.-Col. T. G. Trimmier commanding regiment. (534) Mentioned by Gen. Bushrod Johnson in report of operations from November 22 to December 21, 1863. Bean's Station, (December 14th), Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmier in command of regiment.

No. 56—(618, 628, 891) Transferred from Lewis' brigade to Gracie's brigade, November 3, 1863.

No. 68—(207) In Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division, General Beauregard's forces on the Richmond and Petersburg lines, May, 1864.

No. 69—(862) In Gracie's brigade, department of Richmond, Gen. Robert Ransom, May, 1864; near Drewry's bluff.

No. 80—(775, 779) Mentioned by Gen. B. R. Johnson.

No. 87—(909) Mentioned by Gen. B. R. Johnson, Petersburg, Va., November 6, 1864: "Three companies moved out and took the enemy's picket line in front of Gracie's salient, capturing 31 prisoners without firing a gun or losing a man."

No. 88, No. 89—Various returns, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Longstreet's corps, Lee's army.

No. 95—(1287, 1288) Mentioned in report of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson; operations from March 28 to April 9, 1865. March 30th, brigade commanded by Colonel Stansel at White Oak road. (1300) Brigade mentioned in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's report as being at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865.

THE FORTY-SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-second Alabama, organized at Columbus, Miss., in May, 1862, was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose one year's service was completed. Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier, Maj. W. C. Fergus and Capt. George W. Foster were all from the Second Alabama, so that the regiment was immediately effective for the hard work before it. In September it was with the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Seventh Mississippi regiments in Maury's division of the army of the West. The next month it went into the siege of Corinth with 700 men, losing, killed and wounded, 348; of these, 11 were officers. The winter of 1862-63 was spent in Mississippi and the brigade was reorganized. It formed part of the garrison at Vicksburg, where it lost heavily and was captured. From the parole camp at Demopolis, it went to join the army of Tennessee, and served in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, and at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, where it fought with its usual gallantry. Wintering around Dalton, it took part in the defense of that place, February 28, 1864, and in the campaign from there to Atlanta. March 19th, Gen. Alpheus Baker took command of the brigade, which now consisted of the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Alabama. It fought at Resaca, May 14th and 15th; at

New Hope church, May 25th; at Atlanta, July 25th to 28th. The losses on the 28th were very heavy. It was sent to Spanish Fort in August, where it formed a part of the garrison until January, when it was returned to the army of Tennessee. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the rest of the brigade. After April 1st, it was consolidated with the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fourth, Capt. William D. McNeill, lieutenant-colonel, and surrendered with the army of Tennessee. Capts. George W. Foster and Allen B. Knox were killed, and Capt. John W. Haley mortally wounded, at Corinth. Capt. Robert Best died in the service. Capt. Robert K. Wills was killed at Atlanta, and Lieut. Capers W. Bodie at Vicksburg.

The field officers were Col. John W. Portis, who was wounded at Corinth; Col. T. C. Lanier, wounded at Corinth and at New Hope, and Maj. W. C. Fergus. Capt. W. D. McNeill was made lieutenant-colonel after consolidation.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Moore's brigade, Maury's division, army of Tennessee, General Van Dorn, October, 1862. (383) Casualties, battle of Corinth, October 3d to 5th, 11 officers wounded. (397-400) Report of Gen. John C. Moore of engagements at Corinth and at Hatchie bridge, October 5th, mentions Forty-second Alabama, Col. John W. Portis, belonging to brigade. Regiment "subjected to heavy fire on the 3d, though their loss in killed and wounded was but 8 or 10, including 1 officer. Corp. J. A. Goring, color-bearer of the Forty-second, deserves particular notice. Though shot down once, he gallantly bore the flag through the fight on the 4th."

No. 37—(327) Moore's brigade, army of Vicksburg, General Pemberton. (329) Lieut. Capers W. Bodie killed during the siege of Vicksburg. (362) Mentioned by General Forney, May 24, 1863. (369) Casualties, 8 killed and 19 wounded, May 17 to July 4, 1863, siege of Vicksburg. (381-383) Highly commended in General Moore's report of siege. (383) Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Lanier coincides with other regimental leaders that the men are not able

to make a successful evacuation. (385) Mentioned in Col. Ashbel Smith's report as "a gallant regiment."

No. 38—(721) Mentioned by Col. C. A. Fuller, April 7, 1863: "At Yazoo City a Columbiad is manned by 2 officers and 20 men of the Forty-second Alabama, who have had considerable experience at Fort Morgan." (1060) In Moore's brigade, Forney's division, parole camp, August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(266) Mentioned in report of taking of Missionary Ridge, by Colonel Nodine (Union), November 27, 1863. (691) Return of casualties at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24th and 25th, 2 killed, 7 wounded. (704-706) Report of General Moore of same battles; Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier commanding regiment.

No. 56—(803, 822, 884) Moore's brigade, Cheatham's division, army of Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Lanier commanding regiment. Total present, 311, December 14, 1863.

No. 57—(481) Mentioned in Colonel Higley's report of operations, February 23 to 27, 1864, at Dalton.

No. 74—(664) Assignment as above, July, 1864; Capt. W. B. Kendrick commanding regiment. (672) Assignment as above, August, 1864; Capt. William D. McNeill. (851, 852) Report of Capt. W. D. McNeill of operations, May 7 to 13, 1864, says: "Sergeant Richey saved the colors of a Georgia regiment. We went into battle with 300 on the 15th (Resaca); 5 officers and 32 men wounded, 2 killed. Rev. J. P. McMillan, a missionary for the brigade, was killed. T. C. Mitchell and Capt. G. H. Gray were severely wounded. Total loss of regiment, 59."

No. 98—(1064) Consolidated with the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Alabama, after April 9, 1865. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Thirty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 100—(734) Same assignment, March 31, 1865; Capt. William D. McNeill commanding regiment.

THE FORTY-THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-third was organized at Mobile in May, 1862, and went without delay directly to Chattanooga, where it was brigaded under General Leadbetter. Its colonel, Archibald Gracie, Jr., soon displayed his ability and was

afforded opportunity to early earn his promotion. First, as its colonel, and throughout the war from the fall of 1863 as its brigadier, he was never separated from the command. The regiment went into Kentucky with Kirby Smith, and returned, but did very little fighting. It spent the winter of 1862-63 at Cumberland gap. At the battle of Chickamauga (September 19th and 20th), it fought most valiantly, and its loss was very heavy. Colonel Jolly was seriously, and for a long time supposed to be mortally, wounded; both General Preston and General Gracie were enthusiastic in their commendation of the men and officers of this regiment, and the War Records preserve the names of many of the gallant soldiers.

It took part in the investment of Knoxville, November 17th to December 4th; was at Bean's Station, December 14, 1863, and wintered in East Tennessee.

About this time the brigade was reorganized, and comprised henceforward the Forty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth (a consolidation of Hilliard's Second and Fourth battalions), Sixtieth (a consolidation of Hilliard's First and Third battalions), and the Twenty-third (Stallworth's) battalion of sharpshooters. In May the brigade was sent to Virginia to General Beauregard, to oppose the Federal attempts on the outposts of Richmond. It was hotly engaged at Drewry's bluff, May 12th to 16th; was almost continually in the trenches at Petersburg from June, 1865, till the end; and was fighting gallantly at Appomattox when the flag of truce called the halt which was eternal. It surrendered about 50 men.

Adj. John R. Shelton was killed near Richmond; Adj. John L. Stephens was wounded, and Capt. O. W. Pritchett killed, at Drewry's bluff; Capts. James A. Gordon, killed at Chickamauga; O. H. Prince, P. Gordon and Lieut. William H. Watkins, at Chattanooga; Capts. T. M. Hughes and J. A. Sylvester, at Petersburg.

The field officers were Cols. Archibald Gracie, Jr., and

Y. M. Moody; Lieut.-Col. John J. Jolly, severely wounded at Chickamauga, and Maj. R. D. Hart, Y. M. Barber and William J. Mims.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(719) First brigade, General Leadbetter, Heth's division. (750) Department of East Tennessee, July 3, 1862. Colonel Gracie sent from Clinton with two regiments to clean out a force of the enemy at Huntsville, Tenn., August 10th. (985) Gracie's brigade, Heth's division, troops under command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, October; Col. Y. M. Moody commanding regiment.

Vol. XX, Part 2—Assignment as above, to December, 1862, Cumberland Gap.

Vol. XXII, Part 2—(127) General Gilmore (Union) says, March 9, 1863, that there are 600 men under Colonel Gracie at Cumberland Gap. (644, 711, 792) Assignment as above, April 25th; Col. J. J. Jolly commanding regiment. (805-947) At Bean's Station, April 30th. To move to Morristown, May 7th. Ordered to march from Cumberland Gap and fall back, if necessary, on Knoxville, June 17th; Col. Y. M. Moody commanding regiment, July 31st. Regiment ordered to remain at Knoxville until relieved, August 3d.

No. 51—(418) General Preston's report of battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, specially notices Col. Y. M. Moody. (420-422) General Gracie's report of same battle speaks in high terms of commendation of Colonel Moody and of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Jolly, who, though seriously wounded in thigh, remained on field until obliged to be carried off. Also mentions some of the noble dead. (422-424) Colonel Moody's report says: 'Almost in the beginning of the engagement (20th) Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly and six company commanders were killed, or so severely wounded as to be compelled to quit the field. Captain Gordon, Company C, was killed, and Captain Prince, Company A, mortally wounded. They were among the best officers of the regiment, and fell encouraging their men and gallantly cheering them forward. Colonel Moody highly commends Acting Adj. Lieut. John R. Shelton of Company C, and asks for his promotion to the captaincy of his com-

pany, made vacant by the death of Captain Gordon. I would mention the following enlisted men: Private W. C. Harris, Sergt. T. Cocke, Sergt. John B. Lanford, almost the foremost in regiment, with unflinching gallantry. There are vacancies in the second lieutenancies, and I apply for their promotion, Privates Peppenhorst, McCoy, Satterwhite, Sergeant Maxey, Sergeant Bruce and Private J. T. Elliott. Sergeant Stephenson and Private Hill also deserve notice, having done all that could be expected of the very best soldiers. My loss was, officers killed, 3; wounded, 7. Men killed, 13; wounded, 76." (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Private William R. Ethridge (killed), Company A; Private John A. Meness, Company B; Sergt. W. C. Johnson, Company D; Sergt. Newton Bruce, Company E; Sergt. E. N. Maxey, Company F; Private David Scott, Company G; Private Daniel F. Tubb, Company H; Private John Barnes, Company I; Private William W. Scales, Company K. Company C declined to make selection.

No. 54—(452) Gracie's brigade, Buckner's division, Longstreet's corps, November 30, 1863. (534-537) Mentioned in Gen. Bushrod Johnson's report of operations, including affair at Bean's Station, December 14th.

No. 68—(207) Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division, May 5, 1864; forces on Richmond and Petersburg lines; General Beauregard.

No. 69—(862) Gracie's brigade, department of Richmond, May 31, 1864, Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr.; regiment commanded by Capt. William W. Harder.

No. 88—(1166) Assignment as above, August, 1864; Lieut.-Col. John J. Jolly commanding regiment. (1227) Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, September 1, 1864, department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, commanded by General Beauregard. (1311) Gracie's brigade, September, Gen. Bushrod Johnson's command.

No. 95—(268) Mentioned by Gen. J. Chamberlain (Union) as being an attacking party near Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865. (1274) Moody's brigade, Anderson's corps, Lee's army, April, 1865; Maj. Wm. J. Mims in command.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-fourth regiment was organized at Selma in May, 1862. The 1st of July found it in Richmond, bri-

gaded with one Mississippi and two North Carolina regiments under Gen. A. R. Wright. In 1862, the Fourth Alabama was added, and in January, 1864, upon reorganization, the North Carolina commands were replaced by the Fifteenth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama, under General Law, who remained in command until January, 1865, when Colonel Perry was made the brigade commander. Camp diseases played havoc with the regiment, and with greatly thinned ranks it went into its first battle at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and lost two of its captains, T. C. Daniel and William T. King. It took part at Harper's Ferry, September 15th; Sharpsburg, September 17th, where it suffered severely, losing nearly two-thirds of its effective force; Fredericksburg, December 13th, and Suffolk, December 28th; and, transferred to Law's brigade, it wintered on the Rappahannock. In the Suffolk, Va., campaign, companies A and B were captured at Hill's Point, April 18, 1864. At the battle of Gettysburg the regiment captured the first guns taken by the Confederates. It was sent with Longstreet's corps to the army of the West in time to take a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where again its loss was heavy. It fought at Lookout creek, October 28th, and at Knoxville, November 17th; again at Dandridge, January 16 and 17, 1864. The regiment was sent back to Virginia in time for the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th; and was at Spottsylvania, May 7th to 12th, where its casualties were great; also at Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th; and Bermuda Hundreds, June 2d to 10th. It was in the trenches around Petersburg until the final scene at Appomattox. Capts. T. C. Daniel and William T. King were killed at Second Bull Run; Capts. D. A. Bozeman and John H. Neilson, at Spottsylvania; Capt. Joab Goodson died in the service, as did Capt. Patrick P. Riddle; Capts. John M. Teague and William T. Dunklin were killed at Gettysburg; Capt.

John D. Adrian was wounded at the Wilderness and killed at Chaffin's Bluff; Capts. Wm. N. Greene and Joseph T. Johnston were wounded at Chickamauga.

The field officers were Cols. Charles A. Derby, killed at Sharpsburg; William F. Perry, who was made a brigadier, and John A. Jones; Lieut.-Col. George W. Cary, wounded near Richmond, and Maj. A. W. Denman

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(487) Wright's brigade, Huger's division, June 25th to July 1, 1862. (789) General Huger's report of same engagement, as supporting battery at junction of New Road and Charles City road, June 28th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(651) Wright's brigade, Anderson's division, July 23, 1862; Col. James Kent commanding regiment.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(546) September 1, 1862, "Right wing of army of Northern Virginia, or Longstreet's corps." (561) Medical director reports 5 killed and 22 wounded at Manassas Plains, August 30, 1862. (816) Capts. T. C. Daniel and William T. King killed.

Vol. XVIII—(336) Two companies, A and B, supporting Captain Stribling's battery at Hill's Point, Nansemond river, captured April 19, 1863.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(812) Medical director reports 4 killed and 65 wounded, Maryland campaign.

Vol. XXI—(540) Transferred from Wright's to Law's brigade, Hood's division, November 26, 1862. (559) One killed, battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. (1071) Col. C. A. Derby commanding regiment. (1099) Law's brigade reorganized by detaching North Carolina regiments and replacing them with Alabama regiments, so that the brigade comprised the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, January, 1863.

No. 44—(284) Col. William F. Perry commanding regiment, Gettysburg campaign. (330, 339) Casualties, 24 killed and 64 wounded at battle of Gettysburg. (393, 394) Colonel Perry's report: "General Law informed me that he expected my men to take a battery. Such was their extreme exhaustion, having marched without interruption twenty-four miles to reach the battlefield, and advanced at a double-quick step fully a mile to engage the

enemy, that I hesitated for an instant to order them immediately forward. . . . However, I rushed forward, shouting to them to advance. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could make myself heard or understood above the din of battle. The order was, however, extended along the line, and was promptly obeyed. The men sprang forward, over the rocks, swept the position and took possession of the heights, capturing 40 or 50 prisoners around the battery and among the cliffs. . . . The conflict continued to rage with great fury until dark. Again and again the enemy with great force attempted to dislodge us from our position and retake the battery, in each case with signal failure and great loss. Lieut.-Col. John A. Jones, Maj. Geo. W. Cary and Lieut. W. P. Becker, acting adjutant, behaved with great coolness and courage. I abstain from mentioning by name others who deserve special commendation, because the list would be so long as to confer little distinction on any single individual, and because injustice might be done to others whose good conduct escaped my observation. The regiment lost 24 killed and 66 wounded."

No. 54—(223) Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. (227) General Law's report of operations of his brigade from October 8th to 28th, on duty beyond Lookout mountain. (229-231) Mentioned in Colonel Sheffield's report, engagement near Lookout creek, on night of October 28th.

No. 58—(641) Assignment as above, January 31, 1864; Col. Perry commanding brigade.

No. 59—(722) Law's brigade, Buckner's division, department of East Tennessee, March 31, 1864. (803) Brigade ordered to Charlottesville, Va., April 22d.

No. 67—(1022) Law's brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, Lee's army, May, 1864. (1060) Casualties, 27 killed and 112 wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 4th to 6th.

No. 80—(763) Return of casualties, June 13th to July 31, 1864, 5 killed and 15 wounded during siege of Petersburg.

No. 87—(877) Casualties, August 1st to December 31st, 12 killed and 29 wounded.

No. 88—(159) Law's brigade, Colonel Perry commanding. Mentioned as being on the north side of the James river, August, 1864.

No. 89—(1238) Assignment as above, November 30, 1864; Lieut.-Col. John A. Jones commanding regiment.

No. 95—(1268) In Perry's (late Law's) brigade, Lee's army, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, Appomattox campaign. (1277) Lieut.-Col. John A. Jones commanding regiment. Perry's brigade paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-fifth regiment was organized at Auburn in May, 1862, and was sent immediately to Mississippi. At Tupelo it suffered very much from diseases incident to camp life, losing a number of its men. It was at first brigaded under Col. A. Reichard, the other regiments of the brigade being from Louisiana. This organization was of short duration. In Walthall's brigade, commanded by Gen. Patton Anderson, the regiment went into Kentucky, charged a battery at Perryville, October 8th, and met with severe loss. At Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, the casualties were numerous. Brigaded under General Wood early in 1863, the regiment remained with the army at Tullahoma until midsummer. General Lowrey was in command of this brigade at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where the loss of the regiment was very heavy. It fought again at Missionary Ridge, November 15th, and at Ringgold gap, November 27, 1863. The next year found the regiment in the thick of the fights in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign; at Resaca, May 14 and 15, 1864; New Hope church, May 25th, and at Decatur and Atlanta, July 20th to 26th. On July 22d was perhaps the most terrific experience, for the fight was hand to hand. The color-bearers of the contending forces flaunted their flags into each other's faces. The regiment color-bearer was killed, and Colonel Lampley and Major Freeman wounded and captured. Again the regiment fought, at Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st. It opened the battle at Franklin, November 30th, where it suffered fearfully, by

a fight at Spring Hill on the evening before. It was in the battle at Nashville, December 15th and 16th. Consolidated with the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama, under Colonel Abercrombie, transferred from Lowrey's to Shelley's brigade, it proceeded to North Carolina. At the time of the surrender, the remnant of the regiment had been consolidated with remnants of the First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third, still under Colonel Abercrombie, in Stewart's corps of Johnston's army.

Captains Perry and Torbert were wounded at Chickamauga, Clements at Murfreesboro, Jackson at Atlanta; Captains Gaffney killed at Perryville, John R. Carson at Franklin, Thomas Smith at Atlanta. Captain Lampley was promoted and became colonel; Capts. Geo. C. Freeman and James Jackson were also promoted.

The field officers were Cols. W. A. Goodwin, James C. Gilchrist, E. B. Breedlove, wounded at Murfreesboro, all of whom resigned; Harris D. Lampley, killed at Atlanta, and R. H. Abercrombie, wounded at Franklin; Lieut.-Col. James Jackson and Maj. George C. Freeman, wounded at Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(787) Reichard's brigade, Second corps, June 30, 1862; Bragg's army of Mississippi.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Walthall's brigade (Gen. Patton Anderson), Withers' division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee. (677) Casualties, Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, 13 killed, 71 wounded. (695, 762-767) Mentioned in General Anderson's letter and report. (899) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's report.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(420) Powell's brigade, Anderson's division, Hardee's corps, November 22, 1862. (448) Transferred to Polk's corps, December 12th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942) Wood's brigade (Colonel Lowrey), Hill's corps, July 31, 1863; Col. E. B. Breedlove commanding regiment.

No. 51—(159-162) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's

report of battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and in Capt. F. A. Ashford's report. (167-169) Report of Col. E. B. Breedlove, 22 killed, 95 wounded; officers and men behaved gallantly. (169-171, 174) Mentioned in reports of Col. M. P. Lowrey and Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite.

No. 55—(755) Mentioned in Gen. P. R. Cleburne's report, battle at Ringgold gap. (758) Thanks of Congress to General Cleburne and troops under his command at Ringgold gap, November 27, 1863. (769-771) Mentioned in reports of General Lowrey, Col. Sam Adams, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lampley; 1 killed, 8 wounded.

No. 56—(618, 823) Assignment as above, to December, 1863; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lampley commanding regiment, December 14, 1863; total present, 366.

No. 74—(583) Mentioned in Gen. G. A. Smith's (Union) report of engagement of July 22, 1864. (595) Col. William Hall's (Union) report of same engagement mentions death of color-bearer. (606) Mentioned in Col. W. W. Belknap's (Union) report of action of July 22, 1864, in which he says: "The enemy fought bravely and obstinately, and many of them were shot down, fighting at the muzzles of our guns." Again, he says: "Our loss was heavy" (viz: 131 out of 380 in line). (639-669) Assignments as above. (662) Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Abercrombie commanding regiment, July 31st. (731-733) Mentioned in Gen. M. P. Lowrey's report of engagement of July 22, 1864, in which he says the gallant Colonel Lampley was wounded and captured, leading the charge, and Maj. George C. Freeman twice wounded, and captured. The loss of this regiment was 27 killed, 72 wounded.

No. 93—(667) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864; Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie. (685) Battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie wounded.

No. 100—(773) Transferred from Lowrey's to Shelley's brigade, April 9, 1865, with Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Alabama; general orders, No. 13, General Johnston.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-sixth regiment was organized at Loachapoka in May, 1862, and went immediately to East Tennessee,

where it was brigaded under General Leadbetter, but in July transferred to General Taylor's command. At Tazewell it met with several casualties. Went into Kentucky in Stevenson's division, but took no part in any fight of consequence. Returning to Tennessee, the regiment was assigned with the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Alabama, to General Tracy's brigade. Sent with the division to Mississippi, the regiment suffered greatly at Port Gibson (May 1st), where General Tracy was killed. At Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863, after a terrible fight and many casualties, one-half the command, with the field officers, were captured. The balance took part in the siege of Vicksburg, May 17th to July 4th, and after considerable loss were captured, with the fort. Exchanged, the regiment was in the parole camp at Demopolis, and was reorganized under General Lee; and under Pettus, as brigadier, it joined the army of Tennessee. It fought at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, and Ringgold, November 27th. The winter was passed at Dalton, and the regiment, with varying casualties and successes, fought through the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and back again to Tennessee. Its brilliant record at Columbia was never eclipsed, and it there suffered severely. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, it was again engaged. In the retreat from Tennessee it was the rear-guard of the army and was highly complimented by General Hood.

Moving over to the Carolinas, it fought at Kinston, March 15 and 16, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th. It was consolidated with the Twenty-third, with Col. J. B. Bibb, Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle and Maj. J. T. Hester as field officers, and surrendered under the command of Captain Brewer, April 26th, at Salisbury.

Adj. Thomas Riggs and Capts. McCaskill and James W. Powell were killed at Baker's Creek, Lieutenant McFarland at Jonesboro, and Capt. John F. Spinks during the retreat from Nashville. Capt. Leonidas

Stephens died in the service. Capt. George E. Brewer, senior captain, was in command during the greater part of the existence of the regiment.

The field officers were Col. Mike L. Woods, Lieut.-Col. O. Kyle and Maj. James M. Handley, all of whom were captured at Baker's creek.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(716) Leadbetter's brigade, post of Chattanooga, department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, June 30, 1862; Col. M. L. Wood commanding regiment. (719) Taylor's brigade, department of East Tennessee, July 3, 1862. (984) Tracy's brigade, October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) Field report of Second brigade, First division, commanded by Gen. E. D. Tracy, gives Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth Alabama regiments; station, Chickasaw Bluffs, near Vicksburg, January 3, 1863. Forty-sixth had not yet reported there.

No. 36—(680-682) Mentioned in Col. I. W. Garrott's report of the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

No. 37—(51) Mentioned by General McGinnis (Union), battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16th. (101-103) Gen. S. D. Lee's report of same particularly mentions Major Handley. (326) S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; Capt. George E. Brewer commanding regiment. (329) Lieuts. J. K. P. Cotton and J. T. House killed during the siege. (350) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's report of the siege. (354, 355) Capt. George E. Brewer (commanding regiment), in his report of the siege of Vicksburg, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus, who commanded at the time (May 22d), greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry." Casualties, 15 killed, 45 wounded.

No. 38—(1059) Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, Demopolis, Ala., August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(662) Pettus' brigade (reassigned November 12, 1863), Stevenson's division, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg. (724) November 24 and 25, 1863, 5 wounded. (731) Mentioned in report of General Pettus, Lookout Mountain, November 24th.

No. 56—(804) Assignment as above, December, 1863; Captain Brewer commanding regiment.

No. 57—(482) General Pettus reports 5 wounded at Dalton, Ga., February 25, 1864.

No. 58—(587) January 20, 1864, Capt. James R. Cross commanding.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864; Capt. James R. Cross commanding.

No. 74—Assignment as above, April to August, 1864.

No. 78—(853) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864; Capt. James W. Powell commanding.

No. 93—Assignment as above, in Nashville campaign.

No. 94—(799) Pettus' brigade, January 19, 1865. Total present, 174.

No. 98—(1088) General Hill's report, operations May 7th to 21st, says: "Skirmish line placed under charge of Captain Brewer, corps officer of the day."

No. 100—(733) Assignment as in November, March 31, 1865; Capt. George E. Brewer commanding regiment; Col. Jos. B. Bibb commanding brigade, General Pettus' division.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh regiment was organized at Loachapoka, May 22, 1862. Later, in June, the regiment arrived in Virginia and was brigaded, under General Taliaferro, with the Forty-eighth Alabama and several Virginia regiments. It was in Stonewall Jackson's "own division." The regiment received its "baptism of fire" at Cedar Run, August 9th, where Captain Menefee was killed, and nearly one-half of the effective force of the regiment wounded more or less severely, 12 being killed outright. At Second Bull Run, August 30th, the regiment again suffered severely. It fought at Chantilly, September 1st; at Harper's Ferry, September 12th to 15th, and at the battle of Sharpsburg it did not lose its record for hard fighting and heavy loss. It was at Fredericksburg, December 13th, and wintered on the Rappahannock. In January, 1863, the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth were transferred to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Long-

street's corps, with the Fourth, Fifteenth and Forty-fourth Alabama. The early part of the spring, the regiment, under Longstreet, was operating around Richmond and Suffolk. July found it in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg, where 4 officers out of 21 were killed, and the casualties embraced one-third of its effective force. Transferred with Longstreet's corps to the army of Tennessee, it took a prominent part at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20th, and at Knoxville, November 17th to December 4th. In early spring, Longstreet's corps was sent back to the army of Northern Virginia in time for the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; and at Spottsylvania, May 7th to 12th, with a return, as usual, of severe losses. General Perry was made brigadier, with the same organization as above, Captain Clower commanding regiment when it was paroled at Appomattox. Capts. A. C. Menefee was killed at Cedar Run, Jos. Johnson at Gettysburg, and Jas. H. Sanford at the Wilderness; Lieut. George W. Gammell was killed at Sharpsburg, and William Grimmett at Second Bull Run.

The field officers were Cols. James M. Oliver, James W. Jackson and Michael J. Bulger; Lieut.-Col. L. R. Terrell, killed on the Darbytown road, and Majs. John G. Johnson and J. M. Campbell, the latter killed near Richmond.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(648) Taliaferro's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, July 23, 1862, Stonewall Jackson's "own division."

Vol. XII, Part 2—(206,207) Report of Col. A. G. Taliaferro, commanding brigade, battle of Cedar Run, August, 1862, gives 12 killed, 85 wounded. (207-209) Lieut.-Col. J. W. Jackson states that it was the first battle that any of this regiment had ever been in, and that they acted well. One captain and 11 men were killed, and 90 wounded, some of them slightly. He says

that Captain Menefee conducted himself with great gallantry, and that in his death the regiment has sustained a great loss. (210) Mentioned in Maj. J. Stover's report. (212) Mentioned in Maj. H. C. Wood's report.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(561) Medical director reports 7 killed, 25 wounded, Manassas Plains, August 30, 1862. (816) Lieut. William Grimmett, killed August 30th.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(1009) Return of casualties, battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, 10 killed, 35 wounded; Lieut. George W. Gammell killed.

Vol. XXI—(543) Assignment as above, December 10, 1862; Taliaferro commanding division, Colonel Warren, brigade, and Capt. James M. Campbell, regiment. (686) Mentioned in Col. E. T. H. Warren's report of battle of Fredericksburg. (1099) Special order, General Lee, January 19, 1863, transfers regiment from Taliaferro's brigade, Jackson's old division, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps.

No. 44—(284) Law's brigade, consisting of the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama regiments, in battle of Gettysburg; Hood's division, First army corps. Colonel Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Bulger and Maj. J. M. Campbell, successively, in command of regiment. (330) Medical director reports 10 killed, 30 wounded, in same battle. (392, 393) Mentioned in Col. William C. Oates' report. (395) Report of Maj. J. M. Campbell: "Lieut.-Col. M. J. Bulger fought most nobly. Out of 21 officers, 4 were killed; all the 21 acted well. About one-third of the whole number were killed and wounded." Footnote: "Lieutenant-Colonel Bulger was not killed. On July 16, 1863, he became colonel, *vice* James W. Jackson, resigned."

No. 51—(18) Law's brigade, commanded by Colonel Sheffield; Hood's division, commanded by General Law; Longstreet's corps from army of Northern Virginia, in army of Tennessee, General Bragg, September 19 and 20, 1863.

No. 54—(229, 230) Commended in Col. J. L. Sheffield's report of engagement near Lookout creek, October 28, 1863; no casualties in regiment.

No. 55—(658) Detached with Longstreet's corps for operations in East Tennessee, November 4th.

No. 59—(722) Law's brigade, Buckner's division, March

31, 1864, department of East Tennessee; Col. M. J. Bulger commanding regiment.

No. 67—(1060) Return of casualties (no date) gives 33 killed, 61 wounded; General Law wounded, June 3, 1863.

No. 80—(763) Casualties, June 13 to July 31, 1864, 6 killed, 9 wounded.

No. 87—(877) Casualties, August 1st to December 31st, 7 killed, 27 wounded.

No. 88—(159) Reported as being on north side of James river. Colonel Bulger commanding regiment; Law's brigade, commanded by Colonel Bowles, of the Fourth.

No. 89—Field's division, November 30, 1864, commanded by Capt. Henry C. Lindsey.

No. 95—(1268) Perry's (late Law's) brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, April, 1865; Capt. Eli D. Clower commanding regiment. (1277) Perry's brigade paroled at Appomattox.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-eighth Alabama was organized in May, 1862, at Auburn, and went into the war with overflowing ranks. Sent to Virginia, it was first brigaded under General Taliaferro, in Stonewall Jackson's division, with the Forty-seventh, from which it was never separated. The three Virginia regiments which were in the brigade were afterward exchanged for the Fourth, Fifteenth and Forty-fourth Alabama, in January, 1863—the brigade commanded by General Law—and the organization remained intact until the closing scene. The first battle of the regiment was at Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, where it lost heavily. The story of the Forty-eighth is that of the Forty-seventh.

Scarcely had the din of the fearful fight at Gettysburg passed away, when it was sent with Longstreet's corps to General Bragg, to take part in the terrible conflict at Chickamauga, September 20th; was at Lookout Valley and Knoxville, wintering in Tennessee. Still with Longstreet, the regiment returned to the scene of its earliest encounters and fought unremittingly at the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7th to 12th;

Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Fussell's Mill, Fort Harrison, Darbytown road, Williamsburg road, and Farmville, and surrendered at Appomattox, in Perry's brigade, with the other Alabama regiments with whom it had served so long.

Adj. H. S. Figures was killed at the Wilderness; Capt. Reuben Ellis was wounded, and Capt. D. R. King killed, at Cedar Run; Capt. J. N. DeArman, killed at Petersburg, T. J. Eubanks at Lookout Valley, Isham B. Small at White Plains, R. C. Golightly at Sharpsburg, and Moses Lee at Second Bull Run. Capt. Samuel A. Cox died in the service.

Field officers: Cols. James L. Sheffield, wounded at Cedar Run, and William C. Oates, severely wounded at Fussell's Mill, who became distinguished as a statesman in the United States Congress after the war, and was later governor of Alabama; Lieut.-Cols. A. A. Hughes, Jesse G. Aldridge and William M. Hardwick; and Maj. Enoch Aldridge, wounded at Cedar Run, and J. W. Wigginton.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(648) Taliaferro's brigade, July 23, 1862, Stonewall Jackson's division, army of Northern Virginia.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(179) Medical director reports 12 killed, 61 wounded, battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862. (206, 207) Report of Colonel Taliaferro, Twenty-third Virginia, commanding brigade, 15 killed, 58 wounded. (209) Col. A. A. Hughes, in his report, says: "The officers and men of my command behaved gallantly." (210) Mentioned by Major Stover, commanding Tenth Virginia, in his report. (212) Mentioned with commendation in Maj. H. C. Wood's report. (561) Medical director reports 50 wounded at Second Manassas, August 30th. (816) Capt. Moses Lee killed, August 30th.

Vol. XVIII—(338) Mentioned by Col. J. K. Conoly, siege of Suffolk, Va.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) In Taliaferro's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, during Maryland campaign. Col. J. L. Sheffield commanding brigade, after Colonels Warren

and Jackson. (1008) Col. J. W. Jackson and Colonel Sheffield commanding brigade. (1009) Casualties, 10 killed, 33 wounded, at the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862. Capt. R. C. Golightly killed.

Vol. XXI—(543) December 10, 1862, Capt. C. B. St. John commanding regiment. (562) Five wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. (686) Mentioned by Col. E. T. H. Warren, commanding brigade, in his report of same battle. (1099) Special orders, No. 19, General Lee, January 19, 1863, transferred Forty-eighth, Forty-seventh and Fifteenth Alabama from Taliaferro's brigade, Jackson's old division, Jackson's corps, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps.

No. 44—(284) Law's brigade (commanded by General Law and Colonel Sheffield), Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, July, 1863. (330) Medical director reports 8 killed, 67 wounded, at battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863. (395, 396) Colonel Sheffield's report of the battle of Gettysburg says: "Lieuts. F. M. Burk and R. L. Ewing, and Captains Eubanks and Edwards are especially noticed for their gallantry. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Hardwick and Maj. C. B. St. John were efficient until wounded." (411) Major Bane, of Fourth Texas, refers to "the gallant Colonel Sheffield, of the Forty-eighth Alabama."

No. 51—(18) Assignment as above, September 19 and 20, 1863, Bragg's army; Lieut.-Col. William M. Hardwick commanding regiment.

No. 54—(228-231) Colonel Sheffield's report of the engagement near Lookout Creek, October 28th. Captain Eubanks mortally wounded, and 3 privates. Thanks Lieut. Joseph B. Hardwick and Sergeant-Major Robbins. (452) November 30, 1863, with troops in East Tennessee, commanded by General Longstreet.

No. 67—(1022) Assignment as above, May, 1864, in Field's division, Lee's army of Northern Virginia. (1060) Partial return of casualties, 11 killed, 30 wounded, May 4, 1864.

No. 80—(763) Casualties, June 13 to July 31, 1864, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

No. 87—(877) Partial return of casualties, August 1 to December 31, 1864, 8 killed, 20 wounded.

No. 88—(159) Law's brigade, Colonel Perry commanding, on north side of the James river, August, 1864.

No. 89—(1238) November 30, 1864, Col. Wm. F. Perry

in command of brigade; Maj. John W. Wigginton commanding regiment.

No. 95—(1277) Perry's brigade paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

THE FORTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-ninth regiment was organized at Nashville early in the year 1862, and brigaded in April, under Colonel Trabue, in Breckinridge's division. It was first known as Hale's Thirty-first, and some confusion has arisen in the documents of the War Records between the Forty-ninth and Hundley's Thirty-first regiment, but great pains have been taken in collecting the extracts below. The first battle of this regiment was Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, when it was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbreath and fought nobly, losing quite a large number. It was warmly praised by Colonel Trabue. It formed part of the defense of Vicksburg during 1862, when Lieut. W. H. Boggess was killed, and again at Baton Rouge, August 15th, where it lost severely. It followed Van Dorn to Corinth, and there again met heavy loss in the attack on that place. The winter of 1862-63 was spent in the vicinity of Port Hudson. For a short time General Beall commanded the brigade, then General Buford. At the long siege of Port Hudson, the regiment lost a large number of its men; the balance were captured. The regiment, when exchanged, was reorganized at Cahaba, and assigned to General Scott's brigade with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama. Sent to Johnston's army, the brigade, then in Loring's division, wintered at Dalton, taking part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, continually fighting and skirmishing, but with comparatively small loss until it came to Atlanta, where many were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism. The regiment, reduced to a paltry number, was merged into the Twenty-seventh, in July, 1864, by consolidation with the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Alabama, which had also been reduced to mere

squads, and was commanded by Col. S. S. Ives, of the Thirty-fifth, with Lieut.-Col. John D. Weedon, of the Forty-ninth. The regiment was on detached service at Selma. With Hood, it fought in the battle of Franklin, November 30th, where Colonel Ives was wounded; again at Nashville, December 15th and 16th, where many were killed and many captured. Ordered to North Carolina, commanded by Capt. W. B. Beason, it surrendered with Johnston's army near Smithfield, March 31, 1865.

The captains killed were John R. Gardner, at Shiloh, and John D. Rivers and F. A. Payne, at Port Hudson. Capt. W. S. Bruce was captured at Port Hudson, and died in prison; Capt. G. C. Leadbetter died in service. The field officers were Cols. I. D. Hale and Jephtha Edwards; Lieut.-Cols. M. Gilbreath, W. N. Crump, John D. Weedon; and Majs. B. Johnston and Thomas A. Street.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VII—(905) Hale's battalion, in Breckinridge's brigade, Johnston's army, Murfreesboro, February 23, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(384) First brigade, Col. R. P. Trabue, reserve corps, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, April 6 and 7, 1862. (614-621) Mentioned in report of Col. Robert Trabue, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbreath, commanding Thirty-first (Forty-ninth) Alabama, and the regiment, commended. "The regiment acted with praiseworthy gallantry in this action." Loss at Shiloh, 79.

Vol. X, Part 2—(550) First brigade, General Hawes, reserve corps, General Breckinridge, Beauregard's army of the Mississippi, Corinth, May, 1862.

Vol. XV—(18) Thirty-first Alabama volunteers, Colonel Edwards, mentioned in report of Gen. Earl Van Dorn, of defense of Vicksburg. (78) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, engagement of Baton Rouge and occupation of Port Hudson, July 27 to August 4, 1862. (82) Two killed and 9 wounded; Lieut. W. H. Boggess killed, Vicksburg, July 15th. (84, 85) Mentioned in report of Col. J. Edwards, commanding, engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Lieutenant Childress,

of Company K, was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Hays, of Company G, and Sergeant Loughlin, of Company B, severely wounded while gallantly fighting. (273) Edwards' consolidated (Forty-ninth), Buford's brigade, March 15, 1863, at Port Hudson, La. (278) Casualties, 1 wounded during the bombardment of Port Hudson, La. (934) General orders, No. 5, Port Hudson, January 7, 1863, General Gardner assigns consolidated regiment, consisting of Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Sixth Alabama battalion, to Beall's brigade. (1033) Buford's brigade, March 31, 1863, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Gardner commanding; Col. Jephtha Edwards in command of regiment. (1037) Assigned to Beall's brigade, by command of General Gardner, Port Hudson, April 6th.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Rust's brigade, army of the West, Van Dorn commanding, at battle of Corinth, August 30 to October 12, 1862. (407-409) Mentioned in General Rust's report.

No. 38—(613) Beall's brigade, January 31, 1863, district of Louisiana, Pemberton. (707) Buford's brigade, April, 1863, Stevenson's division; Col. Jephtha Edwards commanding regiment.

No. 41—(143) Paroled at Port Hudson, July, 1863; Maj. T. A. Street with regiment. (147) Casualties up to June 1st, 3 killed, 18 wounded, in siege of Port Hudson. (150) Report of casualties of Beall's brigade. (551) Forty-ninth Alabama, 500 strong, at Port Hudson, La., as reported by (Union) General Dwight.

No. 58—(586) Forty-ninth Alabama and three companies of partisans and exchanged prisoners at military post, Cahaba, January 20, 1864.

No. 74—(645) Army of Mississippi, General Polk; Lieut.-Col. John Weedon commanding regiment. (652) Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, General Loring; Capt. W. B. Beeson commanding regiment. (659) July 10, 1864, Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, consolidated with Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Alabama, under Col. Samuel Ives; Lieut.-Col. John D. Weedon.

No. 75—(724) Ordered by secretary of war, May 16th, to proceed to Dalton and report to General Johnston. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Twenty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

THE FIFTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fiftieth Alabama regiment was organized at Corinth in 1862, from two battalions recently enlisted. Placed in Gladden's brigade it fought at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, with a loss of 123 killed and wounded, out of 700 men engaged. It was called at first the Twenty-sixth, but as there was already a regiment by that name, it was, after July, 1863, known as the Fiftieth. It was in the battle of Bridge Creek, May 28, 1862, with a loss of 2 killed. In June, 1862, the regiment was placed in General Gardner's brigade, with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth; moved into Kentucky and lost about 20 men in a fight with General Sills' division. Transferred to Deas' brigade, it fought with conspicuous gallantry at Murfreesboro, winning the commendation of its division commander, General Withers, and losing 80 men in killed and wounded. It spent the remainder of the winter at Tullahoma; was for a time consolidated with the Thirty-ninth, under command of Col. H. D. Clayton, and in July it was numbered the Fiftieth, and was alternately commanded by Col. J. G. Coltart and Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements. At Chickamauga it lost 100 men, out of 500 engaged, and it also lost heavily at Missionary Ridge. It wintered at Dalton, and did arduous duty on the retreat to Atlanta, being engaged nearly every day, and losing heavily in the bloody battles around Atlanta during the last week of July, 1864.

The regiment moved into Tennessee with Hood, and was badly mutilated at Franklin. It then proceeded to the Carolinas and distinguished itself at Kinston, where a line of skirmishers, 40 strong, under Capt. E. B. Vaughan, captured a stand of colors and 300 men of the Fifteenth Connecticut. After April 9th it was consolidated with the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin, and it was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

Col. John G. Coltart, who first led the regiment, was

wounded at Shiloh and Atlanta. He was frequently in command of a brigade, and about the time of the surrender was in command of Hill's division. Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements was promoted from the line, and was frequently in command of the regiment. Capt. J. C. Hutto was promoted to major. Major Gwin was wounded at Shiloh. Adjt. John C. Bruckner and Capt. George Arnold were killed at Atlanta.

The "Limestone Rebels," who were mustered into service at Huntsville, September 17, 1861, formed Company E of this regiment, Capt. Jim Malone, Lieuts. Dr. N. D. Richardson, William Richardson and John B. McClelland, and Orderly-Sergt. George W. McKinney.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) Gladden's brigade, Withers' division, at Shiloh. (538) Mentioned in Col. Z. C. Deas' report of battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (544-547) Lieut.-Col. William D. Chadick says: "The Twenty-sixth was hotly engaged, contributing a full share to the driving back of the enemy. When the charge was made upon the lines and into the camp of the enemy, the Twenty-sixth was among the first to penetrate them." Colonel Chadick commends the officers and men, and states that Col. John Coltart and Maj. John S. Garvin were wounded. (551) General Chalmers' report speaks of the forward movement of the Twenty-sixth regiment upon the enemy. (788) Gardner's brigade, June 30, 1862; reserve corps, General Withers. (853) Col. Joseph Wheeler's report states the Twenty-sixth was in his command in the battle of Bridge Creek, May 28, 1862; reports 2 killed.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, January, 1863, army of Tennessee. (677) Return of casualties, battle of Murfreesboro, January 2d, 4 killed and 76 wounded. (754) Commended in General Withers' report of same battle for gallantry. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Private B. A. Thomason, Company A; Sergt. J. E. Gilbert, Company B; Private L. P. Roberts, Company C; Private Reedy Ward, Company D; Sergt. F. E. Mitchell, Company E; Private J. T.

McLain, Company G; Private J. H. Cotrel, Company H; Private John A. Usleton, Company I.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(431) November 29, 1862, Col. N. N. Clements commanding regiment.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Deas' brigade, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth, Col. H. D. Clayton commanding; April 1, 1863, Polk's corps, Bragg's army. (942) Under Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements, July 31, 1863. Henceforward called Fiftieth. (958) Col. J. G. Coltart.

No. 51—(15) Deas' brigade, left wing, General Longstreet, army of Tennessee, at Chickamauga. (318) Mentioned in report of Gen. Patton Anderson, September 19 and 20, 1863. (338, 339) Colonel Coltart's report gives loss 16 killed and 81 wounded. "The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and I am proud to say there was less straggling than I have ever known. I have the honor to mention the names of the following non-commissioned officers and privates who have been reported to me as deserving much credit for their good conduct, viz: Sergt. L. Coker, Company F; Private J. B. Stewart, Company G; Private W. L. Bridges, Company G; Private P. M. Light, Company G; Private M. Roberts, Company G; Private W. N. Pitts, Company H; Sergt. J. M. Pitts, Company I; Private E. H. Stinnet, Company B; Private Rudy Ward, Company D.

No. 56—(617-886) Total present, December 14, 1863, 289.

No. 58—(589) January 20, 1864, Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements commanding regiment.

No. 74—(640, et seq.) Assignments as above, Hood's corps; June 30, 1864, Capt. G. W. Arnold commanding regiment; July 31st, Capt. Archibald D. Ray commanding regiment; (776) Lieut.-Col. Harry Toulmin, commanding brigade, in report of operations July 28, 1864, says: "The Fiftieth Alabama regiment made a gallant charge, planting their colors on the enemy's works. Lieut. J. T. Bruckner (Acting A. A.-G.) fell while nobly doing his duty." (780, 781) Capt. A. D. Ray, commanding Fiftieth Alabama, says of same battle: "Immediately after commencing the advance, Colonel Coltart was wounded, but remained with us until we charged the enemy in their breastworks, the officers and men acting most gallantly. During the time, General Johnston was wounded and Colonel Coltart was in command of the brigade, and Cap-

tain Arnold in command of the regiment. During the second advance, Captain Arnold was severely wounded. During the engagement the officers and men under my observation acted gallantly and did their duty. Six killed and 33 wounded."

No. 75—(673) General Hindman asks for the Fiftieth, Dalton, Ga., May 7, 1864.

No. 78—(853) September 20, 1864, Col. John G. Coltart in command.

No. 98—(1064) Lee's corps moving to Georgia, January 20, 1865. Consolidated, after April 9th, with Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Alabama, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin, in Brantly's brigade.

No. 100—(734) Deas' brigade, March 31, 1865, Hill's division, Lee's corps; Capt. John E. Gilbert commanding regiment. Army near Smithfield, N. C., commanded by General Johnston.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fourth Alabama infantry was made up of troops from Tennessee and Alabama, and four companies from Alabama, first in the regiment of Col. L. M. Walker, of Tennessee. Most of these commands had been captured at Island No. 10, after having served a year or more. The regiment was organized at Jackson, Miss., in October, 1862; was brigaded under General Tilghman, later under Buford; fought at Fort Pemberton and at Baker's Creek, and escaped with small loss. At Vicksburg, only a detachment under Lieutenant Abney was with General Pemberton, the rest of the regiment having gone with General Loring to take part in the defense of Jackson. From February until April, 1864, the regiment was temporarily detached from Buford's command and sent to Montgomery for provost duty, when it was sent to the army of Tennessee, and in the brigade of General Baker, its former colonel, it took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing very heavily at Resaca and at Atlanta, July 20 to 26, 1864. Among many killed was Lieut. Garrett Young. The brigade was with General Maury, in Mobile, for the next six months, when

it was transferred to North Carolina. Its last engagement was at Bentonville, March 19th to 21st, and here, though there were but a few over 300 men, the regiment captured 200 and more of the enemy. It was consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Alabama regiments, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin, only a short time before the surrender at Smithfield. Adj. Horace M. Smith died in service.

Its field officers were Cols. Alpheus Baker, who was promoted to brigadier, and, after the war, became distinguished as a lawyer, and John A. Minter; and Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Shackelford.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fifty-fourth regiment Alabama infantry, formerly Fourth Confederate infantry, when first organized was called Fiftieth, but changed afterward to Fifty-fourth, formed from six companies, First Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee infantry, and four companies, L. M. Walker's Fortieth Tennessee infantry. No. 36—(553) Gen. L. Tilghman, Canton, Tenn., April 24, 1863, reports that he has started regiment and section of artillery to Carthage.

No. 37—(82) General Buford's report of operations at Edwards' Depot, Miss., May 16, 1863. (328) General Pemberton's army at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, includes a detachment under Lieut. Joel P. Abney.

No. 38—(613) In Tilghman's brigade, January 31, 1863, department of Mississippi, General Pemberton. (705) Tilghman's brigade, Loring's command, April, 1863. (746) Assigned to Buford's brigade, April 15th. (783) General Pemberton orders General Tilghman, at Canton, to call in regiment.

No. 53—(515) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, August 20, 1863, department of Mississippi, General Johnston.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, February 20, 1864; General Polk in command of army.

No. 58—(816) Temporarily detached from Buford's brigade, February 29, 1864, and ordered by General Polk to proceed to Selma to report to General Withers.

No. 59—(602) March 9, 1864, regiment ordered to Montgomery, Ala. (816) Relieved from duty at Montgomery, April 28, 1864, to report to General Johnston for assignment to Baker's brigade.

No. 74—(649, et seq.) Baker's brigade, Johnston's army of Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. John A. Minter commanding regiment, Atlanta campaign. (818) See Thirty-seventh regiment. (845) General Baker's report of operations, including battles of Rocky Face, Resaca and New Hope Church, May 7 to June 2, 1864, says: "We have to mourn the loss, in this sanguinary conflict, of many brave men, among whom was First Lieut. Garrett L. Young, commanding Company C, Fifty-fourth Alabama, who fell within a short distance of the enemy's intrenchments, gallantly leading his command. Nor can I forbear to allude to the heroic death of the Rev. J. P. McMullen, a missionary to this brigade, an aged Presbyterian clergyman of spotless and exalted character, who, having been to our soldiers the preceptor and example of all that is admirable in the Christian, won upon this bloody field the crowning honor with which the martyr patriot alone is worthy to be wreathed." (852-854) Report of Col. J. A. Minter, May 15th, 5 killed and 20 wounded; May 24th, 1 wounded; May 25th, 3 killed and 18 wounded; May 30th, 4 killed and 10 wounded. "In the fatiguing marches and the different engagements, the men have borne up with cheerful fortitude, like men who are determined to defend their rights and their country. In every engagement, Private Joseph Powell, of Company H, and Private James H. Flevin, of Company C, highly distinguished themselves for their daring, bravery and coolness. With much regret I have to report Joseph Powell wounded and captured while reconnoitering the enemy's position, on the evening of the 31st, and James Flevin severely wounded in the shoulder, in the same engagement."

No. 78—(854) Transferred to Mobile with Baker's brigade, subsequent to August, 1864.

No. 79—(875) Baker's brigade, November 1, 1864, Liddell's division, district of the Gulf, General Maury.

No. 98—(1064) Twenty-second Alabama (consolidated with Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth), under command of Col. Harry T. Toulmin, after April 9, 1865.

No. 100—(734) March 31, 1865, in Baker's brigade, Johnston's army.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fifth Alabama was made up of Snodgrass' and Norwood's battalions. Snodgrass' (Fourth) battalion was in Breckinridge's reserve brigade in February, 1862, and was employed for some time near Pensacola, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Conoley. In Trabue's brigade it lost 30 men at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where it fought under Maj. J. M. Clifton, and was highly commended in official reports. It was engaged in the defense of Vicksburg in 1862, where Maj. G. L. Alexander was killed, and at the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, where it fought bravely and suffered severely. It fought in Rust's brigade near Corinth, in October, 1862, and was highly commended by its brigade commander. In March, 1863, at Port Hudson, it was consolidated with Norwood's battalion and formed the Fifty-fifth regiment, about 900 strong, under Col. John Snodgrass, in Buford's brigade. The regiment fought at Baker's Creek with great loss; also at Jackson and subsequent engagements in Mississippi. Transferred to Scott's brigade, it served continuously in the army of Mississippi, until, as part of Stewart's corps, it joined the army of Tennessee in the spring of 1864, and took part in the continuous fighting of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. At Peachtree Creek it was fearfully mutilated, losing more than half its number. It also lost heavily in Hood's winter campaign, suffering severely at Franklin and Nashville. Proceeding to North Carolina, it was consolidated after April 9, 1865, with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty seventh, under Colonel McAlexander, and was surrendered at Greensboro with Johnston's army. Col. John Snodgrass led the regiment with untiring bravery throughout the war. At Peachtree Creek, which proved so disastrous to the regiment, many officers were lost. Maj. J. H. Jones, Adj. J. C. Howell, Capts. J. W. Evans and Arthur B. Carter were killed, and Lieut.-Col. John W. Norwood, Capts. J. H. Cowan, J. M.

Thompson and Peter Nunnally were wounded there. Capt. D. C. Daniel was wounded at Resaca and Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fourth Battalion Infantry (also called Sixteenth), Lieut.-Col. John Snodgrass, merged into Fifty-fifth regiment.

Vol. VI—(838) March 4, 1862, near Pensacola, Fla. (848) Lieutenant-Colonel Conoley commanding; ordered to destroy buildings, etc., if attacked by overpowering force. (853) Mentioned in letter of Gen. Sam Jones.

Vol. VII—(905) February 23, 1862. In Breckinridge's reserve brigade, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Vol. X, Part 1—(384) In Trabue's brigade, Breckinridge's reserve corps, April 6 and 7, 1862, Shiloh. (614, 615) Mentioned as under Maj. J. M. Clifton, in Colonel Trabue's report. (617, 618) Commended in Trabue's report. (620) Major Clifton commended by Trabue. (621) Battalion (called Clifton's) lost 30 men at Shiloh.

Vol. XV—(18) Mentioned in Gen. Earl Van Dorn's report, defense of Vicksburg; Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass commanding. (78) Mentioned in General Breckinridge's report of operations near Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. (82) Three killed, 22 wounded, Vicksburg; Maj. G. L. Alexander killed. (85, 86) Colonel Snodgrass' report of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, says: "I take pleasure in calling your attention to the gallant and enthusiastic conduct of Privates John Thompson, Company F, and J. M. Byrd, Company G, who boldly moved in advance of the command and discharged their arms with due caution and alacrity. They were the first to open fire and the last to quit the field, and I am happy, while reporting the especially worthy conduct of these two privates, to not have a single instance of cowardice or wavering to report, the whole command having advanced and stood under fire, from which older troops and greater numbers had retired." One officer and 10 men wounded.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) In Rust's brigade, with General Van Dorn, battle of Corinth. (407-409) Commended in General Rust's report of operations near Corinth, October 2, 3 and 4, 1862; skirmishers under Major Gibson.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(786) Mentioned in General Lovell's report, December 5, 1862; ordered south of the Yalabusha river. Smallpox in ranks.

No. 38—(613) January 31, 1863, in Rust's brigade, with General Pemberton. (707) April, 1863 (called Sixteenth battalion), in Buford's brigade, with General Pemberton.

Sixth Battalion, Alabama Infantry. Vol. XV—(934) January 7, 1863, consolidated with Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Alabama, and commanded by Colonel Simon-ton, Port Hudson, La. (1033) March 31st, in Buford's brigade, with Gen. Frank Gardner's battalion; com-manded by Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass.

No. 38—(613) January 31, 1863, in Beall's brigade, with General Pemberton. (707) April, in Buford's brigade, united with Fourth battalion, under Colonel Snodgrass.

Fifty-fifth Alabama Infantry, made up of the Sixth (Norwood's) and the Sixteenth, sometimes called Fourth, (Snodgrass') battalions. Vol. XV—(273) Snodgrass' con-solidated (Fifty-fifth), in Buford's brigade, March 15, 1863, Port Hudson. (1037) General Buford, with Twenty-sev-enth and Fifty-fifth, ordered April 6, 1863, to report to General Pemberton at Jackson, Miss.

No. 37—(82) General Buford's report of operations, Edwards Depot, May 16, 1863.

No. 38—(746) Assigned to Buford's brigade, April 15, 1863. (824) Ordered to guard bridge near Edwards Depot, May 3d.

No. 53—(515) Buford's brigade, August 20, 1863, Lor-ing's division, General Johnston's army.

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Scott's brigade, Loring's division, Polk's corps, Atlanta campaign. (895) General Scott's report of fight of Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864, gives 29 killed and 63 wounded. (897) Colonel Snodgrass' report of same battle: "After the order to charge was given, my regiment moved forward under a terrible enfilading fire of grape, canister and minie, as well as a galling direct fire, until they had passed considerably the first line of the enemy's works. My regiment was consider-ably scattered, but none left the field."

No. 78—(854) September 20, 1864, General Hood in command of army; Maj. James B. Dickey commanding regiment.

No. 93—(666) Same assignment, Nashville campaign.

No. 98—(1063) Twenty-seventh Alabama (consolidated with Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama), under Col. Edward McAlexander, after April 9, 1865.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-seventh regiment was organized at Troy, March, 1863, as part of Clanton's brigade; was temporarily attached to Slaughter's brigade, and in September was again with General Clanton. It was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. Moved to Demopolis, it was attached to Scott's brigade, and joined the army of Tennessee in time to share in the perils and hardships of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign; was in numerous battles and skirmishes, but did not suffer greatly until Peachtree Creek, when the regiment was severely cut up, losing almost half its number. It then moved into Tennessee and lost heavily; at the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was transferred to North Carolina, and fought at Bentonville with severe loss. It was consolidated with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth regiments, under the command of Colonel McAlexander, and surrendered with Johnston's army at the close of the war.

Col. J. P. W. Amerine, its first colonel, was succeeded by Col. C. J. L. Cunningham, who led the regiment for the greater part of the war, after December, 1863; he was wounded at Franklin. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bethune, Capt. A. L. Mulligan, Maj. J. H. Wiley and Capt. R. H. Lane were at different times in command. Lieut.-Col. Bethune and Captain Faison were wounded at Peachtree Creek; Major Arnold and Capt. Bailey M. Talbot were killed there.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, Col. J. P. W. Amerine, (also called Fifty-fourth). No. 42—(39) Temporarily attached to Slaughter's brigade, department of the Gulf, June 8, 1863; called "a new regiment from Clanton's brigade." (131) August 1st, Colonel Amerine commanding regiment and brigade. (156, 157) August 10, 1863, stationed at Pollard. (239, 240) September 19th, at Pollard, Ala., in General Clanton's brigade. (275, 402, 511, 561)

Assignment as above, to December. (334) October 18th, spoken of by General Maury as being very large, and excellent in its appointments and drill. (550) December 26th, report of Maj. C. J. L. Cunningham, of Fifty-seventh regiment. (556) Highly commended by General Clanton, May 9, 1864.

No. 59—(604, 659, 862) March, 1864, under Col. C. J. L. Cunningham, in Scott's brigade, Polk's army. April 30th, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bethune commanding.

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Assignment as above, Atlanta campaign; Colonel Cunningham. (664) July 31, 1864, Capt. Aug. L. Milligan commanding regiment, in Scott's brigade, Hood's army. (670) August 31st, Colonel Cunningham commanding regiment. (895) Report of General Scott, battle of July 20th, 13 killed and 98 wounded. (897) Report of Capt. A. L. Milligan, Fifty-seventh regiment: "The long list of casualties in this regiment, in the engagement of the 20th instant, will be sufficient evidence of its deep devotion to the cause of Southern liberty and independence. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Bethune, went into action 330 strong. It lost in killed, wounded and missing, 157, including 2 field officers and 1 staff officer, and 15 line officers."

No. 78—(589) Highly commended by General Clanton. (854) September 20, 1864, under Maj. J. Horatio Wiley, in Scott's brigade, Hood's army.

No. 93—(666) Same assignment, Nashville campaign.

No. 98—(1063) April 9, 1865, consolidated with Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth, under Col. Ed. McAlexander, Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps.

No. 100—(735) Under Capt. Reuben H. Lane, Scott's brigade, Johnston's army.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth regiment was formed from the Ninth battalion. This battalion was organized at New Bern, November, 1861, and proceeded to Corinth in the spring; was engaged at Shiloh, Farmington and in a number of skirmishes with slight loss, but suffered more severely at Blackland, losing about 20 men killed and wounded, besides a large number by disease at Corinth and Tupelo. It was sent to Mobile in the summer of 1862, and remained

there until the following spring. Proceeding to Tullahoma, it was placed in Clayton's brigade and was in several small engagements, chiefly at Hoover's gap. In July, 1863, two additional companies were added and the Fifty-eighth Alabama was formed.

Consolidated with the Eighth Tennessee, under Col. Bushrod Jones, it was placed in Bate's brigade and took part in the battle of Chickamauga. On the first day of this great conflict it assisted in the capture of four pieces of artillery; and on the second day it was in the desperate charge which broke the enemy's line, losing in the battle 148 out of 254 men engaged. This regiment was one of the most distinguished at Chickamauga. It was saluted on the field by General Bate, its brigade commander. General Clayton commends the excellent order which marked its movements and relates how Captains Lee's and Crenshaw's companies accompanied him several miles in pursuit of the routed enemy.

It was united with the Thirty-second Alabama and placed in Clayton's brigade in November, 1863, taking part in the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. Out of 400 present at Missionary Ridge, it lost 250. The regiment wintered at Dalton and accompanied the army of Tennessee in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, engaging in numerous battles and skirmishes, often with heavy loss. It fought at Resaca, New Hope and Kenesaw, and within ten days lost more than 100 in killed and wounded. Transferred to Holtzclaw's brigade, it moved with Hood into Tennessee; was severely engaged at Columbia, and took part in the terrible battles of Franklin and Nashville. It then went with the brigade to Mobile and was sent to assist General Gibson in his brilliant and heroic defense of Spanish Fort, March 31, 1865. It fought gallantly there and at Blakely, and finally was surrendered at Meridian.

Col. Bushrod Jones was a very able and gallant officer. He was frequently in command of a brigade, and is men-

tioned by General Gibson as one of the brigade commanders present at a council of war at Spanish Fort. His place at the head of the regiment was filled by Lieut.-Col. John W. Inzer, and for a short time, in the spring of 1865, by Major Kimbell. There were many casualties among the officers of this regiment. At Chickamauga, Capt. John Clow and Lieutenant Rader were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer, Major Thornton, Adjutant Harris, Captains Crenshaw, Harrell, Avirett and Holland were wounded. Major Thornton was also wounded at Resaca and Atlanta; here Adjutant Hungerford and Captain Avirett were killed. Capt. Sidney F. Lister was killed at Missionary Ridge, and Capt. Sid Holland at Spanish Fort. Capts. W. E. Lee and George S. Markham were captured at Missionary Ridge.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Ninth Battalion Alabama Infantry: Vol. X, Part 1—(383) April 6 and 7, 1862, at Shiloh. (394) Ordered to Corinth, April 3d.

Vol. XV—(1068) April, 1863, Col. Bushrod Jones; in Slaughter's brigade, department of the Gulf.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(611) June 24, 1863, at Garrison's Fork, mentioned by General Bate. (613, 614) Commended by General Bate, Middle Tennessee campaign, June 24 and 25, 1863, 5 wounded at Hoover's Gap.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 959) Bate's brigade, Bragg's army, summer, 1863.

No. 42—(130) April, 1863, detached from Mobile and sent to General Bragg.

Captain Avirett's Company of Fifty-eighth Regiment: No. 42—(154) Mentioned in report of skirmish at Sandy Ridge, N. C., February 13, 1863. (508) Captain Avirett's company reported as 90 strong, holding pits on the Neuse, January 8, 1863.

No. 74—(841) Col. Bushrod Jones, in his report of operations, May 5th to 27th, Atlanta campaign, says: "May 13th Captain Avirett's company was detached as skirmishers under Maj. Harry Thornton." (844) Lieutenant Curry and Captain Avirett were wounded May

25th. (For other references, see notes on Fifty-eighth regiment.)

Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, formed from Ninth infantry battalion, consolidated with Thirty-second regiment after November, 1864. No. 50—(231) In Bate's brigade, Buckner's corps, Chickamauga campaign. Consolidated with Ninth Tennessee.

No. 51—(362) Gen. A. P. Stewart, in his report of battle of Chickamauga, says: "Clayton's brigade, aided by the Fifty-eighth Alabama, of Bate's brigade (Col. Bushrod Jones commanding), captured three pieces." (367) Loss at Chickamauga, 21 killed, 128 wounded, Lieut. W. H. Rader killed. (369) Commended in list of soldiers distinguished for gallantry. (384-386) Gen. William B. Bate speaks of capture of three pieces in which Colonel Jones participated. (388-391) Col. Bushrod Jones, in his report of the battle of Chickamauga (September 19th), says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the engagement, and rendered much valuable aid by words and example, in causing the men to charge with enthusiasm, and in reforming the regiment. Major Thornton's bearing was cool and gallant. He received a wound in the ankle early in the action which temporarily disabled him, preventing him from participating in the charge, but he found a loose artillery horse, mounted, and soon rejoined the regiment. Adj. R. T. Harris, who had been wounded in several battles, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh early in the fight, while standing bravely at his post inciting and encouraging the men. I commend the conduct and bearing of both officers and men as deserving the highest praise. I saw none who failed to do his whole duty. Loss, 3 killed, 58 wounded, on first day. The bearing of the regiment in the second day's fight was even more gallant than on the first. Lieut. W. H. Rader, Company F, was the only officer killed. He fell, gallantly leading his men in the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer and Major Thornton, as on the first day, were eminently and conspicuously brave. Captain Harrell and Lieutenant Johnson, Captains Crenshaw and Holland, Lieutenants Clow, Ward, Perry, Rourk and Anderson, and Lieutenant Mills were severely wounded. Captain Avirett was wounded in the shoulder by a fragment of a shell before the charge, but he remained with his company and be-

haved with great coolness and gallantry." Commends Captain Lee, Lieut. J. F. McClellan, Lieutenant Goodwyn, Lieutenant Vandergrift and Lieutenant Hinton, who led their regiments bravely at all times and in the hottest fire. "Late in the evening the remnant of the regiment united in making a last charge . . . capturing a large number of prisoners. Regiment was saluted on the field by General Bate." (397) Mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser's report. (402) General Clayton, speaking of pursuit of the enemy, says: "I take pleasure in mentioning that Captains Crenshaw and Lee, with their companies from the Fifty-eighth Alabama regiment of Bate's brigade, accompanied mine beyond the road. They are gallant officers." He speaks also of the excellent order in which the Fifty-eighth Alabama moved. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Sergt. Joel B. Freeman (color-bearer), Company A; Sergt. S. C. Johnston, Company A; Private J. N. Ward, Company B; Sergt. J. L. Huddleston, Company C; Private J. H. Burgess (killed), Company D; Private Z. E. Lee, Company E; Private J. V. McGinnis, Company F; Private T. J. Mize, Company G; Private S. J. Harrell, Company H; Sergt. W. C. McClellan, Company I; Corp. J. R. Rogers, Company K.

No. 55—(661) Under Lieut.-Col. John W. Inzer, Clayton's brigade, Bragg's army, Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. (745) With the Thirty-second Alabama; 8 killed, 34 wounded.

No. 56—(686) November 12, 1863, regiment transferred from Bate's brigade to Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division. (805) December 10th, with the Thirty-second Alabama, under Col. Burt Jones, in Clayton's brigade. (824) December, 14th Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama regiments, 325 strong, in Breckinridge's corps.

No. 57—(479) February 24 and 25, 1864, 3 killed, 31 wounded at Rocky Face mountain.

No. 73—(22) Mentioned at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, in report of Atlanta campaign, by General Slocum (Union).

No. 74—(641, et seq.) Assignment as above, Atlanta campaign. July 10, 1864, in Holtzclaw's brigade, Clayton's division. (832-834) Commended by General Clayton in his report of operations, May 7th to 27th. Losses, 15 killed and 54 wounded, in Thirty-second and Fifty-

eighth Alabama regiments, consolidated. (841-844) Col. Bushrod Jones says that on May 12th, one company of pickets was left under the command of Major Thornton. "I claim only for my regiment that, with a full knowledge of the superior forces massed in their front, they advanced with cool and deliberate gallantry, and that they endured all that brave men can be expected to do. . . . I regret to state that Maj. Harry Thornton is among the wounded, but his wound, though disabling for several weeks perhaps, is not dangerous. He endeavored to remain with the regiment, but, after a trial of several days, he was compelled to go to the rear. . . . May 25th, the losses were very heavy, equal to the average losses of a heavy battle. . . . Lieut. J. G. Goldthwait was wounded in the wrist, and Capt. G. W. Cox had his left thigh broken; both behaved with distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Mills was slightly wounded in the leg." At daylight, May 26th, the Fifty-eighth relieved the Eighteenth in the trenches (near New Hope church). May 15th, 15 killed, 54 wounded, out of 345 engaged. May 25th, 3 killed, 36 wounded, out of 225 engaged.

No. 78—(854) September 20, 1864, Maj. Harry I. Thornton, in Holtzclaw's brigade; Colonel Jones commanding brigade.

No. 79—(897) November 7, 1864, Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth consolidated, under Colonel Jones, 240 strong, with Gen. H. D. Clayton.

No. 93—(665) In Holtzclaw's brigade, army of Tennessee, Nashville campaign.

No. 103, No. 104—March 10, 1865, in Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf. April, called the Thirty-second. (1131) Consolidated regiment, under Major Kimbell, ordered to be ready to skirmish with the enemy near Magnolia, and, if pressed, fall back to Spanish Fort, March 20th.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-ninth Alabama was formed from the Second and Fourth battalions of Hilliard's legion, at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863, under the command of Col. Bolling Hall, Jr. It was in Gracie's brigade and took part in the East Tennessee campaign. It was at the investment of Knoxville, and the fights at Dandridge

and Bean's Station. In April, 1864, it reached Richmond, and took part in the battles around that city; lost heavily at Drewry's, and was in the fight with Sheridan. It was in the trenches at Petersburg, and in conflicts in the vicinity, losing a number at Hatcher's Run and White Oak road. It was engaged at Appomattox and surrendered as part of Gordon's corps, Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division. Colonel Hall being wounded, and Lieut.-Col. John D. McLennan killed, at Drewry's, George W. Huguley succeeded to the command; Maj. Lewis H. Crumpler, who was distinguished for his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga, was in command in April, 1865. Capt. H. H. Rutledge was killed at Drewry's, and Capt. Zach Daniel at Hatcher's Run; Adj. Crenshaw Hall, Capts. S. E. Reaves and R. F. Manly were wounded at Drewry's; the latter was wounded and captured at Hatcher's Run; Capt. John E. Hall was wounded at Petersburg; Capts. J. C. Hendrix and J. W. Dillard died in the service, and Capt. J. Lang was twice wounded.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry, formed from Second and Fourth battalions, Hilliard's legion, Col. Bolling Hall, Jr. No. 54—(534, 535) Mentioned in report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, engagement at Bean's Station, December 14, 1863.

No. 58—(642) Gracie's brigade, Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's troops, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(722) March 31, 1862, in Gracie's brigade, Longstreet's department. (802) April 20, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's corps.

No. 68—(207) In Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division. Forces in the Richmond and Petersburg lines, May 5 to 10, 1864.

No. 69—(862) May 31, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Ransom's troops.

No. 81—(703) June 30, 1864, mentioned by Gen. Bushrod Johnson; about 250 strong.

No. 88—(1065) September 28, 1864, mentioned by Gen.

John C. Babcock (Union). (1166) August, 1864, Lieut.-Col. George W. Huguley, in Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division. (1227) September 1, 1864, in Gracie's brigade with General Beauregard. (1311) September 30, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division.

No. 89—(1190) October 31, 1864, Gracie's brigade, B. R. Johnson's division. (1242) November 30, 1864, Gracie's brigade, B. R. Johnson's division. (1368) December 31, 1864, Gracie's brigade, B. R. Johnson's division.

No. 95—(233) March 25, 1865, mentioned in report of Colonel Weygant (Union), skirmish near Hatcher's Run. (268) March 25, 1865, mentioned in report of General Chamberlain (Union), skirmish near Hatcher's Run, says: "Advance was made with great vigor and boldness, though not in heavy force." (1274) Maj. Lewis H. Crumpler, in Moody's brigade, Johnson's division, Lee's army, April 9, 1865.

No. 96—(202) January 22, 1865, mentioned by General Parke (Union). (610) Mentioned by General Meade (Union). (1174) January 31, 1865, Lieut.-Col. George W. Huguley, in Gracie's brigade, Lee's army. (1183) January 31, 1865, in Gracie's brigade, Lee's army. (1273) February 28, 1865, in Gracie's brigade, Lee's army.

No. 97—(219, 220) Mentioned by Colonel Weygant (Union), in report of fight near Watkins house, Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

THE SIXTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixtieth Alabama was formed of four companies of the First, and six companies of the Third battalion, Hilliard's legion, under the command of Colonel Sanford, at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863. It spent the winter in the campaign in East Tennessee and proceeded to Richmond in the spring. It lost heavily at Drewry's Bluff, where it was complimented on the field by General Gracie; was in the trenches at Petersburg and lost almost continually; suffered severely at White Oak road and Hatcher's Run. At Appomattox, it is said, the men were "huzzaing over a captured battery and a routed foe," when the news of the surrender was received. The regiment surrendered 165, rank and file. Col. John

W. A. Sanford was wounded at Bean's Station. Lieut.-Col. Daniel S. Troy, who succeeded in command, was wounded at Drewry's, and was again wounded and captured at Hatcher's Run while gallantly bearing the colors of the Fifty-ninth Alabama in front of the charge of the two regiments. Major Hatch was killed, and Capts. S. A. Williams, John W. Smith and G. A. Tarbutton were wounded, at White Oak road; and Capt. David A. Clark died of wounds received at Appomattox.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 54—(535, 536) Mentioned in report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, engagement at Bean's Station, December 14, 1863.

No. 58—(642) Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's troops, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(722, 802) March and April, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Bushrod R. Johnson's corps.

No. 68—(207) May 5 to 10, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, General Beauregard's forces near Richmond and Petersburg.

No. 69—(861) May 31, 1864, 342 present for duty. Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division. (902) June 22d, ordered to report to Gen. G. W. C. Lee, and placed at New Market hill.

No. 81—(670, 671) June 20, 1864, Gen. R. S. Ewell, Richmond, Va.; 342 men. (674) June 21st, ordered to hold New Market, Gen. G. W. C. Lee. (679) January 22d, ordered to report to Gen. Wade Hampton at Bottom's Bridge.

No. 82—(748) July 7, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, relieved by General Beauregard at New Market hill.

No. 88—(1065, 1066, 1213, 1227, 1311) Mentioned in Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, commanded by Gen. G. T. Beauregard. (1238) September 8, 1864, ordered to report to General Hampton, by General Ewell.

No. 89—(198) October 13, 1864, regiment reported between Burnside mine and City Point railroad.—Letter of John C. Babcock (Union). (508) November 4th, mentioned as near Burnside mine. (893) December 9th, regiment reported as under marching orders. (1190, 1242, 1368) To December 31st, in Gracie's brigade, Bushrod R. Johnson's division.

No. 95—(233) March 26, 1865, mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant (Union), operations of March 25, 1865, near Hatcher's Run; Lieutenant-Colonel Troy, leading brigade, wounded. (268) March 28th, mentioned by Gen. J. L. Chamberlain (Union) in report of same fight. (1274) April 9th, Moody's brigade, Johnson's division.

No. 96—(1174, 1183, 1273) In Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, January and February, 1865.

No. 97—(219, 220) Letter from Lieut.-Col. C. H. Weygant (Union) says: "In fight of March 25, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel Troy, in command of Confederate force, was bearing the colors of the Fifty-ninth Alabama in front of the charge, when he was shot down and captured by a soldier of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York volunteers."

THE SIXTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixty-first regiment was organized at Pollard in September, 1863, and formed part of Clanton's brigade until the following January, when it was sent to Virginia and took the place of the Twenty-sixth in Battle's brigade. It was in Mobile in December, and in January, 1864, was sent to Orange Court House. It was under fire at the Wilderness with severe loss, and distinguished itself by the capture of a battery, and by a most desperate and successful attack upon General Jenkins and his New York zouaves. After fighting at Spottsylvania and Second Cold Harbor, it moved into Maryland with General Early. It lost heavily at Snicker's Gap, Winchester and Fisher's Hill; was in the trenches at Petersburg and engaged during the retreat to Appomattox, where it surrendered, 27 strong, under Capt. A. B. Fannin. It was commanded successively by Col. W. G. Swanson, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Hill, Maj. W. E. Pinckard and Capt. Augustus B. Fannin, Jr. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Major Pinckard and Capt. W. H. Philpot were captured at Petersburg. Capt. A. B. Fannin, Jr., was wounded at Cold Harbor and Winchester. Capt. James W. Fannin was captured at

Spottsylvania, and Capt. A. F. Zachary was wounded there. Capt. A. J. Slaughter was wounded at Snicker's Gap, Capt. A. D. McCaskill was killed at the Wilderness, and Capt. J. J. Joiner was killed at Hare's Hill.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(239, 240) Mentioned in Gen. J. H. Clanton's report of organization of his brigade; Col. W. G. Swanson commanding regiment, September 19, 1863. (275) Called also Fifty-fifth, in General Clanton's brigade, department of the Gulf, September 30th. (402, 511, 561) Called also Fifty-ninth, assignment as above, December, 1863, headquarters at Mobile, Ala. (549, 550) Report of Col. W. G. Swanson. (556) Commended in a communication of General Clanton.

No. 58—(629, 726) General Polk says that special orders were issued, January 25, 1864, directing this regiment to proceed forthwith to northern Virginia.

No. 60—(1122) By special orders, No. 20, January 25, 1864, assigned to the army of Northern Virginia. (1176) By special orders, No. 36, assigned to Battle's brigade in place of O'Neal's regiment, February 12, 1864.

No. 67—(1083) Mentioned in Gen. C. A. Battle's communication relative to operations, May 8, 1864.

No. 78—(589) Mentioned in letter of General Clanton to General Polk, May 9, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) In Battle's brigade, Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, August 31, 1864; Lieut.-Col. Lewis H. Hill commanding regiment.

No. 89—(1194) Brigaded under General Battle in army of Northern Virginia, October 31, 1864; Maj. William E. Pinckard commanding regiment. (1246) November 30th, Col. William G. Swanson commanding. (1364) December 31st, Maj. William E. Pinckard commanding.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, forces commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Jubal Early, battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Maj. William E. Pinckard commanding regiment.

No. 95—(1270) Battle's brigade, Second corps, April, 1865; Capt. Augustus B. Fannin, Jr., commanding regiment.

No. 96—(1172, 1182) Battle's brigade, Second corps,

army of Northern Virginia; Lieut.-Col. Lewis H. Hill commanding regiment.

RESERVE REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS INFANTRY.

SIXTY-SECOND, SIXTY-THIRD AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS.

There were about nine regiments and three battalions of reserves, composed for the most part of very young men, about two regiments being made up of old men, and they were organized principally for the defense of Mobile and the bay forts. Some of these were, in 1864, consolidated under the command of Col. Daniel Huger, of the First reserve regiment, and the new regiment was known as the Sixty-second Alabama. Others, under Col. Olin F. Rice, of the Second reserve regiment, were known as the Sixty-third. The First battalion, also called the Fourth reserve regiment, was consolidated with the Third and Fourth battalions under Lieut.-Col. E. M. Underhill, and called the Sixty-fifth Alabama; it was employed mainly in the defenses of Mobile, though a detachment was sent to Montgomery in April, 1865, and retired before Wilson's army to Girard, where it fought with severe loss and was captured. The Sixty-second and Sixty-third fought in General Thomas' brigade at Fort Gaines and Spanish Fort, losing a large number in killed and wounded. Relieved at Spanish Fort by Holtzclaw's brigade, they were sent to Blakely, where, after enduring the privations and perils of the siege of Blakely, they were captured, and were exchanged a few days before the final surrender of the department of the Gulf. Captain Johnson, of the Sixty-third, was killed, and Captain Ward, of the Sixty-second, wounded, at Spanish Fort. Capt. J. W. Pitts, who assisted in the defense of Talladega during Rousseau's raid, became major of the Sixty-second. This regiment, composed wholly of young men, was especially complimented by General Liddell for gallant conduct at Spanish Fort.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

First Reserve Regiment, Col. Daniel E. Huger: No. 74—(975) Major Walthall says: "Captain Pitts' company of boys on post duty at Talladega, July 13 to 15, 1864." (977) Major Walthall, in his report of operations, July 13th to 15th, says: "Captain Pitts' company required for duty at the bridge at Talladega, Rousseau's raid." No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, under Col. Daniel E. Huger, in Liddell's brigade, Mobile. No. 79, No. 93, No. 94—In Thomas' command, Mobile, November and December, 1864. No. 101—(681) First and Second Reserves, home guards, in and about Mobile, January, 1865, 1,000 strong. No. 103—(831) February 16, 1865, at Mobile. Union report says: "A regiment of boys, about 600 strong, commanded by Colonel Withers (Huger)." (1045) March 10th, transferred from Taylor's command to Thomas'. (1046) March 10th, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile. No. 104—(226) April 4, 1865, in Thomas' brigade.

Second Reserve Regiment, Col. Olin F. Rice: No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, Col. Olin F. Rice, in Liddell's brigade, district of the Gulf. No. 79—(876) November 1, 1864, Fuller's command, district of the Gulf. No. 94—(633) December 1, 1864, Fuller's command, department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. No. 101—(681) First and Second Alabama Reserves, home guards, 1,000 strong, January, 1865, at Mobile. No. 103—(264) April 8, 1865, Fort Blakely, Ala.; 15 killed, 42 wounded. (1045) March 10th, transferred from Taylor's command to Thomas'. (1046) Lieut.-Col. Junius A. Law, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile. No. 104—(226) April, 1865, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile.

Third Reserve Regiment, Col. William M. Brooks: No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, Col. William M. Brooks, Thomas' brigade, district of Gulf. (887) September 30th, Thomas' brigade, department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. No. 79—(901) Ordered to report to the commanding officer at Cahaba. (915) November 12, 1864, ordered to report to General Adams. No. 93—(1233) Six companies at Cahaba; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Jones. (1239) November 22d, ordered to Selma. (1244) November 24th, ordered to Pollard. No. 94—(634) December 1st, in Clanton's brigade. Six companies at Cahaba. No. 103—(968) February 17, 1865, Third Alabama Reserves ordered to report to General Adams at

Selma, relieved at Mobile. (1045-1047) March 10th, Clanton's brigade, Mobile. No. 104—(364) Mentioned as at Montgomery, April 15, 1865.

First Reserve Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Stone (became Fourth Reserves): No. 78—(814, 887) September, 1864, Thomas' brigade, district of Mobile. No. 93—(1233) Called Fourth Alabama reserves, in Col. T. H. Taylor's command at Mobile, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) Same assignment as above, December 1, 1864. No. 103—(968) February 10, 1865, Fourth Reserves relieved at Mobile and ordered to report to General Adams at Montgomery. No. 104—(364) Mentioned as at Montgomery, April 15, 1865.

Third Reserve Battalion, Capt. F. S. Strickland: No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, in Liddell's brigade, district of the Gulf, at Mobile. No. 79—(875) November 1st, in Baker's brigade, Liddell's division, Maury's army. No. 93—(1233) November 20th, detached from district of the Gulf with Fourth battalion, under Lieut.-Col. E. M. Underhill. No. 94—(633) December 1, 1864, with Fourth battalion, Baker's brigade.

Fourth Reserve Battalion: No. 79—(875) November 1, 1864, Baker's brigade, district of the Gulf, Mobile. No. 93—(1233) November 20th, Taylor's brigade, Mobile, with Third battalion, under Lieut.-Col. E. M. Underhill. No. 94—(633) December 1, 1864, same assignment, Baker's brigade.

First Junior Reserves Regiment: No. 103—(997) February 20, 1865, 330 for duty at Mobile.

Second Junior Reserves Regiment: No. 103—(997) February 20, 1865, 428 for duty at Mobile.

Third Senior Reserve Battalion: No. 103—(997) February 20, 1865, six companies at Pollard, one company Senior Reserves cavalry at Mobile; two companies Senior Reserves light artillery at Mobile. (998) Third Senior Reserves at Montevallo, February 20, 1865.

Fourth Senior Reserves: No. 103—(998) February 20, 1865, 150 for duty at Montgomery.

State Reserves. No. 78—(751) August 3, 1864, Colonel Patton's command reinforced by 388 Alabama State Reserve troops, Mobile, Ala. No. 86—(911) In Mobile on city defenses. Report of Maj. F. W. Marston, chief signal officer, December 22, 1864. No. 93—(1233) Under Lieut.-Col. Young L. Royston, at Selma, November 20,

1864. No. 104 — (226) In Maury's command, Mobile, April, 1865.

HILLIARD'S LEGION.

Hilliard's Legion was organized at Montgomery, June, 1862, and consisted of five battalions; one of these, a mounted battalion, was early detached and became part of the Tenth Confederate cavalry. The Legion proceeded to Montgomery nearly 3,000 strong, under the command of Col. H. W. Hilliard, and was placed in McCown's brigade. It took part in the siege of Cumberland Gap, and spent the fall and winter in Kentucky and east Tennessee. In April, Col. J. Thorington took command of the Legion, and was succeeded in command of the First battalion by Lieut.-Col. J. Holt, the whole Legion serving in Gracie's brigade at Chickamauga. In this battle it earned a splendid reputation. The First and Second battalions suffered the heaviest loss, leaving more than half their number either dead or wounded on the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt was severely wounded, and the command of the First battalion fell upon Captain Huguley. Maj. Daniel S. Troy was in command after Chickamauga. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Captain Walden, successively in command of the Second battalion, were both wounded. This battalion was the first to plant its banner on the enemy's works. The colors were pierced by 83 bullets. The standard-bearer, Robert Y. Hiatt, was made a lieutenant. The other battalions also fought nobly and suffered severely both in officers and men.

The Third was complimented on the field by General Pond. The legion continued fighting in Gracie's brigade in east Tennessee until, on November 25, 1863, it was dissolved. Parts of the First and Third were consolidated and formed the Sixtieth Alabama, under Col. J. W. A. Sanford; the Second and Fourth, under Col. Bolling Hall, Jr., became the Fifty-ninth Alabama. Three com-

panies of the First battalion became the Twenty-third battalion, or Stallworth's sharpshooters. The history of the legion is continued in the records of these organizations.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(1010) September 22, 1862, at Cumberland Gap.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(708) June 26, 1862, ordered to Chattanooga. (717) July 2d, mentioned by secretary of war. (720) July 4th, ordered to Atlanta, Ga. (726) July 11th, ordered to Chattanooga to report to Major-General McCown. (748) Mentioned by J. F. Belton, as ordered to report to General Stevenson, August 8th. (824) Reeves' (Fourth) battalion at Clinton, September 14th. (847, 873) September, at Cumberland Gap. (874) September 25th, cavalry ordered to Winchester. (975) Cavalry under Maj. M. M. Slaughter ordered to Flat Lick, October 22d. (984) October 31st, in McCown's division, Gen. E. Kirby Smith's force.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(412-414) November 20, 1862, headquarters Knoxville, Tenn., 1,095 present for duty; four battalions formed the Fifth brigade. (466) December 27th, First and Fourth battalions at Big Creek Gap; Second battalion at Cumberland Gap; Third battalion at Clinton.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(644, 645) February 20, 1863, with Gen. D. S. Donelson. First and Fourth battalions at Big Creek Gap; Second at Cumberland Gap; Third at Knoxville; Company A, First battalion, at Bristol. (711) March 9th, battalions as above. First battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. Thorington; Second, Lieut.-Col. Bolling Hall, Jr.; Third, Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford; Fourth, Maj. W. N. Reeves. Two companies of First at Clinton, one at Bristol. (792) April 25th, under Col. J. Thorington, in Gracie's brigade, headquarters Bean's Station, Tenn. (946) July 31, 1863, assignment as above. First battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Holt; Second, Lieut.-Col. B. Hall, Jr.; Third, Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford; Fourth, Major McLennan; headquarters, Cumberland Gap. (949) August 3d, three battalions from Cumberland Gap ordered to Strawberry Plains to report to General Gracie.

No. 42—(556) General Clanton says that at Chickamauga, the colors of the Second battalion were pierced by eighty-two balls, and President Davis promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Hall to colonel, and the color-bearer to a lieutenancy. Says the Legion is in Gracie's brigade, May, 1864.

No. 51—(16) September 19 and 20, 1863, in Gracie's brigade, Bragg's army. (416) Gen. William Preston in his report of Chickamauga says: "The brigade advanced with splendid courage, but was met by a destructive fire of the enemy from the cover of their field-works on the hill. The Second Alabama battalion stormed the hill and entered the intrenchments. Here an obstinate and bloody combat ensued. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was severely wounded while gallantly leading his command in the assault on the hill. The Second battalion, out of 239, lost 169 killed and wounded. In the action its colors were pierced in 83 places, and were afterward, by request, presented to his Excellency, the President, who promoted the brave standard-bearer, Robert Y. Hiatt, for conspicuous courage. George W. Norris, of Captain Wise's company, of Hall's battalion, fell at the foot of the enemy's flagstaff and was buried where he so nobly died." Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, of the First battalion, was severely wounded. (418) General Preston commends the gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, Major McLennan, Captain Walden and Surgeon Luckie. (421, 422) General Gracie's report: "The First battalion, Alabama Legion, sustained the heaviest loss. Of 239 carried into action, 169 were killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, seriously, in the knee. Among the killed, Lieut. R. H. Bibb. . . . It was the Second battalion that first gained the hill and placed its colors on the enemy's works. Its colors bear marks of over eighty bullets. Its bearer, Robert Y. Hiatt, though thrice wounded and the staff thrice shot away, carried his charge throughout the entire fight. He deserves not only mention, but promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall behaved most gallantly, receiving a severe wound in the thigh. Capt. W. D. Walden, Company B, was wounded in the breast, arm and shoulder, inside the enemy's works. His case deserves special mention. Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford, commanding the Third battalion, Alabama Legion, nobly did his duty,

sustaining heavy loss both in officers' and men. Asst. Surgeon James B. Luckie, both in the field and at the hospital, was most attentive to the wounded, as, indeed, were all the medical officers of the command. Major McLennan, commanding the Fourth Alabama Legion, nobly did his duty, sustaining heavy loss both in officers and men." General Gracie also says: "To Lieutenant Gilmer, adjutant of the Alabama Legion, who, during the absence of its commander has acted as my assistant inspector-general, and to Messrs. George C. Jones and J. S. Harwell, both wounded, my thanks are due for services rendered at Chickamauga." (423) Col. Y. M. Moody, Forty-third Alabama, says: "This (Second) battalion assisted in holding enemy's works at Chickamauga. . . . On September 19th, the Third battalion, Alabama Legion, was left on top of a slight elevation, to support Jeffries' and Baxter's batteries. We remained at this point until the morning of the 20th, exposed during evening of the 19th to enemy's shells." (424, 425) Captain Huguley, of First battalion, says: "Colonel Holt was severely wounded early in the action, and the command devolved on me. We went into the engagement with 238, and had 24 killed and 144 wounded, 16 of whom were officers." (425, 426) Lieut. C. Hall says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, while leading the command under the fiercest fire, was shot down at a time when by hard fighting we had almost reached the enemy's works. Captain Walden assumed command, and bravely led the still advancing line until shot down within the enemy's lines. Lieutenant Fisher, a brave officer of Company C, about this time was mortally wounded. The works were carried and the enemy driven before us in confusion. The battalion carried into action 230 aggregate; of these, 16 were killed, 75 wounded, many mortally." Commends bravery of Capt. L. H. Crumpler and Lieut. John H. Porter. (426, 427) Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford says: "We (Third battalion) carried into the fight on the 20th instant, 229 men. Of this number, 4 were killed and 42 wounded." He especially commends for courage and skill, Capt. John McCreless, Surgeon James B. Luckie, Corporal Hutto and Privates Hix, Turner and Tally of Company A; Sergeant Baygents and Privates Jackson, Brooks and Hall of Company B; Private Brown, Company C; Privates Hufham, Quillan and Jesse L. Jackson

of Company D; Sergeant Harris and Privates Harris, Lewis, Skinner and Williams of Company E; Privates Simmons, Patrick and Jackson of Company F. (427, 428) Major McLennan of Fourth battalion commends conduct of Privates McCain, Holly, King, Head, of Company A; Corporal French and Privates Anderson, Flournoy, Smith, of Company B; Sergeant Mahone, Sergeant Daniels and Privates Daniel, Hill, Rutledge, Bennett, of Company D; Sergeant Stuckey, Corporal Martin, Corporal Cumbie and Privates Phillips and Lancey, of Company E, for conspicuous gallantry on the field. Roll of honor, Chickamauga, First battalion: Adj. John Massey, Private John H. Conner,* Company A; Private J. E. Wright, Company B; Private James M. Gibson, Company C; Private B. A. Davis,* Company D; Sergt. J. L. Cox,* Company E; Private A. J. Daw,* Company F. Second battalion: Capt. W. D. Walden, Company B; Private John H. Randall, Company A; First Sergt. Socrates Spigener, Company B; Private Benj. F. Temple,* Company C; Private William P. Jones, Company D; Private George W. Norris,* Company E; Corp. Jos. V. Castlebury,* Company F. Third battalion: Capt. John McCreless, Company E; Private Micajah Kirkland,* Company A; Private John Blankenship, Company C; Private Henry R. Lewis, Company C. Fourth battalion: Private Jackson Lee,* Company A; Corp. James E. French, Company B; Private B. F. Martin,* Company D; Private R. S. Turlington,* Company E.

No. 54—(452) November 30, 1863, Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's forces. First battalion, Maj. D. S. Troy; Second, Capt. John H. Dillard; Third, Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford; Fourth, Maj. John D. McLennan.

No. 55—(659) In Gracie's brigade, Buckner's division; detached November 22d, for operations against Burnside in east Tennessee.

No. 56—(891) December 31, 1863, Gracie's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Parts of First and Third (Sixtieth Alabama), under Colonel Sanford; Second and Fourth (Fifty-ninth Alabama), under Colonel Hall.

No. 78—(589) May, 1864, General Clanton speaks of Legion as in Gracie's brigade. Same mention as above, No. 42, p. 556.

* Killed in action.

FIRST MOBILE REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The First Mobile regiment, called also the Mobile Guards, City battalion, and Local Defense corps, was organized for work in defense of Mobile and served in that city under command, successively, of Maj. W. S. Moreland, Col. A. W. Lampkin and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Cayce, until it was disbanded in the spring of 1865

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(511, 561) December, 1863, Maj. W. S. Moreland, Cantey's brigade, Mobile. No. 58—(582) January 20, 1864, Col. A. W. Lampkin; assignment as above. No. 59—(861) April 30th, assignment as above. No. 78—(678) June 30th, Higgins' brigade, Mobile. (752) August 3d, assignment as above. No. 79—(876) November 1st, Lieut.-Col. S. W. Cayce, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 86—(911) December 22d, Mobile. No. 93—(1233) November 20th, called City battalion, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 94—(633) December 1st, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 101—(681) Mentioned as Brooks' Home Guards cavalry, in Maury's forces, Mobile, January, 1865. No. 103—(831) Union report says, about 300 men under Colonel Cayce, at Mobile, February 16, 1865. (931) Regiment disbanded by special orders from war department, January 25, 1865. (1046) Mention of City battalion and four companies of special service men, under Maj. William Hartwell, in Taylor's command, Maury's army, March 10, 1865.

FIFTH ALABAMA BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

The Fifth battalion was organized near Dumfries, Va., December, 1861, and was at first placed in Whiting's brigade, but was soon transferred to Archer's brigade, where it served the greater part of the war. It fought with heavy loss in the battles around Richmond, being engaged at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It went to Gettysburg 200 strong, and lost half its number. It was then placed on provost duty

in Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, and remained in Virginia until it surrendered at Appomattox, 30 or 40 strong. Its first commander was Major Van de Graaff, but it was led at different times by Capts. S. D. Stewart, A. N. Porter, C. M. Hooper and Wade Ritter. Major Van de Graaff was wounded before Richmond, and at Fredericksburg. Capt. S. D. Stewart was wounded before Richmond and killed at Chancellorsville; Capt. A. N. Porter was wounded at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; Capt. Wade Ritter was wounded, and Capt. T. B. Bush was killed, at Second Manassas; Captain Burton was killed at Cold Harbor.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. V—(529, 530) March 21, 1862, Mentioned by Gen. W. H. C. Whiting. (1030) January 14th, Wigfall's brigade, Gen. G. T. Beauregard's forces, near Dumfries.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(276, 296, 309) Mentioned in reports of Seven Days' battles, by Union officers. (487) June to July, 1862, in Archer's brigade, Jackson's corps, engagements around Richmond. (504) June 26th to July 1st, 19 killed, 79 wounded, in fights before Richmond. (897, 898) Gen. J. J. Archer, in his report of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, says: "The gallant and efficient Captain Van de Graaff, commanding the Fifth Alabama battalion, was killed, and the next captain in command, S. D. Stewart, wounded." (Van de Graaff was not killed, but severely wounded.)

Vol. XI, Part 3—(650) July 23, 1862, in Archer's brigade, Jackson's army; Captain Van de Graaff.

Vol. XII, Part 1—(434) April 20, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(180, 218) August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va., 1 killed and 8 wounded. (549) September 1, 1862, Archer's brigade, Jackson's corps. (562) At Manassas, 2 killed and 17 wounded, report of Surgeon Guild. (700, 702) General Archer says: "Among the officers whose gallantry I especially noticed in the action were Lieut. Charles M. Hooper, Fifth Alabama."

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(807, 1002) Maryland campaign, September 14, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Captain Hooper,

Vol. XXI—(542) July 23, 1862, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff, in Archer's brigade, A. P. Hill's division. (554) Highly commended for action in battle of Fredericksburg, report of Gen. R. E. Lee. (560) At Fredericksburg, 3 killed, 18 wounded. (632) At Fredericksburg, in the pursuit of the retreating Federals, they charged with great gallantry and captured many prisoners; highly commended by Gen. T. J. Jackson. (646, 647) Gen. A. P. Hill says: "They gallantly aided in holding General Archer's line. . . . They gallantly chased the enemy across the railroad and back to their reserves." (657, 658) General Archer: "They nobly discharged their duty under Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff, who was wounded, and afterward under Capt. S. D. Stewart, and drove back the enemy."

No. 39—(791) In Archer's brigade, battalion at Chancellorsville, lost 3 killed and 30 wounded. (926) Capt. S. D. Stewart, commanding battalion, was killed at Chancellorsville. (928) May 3, 1863, report of Capt. A. N. Porter of the Fifth Alabama (who was knocked senseless by the bursting of a shell), at Chancellorsville: "We were ordered to support Pegram's battery; after supporting this battery for about half an hour, we were ordered again to charge the fortifications, which we did successfully, compelling the enemy to retreat in haste. It was here the lamented Capt. S. D. Stewart fell. He had commanded the battalion during the engagement, and just as victory was about to perch upon its banner, he fell, a noble offering to his country's freedom. . . . The Fifth Alabama behaved heroically. . . . Lieutenant (William B.) Hutton, Company A, Fifth Alabama battalion, behaved gallantly till he received a mortal wound, from which he died the evening of the same day."

No. 44—(289) July 1 to 3, 1863, in Archer's brigade, A. P. Hill's corps. (333) At Gettysburg, 26 wounded. (647) Mentioned in Colonel Shepherd's report of Gettysburg campaign.

No. 48—To October 31, 1863, in Archer's brigade, Lee's army

No. 88—(1030) September 26, 1864, mentioned near Canal Basin, by Gen. John C. Babcock (Union). (1214) One hundred and fifty-one present for duty, Hill's corps, Lee's army, August 31st. (1219) Unattached. (1243) September 10th, 159 present.

No. 95—(1272) April, 1865, Capt. Wade Ritter, provost guard, Hill's corps, Lee's army.

No. 96—(1182) Capt. Wade Ritter, at headquarters, Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, January 31, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

Yancey's battalion of sharpshooters was organized in the summer of 1862; served with the army of Tennessee in the Stone's river campaign, and suffered severely in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. It served in Deas' brigade from April, 1863, until July 31, 1864, when it was transferred to Johnston's brigade. After the battle of Chickamauga, it wintered with the brigade at Dalton and took part in the incessant fighting of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. Captain Yancey, the first commander of the battalion, was succeeded in April, 1863, by Capt. James F. Nabers, who led the battalion until July, 1864, when Lieut. A. R. Andrews took his place.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) August 18 and 20, 1862, Capt. B. C. Yancey, in Gen. Frank Gardner's brigade, General Polk's corps.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) June 30, 1862, in Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Capt. B. C. Yancey, in Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee, Stone's river campaign. (677) Three killed, 15 wounded. (974) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Privates John H. Rutherford, Company A, killed in action; Walter S. White, Company B.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(431) November 29, 1862, in Gardner's brigade, army of Tennessee.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) April 1, 1863, Capt. James F. Nabers, in Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee. (942, 958) To August 10, 1863, in Deas' brigade, Bragg's army.

No. 51—(15) September 19 and 20, 1863, in Deas' brigade, Bragg's army. (340) Captain Nabers' report, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825) October to December, 1863, in

Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee; December 14th, 59 strong.

No. 58—(589) January 20, 1864, in Deas' brigade, Johnston's army.

No. 59—(869) April 30, 1864, Deas' brigade, Johnston's army.

No. 74—(640-663) In Deas' brigade, Johnston's army, April 30th, Capt. J. F. Nabers; July 31st, Lieut. A. R. Andrews.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Twenty-third battalion, Maj. Nicholas Stallworth, was formed of companies E, F and G, First battalion of Hilliard's legion, at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863. Serving for several months in the East Tennessee campaign, it moved to Richmond in April. It lost heavily in skirmishes around Richmond and Petersburg, and suffered severely at Drewry's; a mere handful remained to surrender at Appomattox. Major Stallworth, as a captain in Hilliard's legion, was wounded at Chickamauga; Capt. W. E. Broughton was killed at Drewry's; Captain White was wounded, and Lieutenant Lampley succeeded in command.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 58—(642) Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's troops, January 31, 1863.

No. 59—(722, 802) Gracie's brigade, Bushrod R. Johnson's corps, April, 1864.

No. 69—(862) Gracie's brigade, Ransom's troops, May 31, 1864, in department of Richmond. (902) Ordered to report to Gen. G. W. C. Lee, June 22d; placed at Market Hill.

No. 88—(1166) Lieut. Samuel Salter, Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, Beauregard's army. (1227) Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, September, 1864.

No. 89—(1190-1368) Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, October to December, 1864.

No. 95—(1274) Moody's brigade, Johnson's division, Lee's army, April 9, 1865.

FIRST CONFEDERATE BATTALION INFANTRY.

The First Confederate battalion was organized in the spring of 1862 from two companies of the Second Alabama, which was disbanding. It fought at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Vicksburg and Jackson; remained in Rust's brigade, army of Mobile, until April, 1863, when it was sent to Bragg's army and brigaded under Reynolds, and afterward, Adams. In March, 1864, it was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia and placed in Davis' brigade, where it served until the close of the war, fighting at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. At the latter it was captured, April 2, 1865. It was commanded, successively, by Lieut.-Col. George Hoke Forney, Capt. J. M. Johnson, Lieut.-Col. Francis B. McClung and Capt. Anthony B. Bartlett. Colonel Forney was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Capt. Mike Donahue was killed at Weldon Railroad; Capt. W. J. Scott was wounded at Second Cold Harbor.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(396) Maj. L. W. O'Bannon commanding, mentioned in report of General Villepigue, April 6, 1862. (476) With Second Alabama, in Villepigue's troops, at Fort Pillow, April 30th. (608) Mentioned in troops in and around Grenada, Miss., June 12, 1862, 434 muskets.

Vol. XV—(1033) Maj. G. H. Forney, Rust's brigade, General Gardner's army, March 31, 1863.

No. 36—(252-256) General Pemberton's report of operations during siege of Vicksburg states that the battalion was sent to reinforce General Bowen, April 15, 1863. (663) Posted at Winkler's Bluff, April 30th; General Bowen's report of the battle of Port Gibson.

No. 38—(706-746) Assignment as above. Ordered to remain at Jackson and report to General Adams, April 15, 1863. (755, 756, 761, 773) Ordered to General Bowen, April 17, 1863. General Bowen says: "Just arriving," Grand Gulf, Miss., April 21, 1863. (936) Reynolds' bri-

gade, Loring's division, May 30, 1863. (1040) Adams' brigade, Loring's division, July 30, 1863.

No. 42—(130) General Maury says battalion was detached from garrison of Mobile and sent to General Bragg, April, 1863.

No. 53, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58—In Adams' brigade, Loring's division, to January, 1864.

No. 59—(604, 659) Assignment as above, March, 1864. (672) Transferred to army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Joe Davis' brigade, March 24, 1864. (674) Ordered to report to General Lee for assignment to Gen. J. R. Davis' brigade, March 25, 1864. (676) Lieutenant-Colonel Forney ordered to rejoin his command at Cahaba, Ala., and proceed with it to the army of Northern Virginia, for assignment.

No. 60—(954) Col. George H. Sharpe (Union) says battalion has been added to Joe Davis' brigade, April 23, 1864.

No. 67—(1101) Private A. J. Sizemore, Company A, killed in battle of Bethesda Church; on roll of honor.

No. 69—(850) Company A, doing provost guard duty in Atlanta, ordered to join command in Lee's army, northern Virginia, May 30, 1864.

No. 80—(812) Roll of honor, battle of Weldon Railroad: Sergt. A. Hembree, Company A; Sergt. A. D. Stoude, Company B; Private John Dunnigan, Company D; Sergt. J. Maddon, Company F; Private John McNamara, Company I. (813) Roll of honor, miscellaneous engagements: Corp. B. J. Hukan, Company B, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness; Private John Kelly, Company C, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson; Sergt. Adolph W. Leslie, Company E, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House (killed in latter engagement); Private Patrick Finegan, Company F, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Bethesda Church; Private Mitchell Smith, Company I, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Liberty Mills, Cold Harbor.

No. 88—(1218) Capt. J. M. Johnson, Davis' brigade, Heth's division, August 31, 1864. (1309) Lieut.-Col. Francis B. McClung, September 30, 1864.

No. 89—(1189, 1240, 1366) Assignment as above, December 31, 1864.

No. 95—(1272) Capt. Anthony B. Bartlett, assignment as above, the Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(1173, 1182, 1271) Assignment as above, January and February, 1865; Maj. F. B. McClung commanding, January 31st.

No. 97—(124) Mentioned in General Humphrey's report of a fight near Watkins house, Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

There were many small and independent commands organized, principally for the defense of Mobile. Captain Chisholm's company of State Guards, the Swanson Guards, and the Eufaula Minute Men, under Captain Hardy, served in Florida in the summer of 1863. Butts', Casey's, Harris' and Morrison's battalions, the Pelham Cadets, and Tuscaloosa Cadets, served at Mobile and in various parts of Alabama in 1864 and 1865.

Gracie's battalion, a detail from the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh regiments, served in April and May, 1862, in the Peninsular campaign, in Johnston's army; Moreland's sharpshooters at Rome, Ga., in 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Butts' Battalion, Home Guards: No. 101—(681) Battalion 300 strong, at Mobile, January, 1865.

Casey's Battalion, Home Guards: No. 101—(681) Battalion 300 strong, at Mobile, January 18, 1865.

Gracie's Battalion: Details from Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh regiments: Vol. XI, Part 3—(480) April 30, 1862, 276 strong, in Kershaw's brigade, Peninsular campaign. (532) May 21st, in Johnston's army, Kershaw's brigade.

Harris' Battalion of Infantry, Capt. R. A. Harris: No. 78—(814, 887) September, 1864, Thomas' brigade, Mobile.

Morrison's Battalion of Infantry: No. 78—(799, 800) Capt. J. D. Morrison sent from Meridian to General

Gardner at Mobile, with 180 officers and men, August 25, 1864. (814) September, 1864, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile.

Moreland Sharpshooters: No. 59—(872) April 30, 1864, in Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, encamped at Rome, Ga. No. 74—(644) April 30, 1864, in Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, encamped at Rome, Ga.

Tuscaloosa Cadets. No. 42—(556) May 9, 1864, mentioned by General Clanton as not liable to conscription when organized. No. 76—(954) August 10th, ordered to report to General Maury at Pollard, Ala. No. 78—(589) May 9th, mentioned by General Clanton. (734) July 29th, commended by Governor Watts, Montgomery, as well-drilled boys, under Col. L. C. Garland, 220 or 230 strong, ordered to Blue mountain. (746) August 1st, ordered to report to Col. Henry Maury at Pollard. No. 101—(617, 681) Two hundred strong (all boys, about 16 years old), at Mobile, January 23, 1865. No. 103—(353) April 4, 1865, at Tuscaloosa, Croxton's raid. No. 104—(1177, 1178) March 30, 1865, commended by Colonel Garland, who protests against impressment of horses belonging to the corps. (1182) March 31st, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., mentioned by Gen. W. H. Jackson, in letter to Colonel Garland.

Captain Chisholm's company of State Guards: No. 47—(273) August 4, 1863, Captain Chisholm's company ordered by the governor to make arrests on the border of Florida.

Eufaula Minute Men, Capt. John Hardy: No. 47—(248) July 30, 1863, in Cobb's brigade, district of Middle Florida. (328) August 31, 1863, in Cobb's brigade, district of Middle Florida.

Pelham Cadets: No. 59—(861) Pelham Cadets, Capt. Price Williams, Jr., district of the Gulf, April 30, 1864. No. 77—(428) August 12, 1864, in garrison at Fort Gaines were 40 Pelham Cadets. No. 79—(676) November 1st, under Lieut. H. E. Witherspoon, Taylor's command. No. 86—(911) December 22, 1864, defenses of Mobile. No. 93—(1233) November 20, 1864, Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 94—(633) Same assignment, December 1, 1864. No. 96—(475) February 6, 1865, Pelham Cadets ordered out to disperse mob at Macon, report of General Grant. No. 101—(617) January 23d, 150 strong at Mobile. No. 103—(1046) March 10th, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 104—(226) In Maury's command,

Mobile, April 4th. (261) April 7th, Admiral Thatcher says: "There are no troops in Mobile except the Pelham battalion of boys."

Swanson Guards: No. 42—(131, 157) August 1, 1863, in J. H. Clanton's brigade; Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury commanding.

CHAPTER V.

THE ALABAMA CAVALRY COMMANDS — REGIMENTS, BATTALIONS AND DETACHED COMPANIES — REFERENCES TO THEIR SERVICES IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

THE First Alabama cavalry was organized at Montgomery, November, 1861, under Col. J. H. Clanton. It was ordered to Tennessee, and was at Jackson, Tenn., March 6, 1862; ordered to Monterey March 31st, and opened the battle of Shiloh. Was with Generals Walker, Beall, Chalmers and Wheeler in the summer and fall of 1862; afterward served, successively, in the brigades of Generals Hagan, Russell, Morgan and Allen, of Wheeler's corps. It moved into Kentucky and was distinguished at Munfordville, Perryville, and the many cavalry battles fought by Wheeler in the Kentucky campaign. It also fought with him at Nashville, Stewart's Creek bridge, and various skirmishes preceding and incident to the battle of Murfreesboro. It was especially thanked by General Bragg for gallant conduct in that great battle. It was also part of the rear guard which protected the retreat from Tullahoma and Chattanooga, losing severely at Duck river; fought at Chickamauga, Clinton and Knoxville, and took a brilliant part in the Sequatchee raid, in which nearly 2,000 prisoners and a train of 1,000 provision wagons were captured.

The First Alabama cavalry took a very conspicuous part in the rout of Generals Stoneman, Garrard and McCook; and was also daily engaged in retarding Sherman's advance, and harassing the enemy's front and flank in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It was in fights at or near Middleton, Fosterville, Lafayette, Marietta, Noon-

day Creek and Big Shanty. Its colonel, James H. Clanton, was in the spring of 1863 commissioned a brigadier-general, and rendered very efficient service throughout the war until captured at Bluff Spring, Fla., in March, 1865. He was succeeded in the command by Col. William W. Allen, who was in turn promoted to the command of a brigade and afterward to a division, being commissioned major-general in March, 1865; he was wounded at Stewart's Creek, December, 1863. Lieutenant Ledyard, wounded at Murfreesboro, was promoted. Capt. David T. Blakey was wounded at Dandridge, and he became colonel on the promotion of Colonel Allen, and led the regiment in many brilliant actions. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Brown was killed at Woodsonville, Ky.; Adjt. Wesley Jones at Fiddler's Pond, Capt. George Speed at Noonday Creek, and Capt. Sydney E. Allen at Murfreesboro. This regiment was asked for by General Lee in the summer of 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS

Vol. VII—(909-914) At Florence, Ala., February 26, 1862, 800 strong.

Vol. X, Part 1—(29) Near Tuscumbia, March 16, 1862. (90) General Sherman says: "First Alabama engaged and captured Federal pickets, April 4, 1862." This letter shows that Federals were surprised. (93) General Hardee says: "Enemy attacked Clanton's regiment near Mickey's April 4, 1862." (384, 532) Mentioned in reports of Bragg and Withers. (553) General Chalmers' report, Shiloh, says that Colonel Clanton's First regiment Alabama cavalry protected our flank from attack. "Colonel Clanton himself remained almost all the time with my brigade, and though constantly exposed to the most dangerous fire, exhibited the most fearless and exemplary courage, cheering on those who seemed inclined to falter or grow weary, and with a detachment of his cavalry supplying us with ammunition when our wagons could not reach us." (612) Mentioned by Capt. A. W. Avery, Shiloh. (853, 854) Highly commended in Col. Joseph Wheeler's report, Bridge Creek, May 28, 1862: "The conduct of

the officers and men in this affair was commendable, subjected as they were to a heavy fire of both artillery and infantry, from a foe secreted by a density of undergrowth. They advanced steadily, not using their arms until they were ordered, when they fired with good effect. . . . The part of the line under the gallant Colonel Clanton was severely engaged about 10 to 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, in which several were wounded on both sides." Colonel Wheeler mentions the gallant and good conduct of Colonel Clanton, and Private James Kerns, who was wounded while gallantly rallying a line of Mississippi troops which had been driven from their position.

Vol. X, Part 2—(299) Mentioned at Jackson, Tenn., March 6, 1862, by Adjutant-General Garner, who says: "Colonel Clanton is gallant to rashness." (300) Mentioned by General Bragg, Jackson, Tenn., March 6th. (303) Mentioned by Gen. L. P. Walker in letter from Tuscumbia. (307) In General Walker's brigade, army of Mississippi Valley, General Ruggles' corps, March 9th. (376) Ordered to occupy position in front of Monterey, March 31st. (459) Total present, April 28th, 588, in General Beall's cavalry brigade. (534) May 21st, Clanton's cavalry ordered to report to General Hindman and General Trapier. (575) Clanton's cavalry assigned to duty with Chalmers' brigade, June 2d.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(893, 895, 897, 899) Gen. Joseph Wheeler's report: "On August 27, 1862, I moved across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga with a command consisting of parts of First Alabama regiments, etc. At Carthage, on September 7th, the First Alabama was detached from my command. . . . At Horse Cave, near Cave City, on September 18th, was joined by first regiment. On September 21st, at a point about four miles from Green river, the First Alabama made a gallant resistance and handsome charge upon the enemy, in which Col. T. B. Brown was killed. . . . The fighting on the north side of the river was done by the First Alabama, Third Georgia and First Kentucky regiments, all of which acted well under great difficulties and disparity of numbers. . . . On the Perryville and Lebanon road, a charge, one of the most brilliant of the campaign, was made in column; detachments of the First and Third Alabama regiments cavalry with the gallant Cols. W. W.

Allen and James Hagan, being in advance. . . . In closing this report, I cannot speak in too great praise of the gallantry of the officers and men of the First and Third Alabama regiments, who were always ready to meet the enemy at any moment, performed all duties assigned them, and endured all hardships and privations without a murmur or complaint. The confidence I naturally placed in such noble officers and men caused me to call upon them, perhaps too frequently, for posts of danger and hardships, yet, never did they intimate that their details were more frequent than other commands, but with the greatest cheerfulness right bravely performed their double task thus imposed, simply because their commander placed in them unshaken and implicit trust and confidence. To the brave officers and men of these regiments and their gallant leaders, Colonels Allen and Hagan, I tender my warmest thanks."

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(781) August 26, 1862, Colonel Allen's regiment assigned to Wheeler's brigade, left wing of army of Mississippi, and will report to General Hardee. (124) At Danville, July 8th. (804) Ordered to join General Polk in Tennessee, September 9th. (809) Mentioned by Adjutant-General Williamson, Tompkinsville, Ky., September 10th; ordered on picket duty on Scottsville road. (824) With Col. W. W. Allen, commanded by Gen. N. B. Forrest, assigned to the right wing, army of Mississippi, to report to General Polk, September 14th. (832) Assigned to temporary duty with left wing by order of General Bragg, Glasgow, Ky., September 15th. (843) Transferred to left wing to report to General Hardee, September 18th. (879) Held in readiness for immediate and rapid march, by order of General Wheeler, New Haven, Ky., September 26th. (891) Mentioned by Adjutant-General Poole, Bardstown, Ky., September 30th.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(5-7) Mentioned in report of Colonel Lay; joined by a detachment of Colonel Clanton's regiment, June 15, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(63-66) Mentioned by Col. P. H. Sheridan and General Rosecrans, 800 strong, July 2, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(19) Murfreesboro, November 27, 1862, General Bragg desires General Wheeler to express to the First Alabama his appreciation of their gallant

conduct, which was not unexpected, and which was spoken of in Wheeler's report. (82) A detachment of cavalry of the First Alabama regiment attacked and captured all the cavalry outposts of the enemy and immediately returned to the Confederate lines.—Report of Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, U. S. army near Nashville, December 25th. (630) Mentioned in Federal report of skirmish at Stewart's Creek bridge, December 27th. (661) Colonel Allen commanding, in Wheeler's brigade, army of Tennessee, Stone's river campaign. (958-960) Mentioned in report of General Wheeler, chief of cavalry, as stationed at Stewart's creek, December 26th. Colonel Allen was wounded while fighting gallantly; Lieut. E. S. Ledyard also wounded in engagements incident to battle of Murfreesboro.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(135-137) Mentioned in skirmishes near Christiana, Tenn., March, 1863. (336, 340, 343, 346) Mentioned in Federal reports, near Murfreesboro, Middleton and Fosterville.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(677, 847) Mentioned by Colonel Prather and Gen. W. T. Martin. (943) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, July 31, 1863. (960) Commanded by Maj. A. H. Johnson, in Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August 10th.

No. 40—(738) Asked for by General Lee, April 20, 1863. (741) April 21st, Gen. S. Cooper says he thinks regiment will be sent to General Lee.

No. 42—(554) Governor Watts writes to General Polk that General Clanton "as the commander of the First Alabama, gained the most enviable fame as a gallant, dashing officer, before, after and at the battle of Shiloh." Senator R. W. Walker concurs as to character of General Clanton. (556) Mentioned by General Clanton in letter to General Polk, May 9, 1863.

No. 45—(886) Mentioned by General Lee, June 13, 1863.

No. 50—(232) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(19) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. D. T. Blakey, in Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign.

No. 52—(332) With General Wheeler, September 3, 1863, on the road to Trenton. (449) Gen. James S. Negley (Union) reports from Fowler's farm, September

8th, that this regiment is with General Wheeler, near Lafayette.

No. 53—(500) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August 15, 1863.

No. 54—(453) In Morgan's brigade, with General Longstreet, November, 1863.

No. 56—(619) In General Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, October 31, 1863. (891) In Russell's brigade, Longstreet's army, December 31st.

No. 58—(634) Mentioned by General Longstreet, January 30, 1864. (642) Commanded by Col. W. W. Allen, in Russell's brigade, Longstreet's army, January 31st.

No. 59—(870) Commanded by Maj. A. H. Johnson, in Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, April 30th.

No. 73—(819, 820, 822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 11, 1864; at Noonday Creek, June 21st.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) In Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, April 30, 1864; in Allen's brigade, June to August. (962) Report of Col. D. T. Blakey, of the First Alabama cavalry, operations August 31, 1864.

No. 75—(436) Doing picket duty at Big Shanty, statement of A. B. Thornton, scout, June 8, 1864.

No. 78—(588) Letter from General Clanton to General Polk, May 9, 1864. (856) In Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 20th.

No. 99—(352) Mentioned by General Kilpatrick (Union), Williston, S. C., February 8, 1865. (1071) Col. David T. Blakey, Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 31st. (1275) Detachment under Capt. B. Kavanaugh ordered to move toward Jones' Ferry and thence toward Unionville, S. C., February 25th, by order of General Stewart.

THE SECOND ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Second Alabama cavalry was organized at Montgomery in May, 1862; was in north Alabama for a short time and was then sent to Florida, where it was employed for a time; sent to Jackson, Miss., in April, 1863, and fought Grierson; was employed in Mississippi until October of that year, when it was sent to northern Alabama and Tennessee. It was in Chalmers' brigade continu-

ously after August, 1863. In General Wheeler's cavalry corps, this regiment did arduous duty in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing heavily in the battle of July 22d before Atlanta. It skirmished in Sherman's rear, fighting almost daily, and followed him to Greensboro, N. C.; it formed part of the escort of President Davis to Georgia, where it surrendered at Forsyth, 450 strong. It was commanded for a short time by Col. J. S. Prather, succeeded by Capt. R. G. Earle, who, after his promotion, was killed at Kingston, Ga. It was successively commanded by Lieut.-Cols. J. P. West and J. N. Carpenter, both of whom had risen from the rank of captain. Capt. Wm. L. Allen died in the service. Capt. J. W. Whisenant was wounded at Kenesaw, Capt. James A. Andrews at Nickajack, Capt. Wm. P. Ashley at Decatur, Ga.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(729) Mentioned in Colonel Milliken's (Union) report of skirmishes near Russellville, Ala., July, 1862, two companies of Second Alabama cavalry.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(767) General Bragg's order, No. 121, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21, 1862, says: "A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Captains Earle, Lewis and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in their utter discomfiture and the capture of 123 prisoners. The judgment and prudence of the previous dispositions exhibited high military skill. The vigor and boldness of the attack is a striking example of the spirit that now animates our cavalry and which is fast making them the terror of our invaders."

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(136, 137) Mentioned by R. W. Johnson, March, 1863, and in Col. Fielder A. Jones' report; Col. J. S. Prather commanding.

No. 36—(535, 536) Mentioned in Col. C. R. Barteau's report, Grierson's raid from La Grange, Tenn., April 22, 1863. (560-580) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel Ruggles' report of May 13th. (690) Commended in General Rug-

gles' report of action at King's Creek, near Tupelo, Miss. (691) Col. J. Cunningham, in his report of action at King's creek, May 5th, says: "Two killed." (692) Mentioned by Maj. W. A. Hewlett, May 5th. (693) Mentioned in Col. C. R. Barteau's report of King's Creek, May 8th.

No. 37—(483) General Ruggles, in his report of fight at Rocky Crossing, Tallahatchee river, June 20, 1863, says: "Col. C. R. Barteau's Second Tennessee, Col. William Boyle's First Alabama, and R. H. Earle's Second Alabama regiments of cavalry vied with each other in pressing the enemy home."

No. 38—(291) Gen. G. M. Dodge, May 9, 1863, says: "The Second Alabama arrived at Okolona from Pensacola." (326) Mentioned as near Okolona, May 18th. (733) Maj. W. M. Inge's battalion ordered to report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, April 10th. (796) Col. C. R. Barteau, April 27th, says: "Ordered from Aberdeen to Buena Vista." (803) Gen. J. C. Pemberton says: "Just arrived at Jackson, Miss., April 29th. (835) Gen. S. B. Buckner, May 5th, says: "I sent the Second Alabama cavalry to General Pemberton to aid in covering northern Mississippi and Alabama." (917) The Second Alabama cavalry at Prairie Mound, Miss., May 24th. (973) Mentioned by General Ruggles, June 22d.

No. 53—(5) With General Ferguson at New Albany, Miss., October 1, 1863. (559) In Ferguson's brigade, August 27th, 949 strong. (576, 577) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's report of September 1st. (582) Mentioned by Gen. B. S. Ewell. (724) Ordered to move at once to the vicinity of Cherry creek and there await further orders from the major-general commanding, October 2d.

No. 54—(37, 38) Mentioned by Gen. S. W. Ferguson, October 31, 1863, as commanded by Colonel Earle near Courtland, Ala.

No. 56—(728) Under Col. R. G. Earle in Ferguson's brigade, Chalmers' division, November 20, 1863. (866) In Ferguson's brigade cavalry, in Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, December 24th; Lieut.-Col. J. P. West commanding regiment.

No. 57—(333) Under Colonel Earle in Ferguson's brigade, Polk's army, February 20, 1864. (378) Mentioned by Gen. S. W. Ferguson.

No. 59—(605, 660, 864) In Ferguson's brigade, Jackson's division, General Polk's army, spring, 1864.

No. 74—(646, 654, 660, 666) Under Lieut.-Col. John N. Carpenter, June 10, 1864; in Ferguson's brigade, army of Mississippi. July 31st, Ferguson's brigade, army of Tennessee.

No. 78—(857) September 20, 1864, in Ferguson's brigade, army of Tennessee.

No. 99—(1072) January 31, 1865, in Ferguson's brigade, Iverson's division, Wheeler's corps, department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; General Hardee commanding.

THE THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Third Alabama cavalry was organized at Tupelo, June, 1862, and was formed of companies which had already seen hard service, some of them, as Murphy's battalion, at Shiloh. It was brigaded at various times under Generals Hagan, Morgan, Russell and Allen. It accompanied the army of Tennessee into Kentucky, where it was engaged in continual and arduous duty, protecting the flank and rear, watching communications, and raiding upon the enemy. It was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Kingston and Knoxville. This regiment took a brilliant part in the famous Sequatchee raid. In the Dalton-Atlanta campaign it was continuously engaged in protecting Hood's movements and harassing Sherman's troops. It fought at Decatur, Ga., and assisted in the capture of Stoneman's column. It also took part in the fights about Macon, Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh and Chapel Hill, finally surrendering in North Carolina. Its first colonel, James Hagan, was several times wounded, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Captain Robins, who afterward became colonel, was wounded near Fayetteville. Capt. T. H. Mauldin commanded the regiment for a long time; finally resigned with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Capt. J. D. Farish, who was wounded several times, also rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Capt. William Cathy was killed at Perryville, Capt. Thomas

Norris at Chapel Hill, and Capt. Thomas Lenoir at Resaca. Capt. Augustus Tomlinson died in the service.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(468, 469) General Bragg's report, Shiloh, says: "It would be a pleasing duty to record the deeds of many other noble soldiers, but as subordinate officers have done so in their reports, a repetition is unnecessary. I shall be pardoned for making an exception in the case of Capt. R. W. Smith, commanding a company of Alabama cavalry (Third regiment), which served as my personal escort during the action. For personal gallantry and intelligent execution of orders, frequently under the heaviest fire, his example has rarely been equaled. To him, his officers and his men, I feel a deep personal, as well as official, obligation." (531) Report of Capt. A. Tomlinson, Shiloh, says: "Entered the engagement with 57 men. Private McCurdy was shot in the right hand and Corp. W. D. King was wounded in the right arm." Report of Capt. J. Robins says: "Total number of men engaged, 73. My men behaved well, and were willing and ready to obey any order that was given them." These companies belonged to Third cavalry. (855) In Farish's company (Third cavalry), in affair on Monterey road, May 28th and 29th, one wounded; Col. Joseph Wheeler commanding.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(894-897) Commended in Gen. Jos. Wheeler's report, Kentucky campaign. October 8, 1862, one of the most brilliant charges of the campaign was made in column: "Detachments of the First and Third Alabama cavalry, with the gallant Cols. W. W. Allen and James Hagan, being in advance, throwing the enemy's entire force of cavalry into confusion and putting it to flight. We pursued them at full charge for two miles, capturing many prisoners and horses in single combat, and driving the remaining under cover of their masses of infantry. The enemy also fled, terror-stricken, from a battery placed in advance of their general line and left it at our disposal." (899) Highly commended by General Wheeler. (See notes to First Alabama cavalry.)

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(787) In camp about five miles from Chattanooga. From communication of Gen. Sam Jones, Chattanooga, August 29, 1862. (790) Ordered to Sparta

by letters from Lieut.-Col. G. G. Garner, August 29th and 30th. (843) Assigned to left wing of army of Mississippi, by command of General Bragg, September 18th. (844) Ordered by General Hardee to move forward, in direction of Cave City, and feel the enemy, September 18th. (879) Ordered by Col. Joseph Wheeler to be ready to march in one hour, New Haven, Ky., September 26th.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(663) Mentioned in Gen. Sterling Price's communication, dated Tupelo, Miss., August 4, 1862, in which he states that Colonel Wheeler's command will arrive the following day, when Hagan's regiment will leave at once, en route for Chattanooga. (666) In communication to General Bragg, August 4th, Gen. Sterling Price asks that Hagan's and Wade's cavalry remain at Tupelo, Miss. He says: "I shall move forward immediately, and need more cavalry."

Vol. XX, Part 1—(16) Mentioned in Gen. J. W. Sill's (Union) report, November 26 and 27, 1862, of reconnaissance to La Vergne, Tenn., and skirmish. (642) Mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Murray's (Union) report of skirmishes at Franklin, December 26th and 27th, and Overall's creek, December 31st. (661) In Wheeler's brigade; Maj. F. Y. Gaines. (958) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report, December 26th. (961) Report of Capt. T. H. Mauldin, commanding, of skirmishes from December 26, 1862, to January 5, 1863, during which time the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, 25 men, including 3 lieutenants. (962) Capt. T. H. Mauldin recommends for promotion, for their gallantry in rallying the regiment and assisting in bringing it out in order from under a galling fire from the enemy's infantry and cavalry combined, on December 31st, Sergt.-Maj. H. M. Cooper and Sergt. J. W. Norwood, of Company A.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(432) In army of Tennessee, in Polk's corps, about November 29, 1862, Company G, Capt. D. P. Forney, not brigaded; Withers' division. (448) Special orders: "Captain Forney's company, serving at Withers' division headquarters, will report at once to Brigadier-General Wheeler at La Vergne, by command of General Bragg, December 12th."

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(140) Mentioned in report of Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen. R. R. Gaines, March 6, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(456) Gen. A. McD. McCook's (Union) communication, headquarters Twentieth army

corps, June 25, 1863, says: "Until the last ten days, a regiment of cavalry (Third Alabama) have been doing all the picket duty in this front." (943) In Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, July 31st. (960) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, August 10th.

No. 51—(19) Assignment as above, September 19 and 20, 1863. (71) Mentioned in extract of notes of Chickamauga campaign, Lieut. W. B. Richmond, September 9th. Mauldin with 75 men at Point Lookout; 3 killed, 10 wounded. Mouth of McLemore's cove covered by Mauldin's men.

No. 52—(332) Mentioned in Gen. Robert B. Mitchell's (Union) communication, dated September 3, 1863, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry. (449) Mentioned in Gen. J. S. Negley's communication, dated September 8, 1863, as near Lafayette.

No. 53—(500) In Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, August 15, 1863.

No. 54—(453) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. T. H. Mauldin, Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, November 30, 1863. (546) Conspicuous for gallantry in engagement at Russellville, December 10th.—From Gen. W. T. Martin's report of the Knoxville, Tenn., campaign.

No. 56—(891) In Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, Martin's cavalry, Longstreet's force, December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(353) Mentioned, February 7, 1864, in Gen. George H. Thomas' (Union) report, dated Chattanooga, February 8, 1864.

No. 59—(870) In Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. J. E. Johnston, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(819-822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty, relative to movements in vicinity of Marietta, Ga., June, 1864.

No. 74—(650, et seq.) Assignments in Atlanta campaign. Col. James Hagan commanding, in Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Johnston's army. (950) In General Wheeler's communication addressed to "Soldiers of the Cavalry Corps," dated June 18, 1864, he says: "The Third Alabama regiment, Colonel Mauldin, having been detached, dashed into Calhoun, defeated the enemy and destroyed a large, heavily-laden train of cars. A detachment also destroyed another large train a short distance north of the town."

No. 99—(1071) In Hagan's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's corps, department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Gen. W. J. Hardee, January 31, 1865. (1314) Mentioned as having been sent over to Rocky river road, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robins, March 1st. (1418) Mentioned as having gone on the Smithfield road, March 17th.

Captain Lenoir's company, Alabama cavalry: Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(945) Mentioned, Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1863, acting as escort, Polk's corps. (958) Lieut. W. J. Lee, escort in Bragg's army, August 10th. No. 51—(15) Capt. T. M. Lenoir, escort General Longstreet, Chickamauga campaign. Nos. 56, 58, 59, 74—(889) Mentioned as escort, Hindman's division, December, 1863, to June, 1864.

Col. S. J. Murphy's battalion, Alabama cavalry, composed of Alabama and Florida companies: No. 42—(130, 131) Total present, 223, August 1, 1863, in Clanton's brigade, with General Maury. (157) Detachment, Mobile, August 10th, at Hall's mill and Pascagoula. No. 78—(814) Battalion Alabama cadets, under General Gardner, September 3, 1863.

RUSSELL'S FOURTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Russell's Fourth Alabama cavalry was organized at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in December, 1862, by the union of General Forrest's original battalion with six companies of the Fourth Alabama battalion and the Russell Rangers, or Fifteenth battalion Tennessee cavalry. It was in the attack on Fort Donelson and was attached, consecutively, to Russell's and Morgan's brigades, serving in the cavalry of the army of Tennessee. It was warmly engaged at Chickamauga, and bore a full share in the operations of Longstreet's campaign in east Tennessee. It took a brilliant part in the Sequatchie raid with four other Alabama regiments of cavalry; was in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign and assisted in the capture of Stoneman's column. When Hood moved into Tennessee, the Fourth was employed for some time in the Tennessee valley. After the battle of Nashville it was assigned to

Forrest's corps, and surrendered with his troops at Gainesville. Col. A. A. Russell was twice wounded; he was early placed in command of a brigade, and the regiment was for a long time under command of Lieut.-Col. Jos. M. Hambrick, who was wounded at Calhoun, Ga.; Capt. Thomas W. Hampton was killed at Mossy Creek; Capt. Oliver B. Gaston was captured, and died in prison; Capt. Henry F. Smith, W. C. Bacot, Flavius J. Graham and David Davidson were wounded.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(593, 594, 595) Gen. N. B. Forrest, in his report of operations, December 18, 1862, says: "Col. A. A. Russell, Fourth Alabama cavalry, and Maj. N. W. Cox, Second battalion Tennessee cavalry, with their commands, were sent out on the left to destroy bridges and culverts on the railroads from Jackson to Corinth and Bolivar. . . . Colonel Russell and his command deserve especial notice for their gallantry in the fight at Lexington and Spring creek. Capt. F. B. Gurley, Fourth Alabama cavalry, with 12 men, charged a gun at Lexington supported by over 100 Federal cavalry. He captured the gun, losing his orderly-sergeant by the fire of the gun when within 15 feet of its muzzle." (598, 599) Col. George G. Dibrell says: "On the 18th December, the enemy attempted to destroy the bridge at Beech river, but were driven back by the Fourth Alabama.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(462) Mentioned by Thomas A. Davies (Union), Columbus, Ky., December 23, 1862, as 450 strong.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(135) Mentioned by Gen. D. S. Stanley (Union), near Shelbyville, March 4, 1863. (379) Report of Gen. J. B. Turchin (Union) says: "200 of Russell's cavalry near Versailles, June 12th."

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(913) Gen. H. W. Walter, Chattanooga, July 15, 1863, says: "The Fourth regiment Alabama cavalry is especially detailed, and will report to Brigadier-General Pillow for duty." (943) In Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Bragg's army, July 31st.

No. 50—(232) Hagan's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign.

No. 51—(19) Col. J. M. Hambrick commanding; in

Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, September 19 and 20, 1863. (659) In skirmish near Larkinsville, Ala., September 25th. (688) Mentioned by Gen. George Crook (Union) in report of operations during October. (693) Mentioned in report of Col. Abram O. Miller, fights of October 3d, near McMinnville.

No. 52—(255) Mentioned by J. L. Abernathy (Union), in Trenton, August 31, 1863. (332) By Robert B. Mitchell (Union) as in Martin's division, on road to Trenton, September 3d. (449) By James S. Negley (Union) as near Lafayette, September 8th.

No. 53—(500) In Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, August 15, 1863. (545) Scouts ordered to rejoin their commands, August 24th. (632) Mentioned in General Hindman's general orders, September 10th.

No. 54—(445) Mentioned by Col. Wm. J. Palmer (Union), Flat Gap, December 23, 1863. (453) Gen. John T. Morgan's brigade, Martin's division; troops in east Tennessee, under General Longstreet, November 30th.

No. 56—(891) In Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, forces in east Tennessee, December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(642) Same assignment under General Longstreet, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(283) Col. Jos. S. Gage (Union), Cottonville, Ala., says: "The Fourth regiment, Alabama cavalry, 900 men strong, arrived at Warrenton on the night of April 5, 1864, a part of Wheeler's command from Blue Hills." (870) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(819) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864. (822) In front of enemy, Noonday Creek, Ga., June 21st.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, Atlanta campaign.

No. 75—(756) Mentioned by Gen. G. J. Pillow, June 2, 1864.

No. 78—(718) Gen. S. W. Melton says: "The four Alabama companies in McDonald's battalion are hereby transferred to Russell's Alabama regiment." (856) In Allen's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, General Hood commanding, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(574, 609, 640) Mentioned by Federal officers: "Near Waterloo, Ala., January 4, 1865"; "Russell has 700 or 800 men," December 8, 1864. (775, 776) Report of Col. A. A. Russell of operations, October 26, 1864, to January 17, 1865, says: "After the evacuation of Decatur, my command pursued the retreating enemy from Huntsville to within fourteen miles of Stevenson (distance, forty-five miles), capturing about 450 negroes and 250 wagons, 1 train of cars and engine. My loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded." (1245) General Hood orders Russell's regiment to join Roddey's force and assist in the work of destroying the railroad from Decatur to Huntsville and thence to Stevenson, November 25, 1864.

No. 94—(521) Mentioned in report of Col. William Palmer (Union), January 5, 1865. (796) General Chalmers' orders, Fourth and Seventh consolidated, January 19th.

No. 103—(46) In skirmish near Gurley's Tank, February 16, 1865. (931) By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, near Buena Vista, January 24th: "Captain Alexander, Fourth Alabama cavalry, will report with his command to Colonel Wheeler, commanding First Tennessee cavalry, at Columbus, or wherever he may be." (997) General Forrest ordered Colonel Russell to camp near Columbus. (1031) Ordered to Montevallo, March, 1865.

RODDEY'S FOURTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Roddey's Fourth Alabama was organized at Tusculumbia in October, 1862, and was sent to middle Tennessee, where it wintered, but early in the spring was sent into north Alabama. It met Dodge's advance below Tusculumbia, and was engaged in the pursuit of Streight. It was engaged most of the time in Roddey's brigade, repelling raids in north Alabama and making daring attacks. It was publicly commended in April, 1863, by General Bragg, for good discipline, etc. In the spring of 1864 it was transferred to the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and fought with severe loss at Tishomingo in June, 1864. It repelled Wilson's raid, fighting all the way from Montevallo to Selma, where a large portion of the regiment was captured. Its first colonel, P. D. Roddey, was early in the war made a

brigadier, and was succeeded in the command by Col. William A. Johnson, who led the regiment the greater part of the war; Lieutenant-Colonel Windes being for a short time in command. Colonel Johnson was wounded at Pulaski. Maj. Dick Johnson was killed near Moulton, Capt. James Williams at Courtland, and Capt. Thomas Williams near Huntsville. Capt. John C. Nelson was wounded and captured.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(246) Gen. G. M. Dodge (Union) reports Colonel Roddey's regiment, 800 strong, at Tusculumbia landing, April 17, 1863. (708) Mentioned by Gen. John A. Wharton, March 18, 1863. Letter from Col. P. D. Roddey, Chapel Hill. (720, 721) Gen. J. A. Wharton, March 18th, says: "Part of regiment ordered to advance to College Grove." Letter from Colonel Roddey, Chapel Hill, March 22d. (728) General Bragg's order, March 28th, says: "Col. P. D. Roddey's regiment of Alabama cavalry is detached from Brigadier-General Martin's division, and will proceed to northern Alabama. On his arrival at the Tennessee river, Colonel Roddey will relieve Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in command of the district of Northern Alabama. (731) Letter from Colonel Roddey, Chapel Hill, March 31, 1863. (737) General orders, No. 69, headquarters army of Tennessee, April 2, 1863: "The general commanding is gratified at the inspection report of Colonels Roddey and Patterson's regiments of cavalry, made by Lieutenant-Colonel Grenfell, inspector of cavalry. The officers and men of these regiments were found to be zealous in the performance of their respective duties, the discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the men toward the citizens in the neighborhood of their camp was most praiseworthy. The arms were in good condition, and the clothing of the men neat and uniform. The general commanding tenders his thanks to Colonels Roddey and Patterson and the gallant officers and men of their commands for the interest manifested by them in perfecting their discipline and increasing their efficiency." (944) Col. W. A. Johnson, Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, July 31st.

No. 37—(674) Mentioned by Colonel Hatch (Union) in

skirmishes on Forked Deer river, Tenn., July 13, 1863.

No. 38—(192) Roddey's regiment, 800 strong, with General Roddey at Tusculumbia, Ala., April, 1863. (614) In Roddey's brigade, Martin's division, Major-General Van Dorn's corps, February 2d.

No. 53—(501) In Roddey's brigade, Morgan's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, August 15, 1863.

No. 54—(593, 594, 604) Mentioned in Federal reports.

No. 55—(664) In Roddey's brigade, detached, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, November 20, 1863.

No. 58—(237) W. A. Johnson's troops fight on Lamb's Ferry road, January, 1864. (339) Opposite Florence, February 6th. (590) In Roddey's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, January 20th.

No. 59—(389, 735) In north Alabama, April, 1864.

No. 74—(642) Roddey's brigade transferred to department Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, April, 1864.

No. 77—(231) Nine wounded in battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864. (544) General Forrest says: "Colonel Johnson and his brave troops on this occasion acted with conspicuous gallantry in marching up and assaulting the enemy's works." Report of Sulphur Springs Trestle, September 25th. (545, 547, 549) Colonel Johnson's troops mentioned in same report. "Colonel Johnson displayed every soldierly virtue. He was prompt in obeying orders. I regret to say that while gallantly leading his troops he was severely wounded."

No. 79—(278, 450) Between Fort Deposit and Guntersville, October, 1864.

No. 93—(641, 642) In north Alabama under Lieutenant-Colonel Windes, June 10, 1865. (1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, November 20, 1864.

No. 94—(634) Assignment as above; Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury commanding department, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(510, 1031) Ordered to Montevallo, March, 1865.

Williams' Battalion: No. 59—(429) In north Alabama, April 18, 1864. (735) Mentioned by R. W. Walker as near Moulton, March 26th. No. 77—(231) One killed, 5 wounded, at the battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864. No. 99—(1150) Mentioned by Maj. John Devereux as having been originally in Hannon's command.

Julian's Battalion, Alabama Cavalry: Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(961) In Roddey's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, August 10, 1863. No. 53—(501) Same.

Newsom's company. Vol. XVI, Part 1—(828) Mentioned and commended by Brig.-Gen. T. C. Armstrong in report of skirmish near Courtland, July 25, 1862. No. 58—(614) In Bell's brigade, Forrest's cavalry, January 25, 1864.

THE FIFTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Tuscumbia in December, 1862, and was sent into middle Tennessee, where it began a brilliant career by skirmishes at Chapel Hill. After serving a short time in Martin's brigade, it was transferred to Roddey's, and served continuously during the war. It was in Florida for a short time during the fall of 1863, but much of its service was in northern Alabama and vicinity. It captured a wagon-train at Hamburg, 60 prisoners and a train at Hunt's Mill, and 130 prisoners at Madison Station. It blocked the railroad in Rosecrans' rear, fought General Long at Moulton, stampeded a regiment at Oak hill, and accompanied General Forrest on his Pulaski raid. It skirmished with Steedman as he marched into the Tennessee valley, and fought Wilson all the way from Montevallo to Selma, where it took part in the defense of the city. The greater part of the regiment surrendered at Selma, the remainder at Danville, Morgan county. Col. Josiah Patterson creditably commanded the regiment till the close of the war.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(240) Mentioned by General Steedman (Union), April 15, 1863, as at Chapel Hill.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(362) Mentioned by Gen. J. M. Brannan, May 25, 1863, Chapel Hill. (708) Sent to College Grove to support party sent out by General Wharton, March 18, 1863. (737) General Bragg tenders his thanks to Colonel Roddey and Colonel Patterson, and the gallant

officers and men of their commands, for the interest manifested by them in perfecting their discipline and increasing their efficiency. (841) Detached from General Martin's brigade to join General Roddey's, Tullahoma, May 18th. (944, 961) In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August, 1863.

No. 41—(746) Mentioned by Capt. M. M. Young (Union), Barrancas, Fla., September 9, 1863; members of regiment arrested at house of Spanish consul.

No. 42—(130) Total present, 372; sent to General Johnston, August 1, 1863.

Nos. 53, 55, 56—In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August to December, 1863.

No. 57—(119) At Athens, Ala., January 26, 1864. (685) On Moulton road, April 24th. No. 58—(590) Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 20th. No. 75—(756) Mentioned by General Pillow, Talladega, June 2d.

No. 58—(515) Mentioned in petition from Alabama members and senators for increase of Roddey's force on Tennessee river, January, 1864. No. 59—(429) In north Alabama, April, 1864, mentioned by Col. Richard Rowett (Union). (609) Six companies Forrest's regiment, under Captain Warren, ordered to Marion county, Ala., to protect foundries, etc., March 10th. No. 77—(231) One killed, 3 wounded, in the battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864.

No. 77—(362) Mentioned in report of Col. William T. C. Grower, skirmish at Pond Spring, Ala., July 26, 1864. No. 78—(668) Report of Colonel Patterson, Pond Spring, Ala., June 27th. No. 93—(1233) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. James M. Warren, in Roddey's brigade, with Gen. Richard Taylor, November 20th. No. 94—(634) In Roddey's brigade, with General Maury, December 1st.

No. 103—(455) Mentioned in report of Colonel Vail (Union), Bogler's creek, April 1st, and taking of Selma, April 2, 1865, as Patterson's regiment. (472) Mentioned in report of General Upton (Union), "Patterson's regiment passed through Elyton," about March 28th.

THE SIXTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Sixth Alabama cavalry was organized early in 1863, and formed a part of Clanton's brigade. It served in Florida and was first engaged at Pollard. Ordered to

north Alabama, it took part in the skirmishes near Decatur and in the Atlanta-Dalton campaign. It fought Rousseau at Ten Islands, where it lost heavily in killed and captured. Transferred to west Florida, it fought Steele at Bluff Springs, and also Wilson's column in south Alabama, laying down its arms at Gainesville.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(131-511) In Clanton's brigade, Western division, department of the Gulf, General Maury commanding, August 1, 1863. August 10th, Montgomery, Ala.; at Pollard, September 19th. (562) In Jenifer's brigade, army of Mobile, December 31, 1863.

No. 57—(333) Transferred to north Alabama, February, 1864.

No. 58—(550) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Maury, January 12, 1864. (651) Ordered to report to General Clanton at Gadsden, from Meridian, Miss., February 1st.

No. 59—(214) At Tennessee river, near Decatur, April 1, 1864. (450) Near Danville, Ala., April 22d.

No. 73—(906) Lieutenant-Colonel Lary and Major McWhorter captured at Ten Islands, Coosa river, August 14, 1864.

No. 74—(646) In Armstrong's brigade, army of Mississippi, June 10, 1864. (653) Transferred to Clanton's brigade, June 30th. (677) In Jackson's division, army of Mississippi, June 10th.

No. 75—(756) Mentioned by Gen. G. J. Pillow, June 2, 1864.

No. 78—(691) Capt. George Goldthwaite, Blue Mountain, June 7, 1864, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Lary commanding regiment."

No. 93—(1233) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Colvin, Clanton's brigade, department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor commanding, November 20, 1864.

No. 94—(634) In Clanton's brigade, district of Central Alabama, Brig.-Gen. D. W. Adams, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(71) Mentioned by General Asboth (Union), Barrancas, February 26, 1865. (280, 281) Mentioned by General Steele (Union), operations near Blakely, Ala., March 11th to April 9th. (302, 308) Mentioned in report

of operations near Escambia river, March 25th. (713, 834) February 25th, at Canoe Station, 700 strong, Colonel Colvin commanding. (1047) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. T. Lary, in Clanton's brigade, with General Maury, March 10th.

No. 104—(118) Mentioned as near Big Escambia bridge, March 27, 1865. (226) In Clanton's brigade.

THE SEVENTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Seventh cavalry was organized in July, 1863, as part of Clanton's brigade, and served for more than a year in Quarles', Clanton's, Page's, Patton's and Thomas' brigades, in the vicinity of Pensacola and the bay forts. In the fall of 1864, it reported to General Forrest at Corinth, and took part in the raid on Johnsonville and the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. It suffered severely at this time, especially in the night attack on Brentwood. The regiment, after recruiting, joined General Buford at Montevallo in March, 1865; confronted Wilson's corps from Benton to Girard, and took part in the last fighting of the war, surrendering at Gainesville, May 14, 1865. Col. Joseph Hodgson led the regiment throughout the war, though detachments were at various times commanded with brilliant success by Maj. Turner Clanton, Jr., Captain Ledyard, and others. Capt. Charles P. Storrs was wounded at Columbia; Adj. William T. Charles was captured at one time, but escaped. Colonel Hodgson, after the close of the war, devoted himself to journalism, in which he became quite distinguished, and he was at one time State superintendent of education.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(239, 240) Mentioned in Gen. James H. Clanton's report of brigade organization, Pollard, Ala., September 19, 1863. (334) Gen. D. H. Maury, Mobile, October 17th, speaks very highly of Hodgson's regiment. (403) November 10, 1863, Quarles' brigade, department

of the Gulf. (511, 561, 562) December, 1863, in Clanton's (Second) brigade; detachment in Higgins' (Third) brigade.

No. 58—(582) January 20, 1864, in Clanton's brigade.

No. 59—(861) April 30, 1864, four companies under Maj. Turner Clanton, Jr., in Page's brigade, district of the Gulf; detachment under Colonel Hodgson, Reynolds' brigade.

No. 65—(386-425) Mentioned in reports of General Asboth (Union), skirmish near Barrancas, April 4, 1864. Companies G, E and I of the Seventh at Camp Gonzales, July 22d. "Three companies left at Fifteen-mile Station," July 28th.

No. 66—(257) August 24, 1864, "Seventh cavalry at Pine Barren bridge."

No. 77—(873) Cadet company mentioned by General Chalmers, in referring to attack on Federal gunboats, October 30, 1864. (875) Specially commended in same letter for conduct opposite Johnsonville, November 4, 1864.

No. 78—(677, 678) June 30, 1864, effective total present, 451. (703) Two companies in Page's brigade at Bay forts, July 10th. (752) August 3, 1864, in Patton's brigade; two companies in Page's brigade. (814) September 3, 1864, Thomas' brigade, district of the Gulf, Gen. Franklin Gardner's forces. (874) Ordered, September 25th, to report to General Chalmers at Verona, Miss. (877) Colonel Hodgson ordered, September 26th, to stop his regiment at Egypt, and move it across to Panola. (879) September 27th, ordered to send four companies, under a field officer, to Corinth; bring rest to Panola. (885) Captain Ledyard, commanding, reports eight companies at Meridian, Miss., September 29th. (887) September 30th, Thomas' brigade, department of the Gulf, en route for Grenada, Miss.

No. 93—(760) Return of casualties for November, 1864, 2 killed, 28 wounded. (761) One killed, 12 wounded, December, 1864. (765) December 14, 1864, mentioned in report of General Chalmers as on Charlotte pike. (767) Commended in General Chalmers' report, especially in engagements of December 15th and 16th. Casualties from November 23 to December 6, 1864, 2 killed, 36 wounded. (1234) November 20, 1864, in Bell's brigade, Forrest's cavalry corps.

No. 94—(127) Information regarding movements of the Seventh near Bridgeport, December 7, 1864. (751) January 1, 1865, mentioned in orders. (796) Mentioned by General Chalmers in general orders, January 19, 1865.

No. 97—(786) Directed to Cherokee by command of Lieutenant-General Taylor, October 3, 1864.

No. 103—(997) Mentioned in General Forrest's orders, dated West Point, February 20, 1865. (1031) General Forrest says: "Have ordered Seventh to Montevallo," March 6th.

No. 104—(364) Mentioned in report of Captain Eaton (Union), Mobile, April 15, 1865.

THE EIGHTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Eighth cavalry was organized at Newbern, in April, 1864, by adding a company to Hatch's battalion which had already entered the service. It was ordered at once to Blue Mountain, and served under General Pillow. It took part in the fight at Ten Islands, August 14, 1864. In Armistead's brigade it lost heavily at Lafayette and Rome, Ga., and was transferred to west Florida, where it confronted Steele as he advanced on Pollard; was in several fights of minor importance, and finally surrendered at Gainesville. Col. Charles P. Ball was frequently in command of a cavalry brigade, and the regiment was led at times by Lieut.-Col. Lemuel D. Hatch and Maj. W. T. Poe. The regiment lost many gallant officers. Maj. R. H. Redwood and Capt. C. E. England were killed at Lafayette; Capt. G. S. Perrin was killed at Pine Barren creek; Capt. W. H. Lawrence was killed at Rome. At the battle of Lafayette, Ga., First Lieut. S. S. Johnson was killed, Captains Harrison and Rodes were captured, and Captain Harrison, Lieutenant McLemore, Sergeant White and Private Green were reported as conspicuous for gallantry.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 59—(734, 735) Hatch's cavalry battalion, 150 strong, were ordered by General Polk, from Tuscaloosa, March

25, 1864, on a scouting expedition to the northern part of Alabama.

No. 73—(906) Mentioned in General Rousseau's report of fight at Ten Islands, August 14, 1864.

No. 74—(997) Gen. Gid. J. Pillow in his report of the engagement at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864, says: "After Colonel Armistead was wounded, the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Ball, whose gallantry and skill in command were all that I could expect or wish." Seven killed, 18 wounded at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864. (998-999) Col. C. G. Armistead says: "To Col. C. P. Ball the command is greatly indebted for the good order and promptness with which it carried itself in the fight. By the death of Major Redwood, and the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources in maintaining the good order and efficiency of his command and the discipline of his troops." (1000-1002) Col. Charles P. Ball in his report says: "After a short but severe conflict, I succeeded in driving the enemy. I moved forward to the court house and gave the order to charge. This was nobly and gallantly done. The enemy opened a destructive fire from the court house, jail, and other buildings, which caused the line to fall back to cover, but it was soon rallied. In this charge the Ninth (Eighth) Alabama lost two gallant officers, Capt. C. E. England, Company E, and First Lieut. S. S. Johnston, commanding Company F, the former wounded, the latter killed, within twenty steps of the court house. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch was wounded while gallantly leading his regiment. He, however, remained upon the field. Where all acted so gallantly it is hard to discriminate, but I cannot close without calling attention to Captain Harrison, Company H, Ninth (Eighth) Alabama, who was wounded and left in the hands of the enemy (where the fight was thickest, there he was); Lieutenant McLemore, Company D, Ninth (Eighth) Alabama, for conspicuous gallantry and good service; First Sergeant White, Company C, and Private Green, Company G, for their coolness and courage, being the only ones who followed to the court house. I regret having to mention the

death of Maj. R. H. Redwood, Ninth (Eighth) Alabama."

No. 75—(655) Mentioned by Major Douglas, West Demopolis, May 1, 1864. (691) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's army, 322 effective, May 10, 1864.

No. 78—(613) Ordered to Selma, May 21, 1864. (646) June 10th, under General Pillow. (791) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. L. D. Hatch, Armistead's brigade, district of Central and Northern Alabama, August 21st. (812) Present for duty 334, Talladega, Ala., September 1st, under Maj. W. T. Poe; Colonel Ball commanding cavalry force.

Nos. 93, 94—In Armistead's brigade, district of Central Alabama, to December, 1864.

No. 103—(281) Mentioned in report of Major-General Steele, April 12, 1865. (1047) Col. Charles P. Ball commanding, in Armistead's brigade, Maury's army, March 10th.

LIVINGSTON'S EIGHTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Gadsden, Ala., and ordered to Blue Mountain in July, 1864. It operated in the vicinity of the army of Tennessee around Dalton, and was with General Pillow for several months, when it was transferred to Clanton's brigade. It fought at Ten Islands, was sent to west Florida, and fought Steele's column at Bluff Spring with heavy loss. It then fought Wilson's corps as he advanced, and finally surrendered at Gainesville. Capt. John Moore was killed at Ten Islands; Capt. J. F. Watson was killed near Pollard; Capt. T. J. Atkinson was wounded near Decatur and near Guntersville. This regiment was often called the Ninth, and is sometimes confused with Malone's Ninth, or Hatch's Eighth.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 58—(651) General Clanton ordered to establish headquarters at Gadsden, Ala., and complete organization of the Eighth, February 1, 1864.

No. 75—(760) June 5, 1864, Col. Henry J. Livingston, with 200 to 250 men, ordered by General Pillow from Montevallo to Blue Mountain.

No. 78—(636) June 5, 1864, General Pillow ordered regiment, 200 to 250 strong, from Montevallo to Blue Mountain. (681) Ordered to Blue Mountain, July 1st. (791) In Clanton's brigade with General Adams, August 21st.

Nos. 93, 94—In Clanton's brigade with General Taylor, November and December, 1864.

No. 103—(302-308) Mentioned in front of the Union lines in operations March 25, April 9 and June 6, 1865, near Escambia river. (834) Six hundred strong, February 25th. (1047) Under Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Faulkner, in Clanton's brigade with General Maury, March 10th.

No. 104—(118-226) Mentioned in Union reports, March and April, 1865.

THE NINTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Ninth cavalry (also called Seventh) was formed near Tullahoma, May, 1863, by consolidating Malone's and Z. Thomason's battalions. It was in Wheeler's corps during the entire war.

It first served in Wharton's division until December, 1863, and was in many skirmishes. It was then brigaded under Morgan, Russell, Allen and Hagan, and was constantly engaged in skirmishing. It suffered severely at Shelbyville and in protecting Longstreet's corps. It was in the pursuit of Sherman during 1864 and 1865, and finally surrendered in North Carolina. There were many casualties among its officers. Col. James C. Malone was wounded in Tennessee and at Noonday Creek. Lieut.-Col. Z. Thomason, Maj. Thomas H. Malone and Capt. S. S. Clayton were captured at Shelbyville. Adj. William H. Binford died in the service. Capt. S. P. Dobbs was wounded at Shelbyville and in Georgia. Capt. James M. Robinson was wounded and captured; Capt. John B. Floyd was wounded at Noonday Creek; Capt. William E. Thompson was wounded in Tennessee and at Calhoun; Capt. Robert W. Figg was wounded at Dover; Capt. George Mason, who commanded the regi-

ment in the summer of 1864, was wounded at Atlanta; Capt. James M. Stevenson was killed at Dover, Capt. William E. Wayland at Rome, and Capt. James E. Nance in South Carolina.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fourteenth Battalion cavalry, merged in Ninth cavalry regiment: Vol. XVII, Part 2—(835) Two hundred and ten present for duty, January 14, 1863, headquarters Shelbyville, Wharton's cavalry brigade. Vol. XX, Part 1—(661) Lieut.-Col. James C. Malone, Wharton's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Stone's river campaign. (966) Mentioned by General Wharton, Stone's river campaign, in Colonel Cox's charge with First Confederate, etc. (969) Lieutenant-Colonel Malone highly commended by General Wharton. Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(66) Mentioned at engagement at Bradyville, Tenn., March 10, 1863, by Col. J. W. Paramore, Ohio cavalry. (160) Colonel Minty (Union) thinks Malone's battalion was in engagement at Milton, Tenn., March 20th.

Thomason's Battalion, also known as Nineteenth Battalion, merged into Ninth cavalry regiment: Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(277) Mentioned by Gen. W. T. Martin as skirmishing with the enemy, April 21, 1863, on Middleton road, near Hoover's gap. Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(730) Mentioned by General Wharton, Unionville, March 30, 1863.

Ninth Alabama Cavalry: Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(544) Mentioned in Gen. R. B. Mitchell's report of engagement of June 23, 1863, near Unionville, Tenn.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) In Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, July 31, 1863.

No. 51—(19) Crews' brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 19 and 20, 1863.

No. 53—(500) Assignment as above, August, 1863. (554) By special orders, Gadsden, Ala., August 25th, Dr. B. F. Cross assigned to duty.

No. 54—(453) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, November 30, 1863. (548) Gen. W. T. Martin's report of engagement near Talbott's Station, December 29th, says: "I wheeled the Seventh Alabama to the right, and moved it into a cut of the railroad, securing a good position within 50 yards of the flank of the advancing in-

fantry. The fire from the regiment and a countercharge by the Georgians soon drove the enemy into and through the woods, with heavy loss in killed and wounded." (778) Mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Roger (Union), as near Summerville, October 28th.

No. 56—(51) Mentioned as being in Lookout valley, November, 1863. (94) Mentioned as at Round Mountain. (619) October 31st, First brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps. (623) Special orders, Missionary Ridge, November 1st, to report to Gen. Will T. Martin. (891) December 31, 1863, Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864, skirmish at McAfee's. At Noonday Creek, June 21st, regiment suffered severely.

No. 74—(642) April 30, 1864, Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps. (650, et seq.) June 30th, under Capt. George Mason, Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign.

No. 79—(509) Capt. A. A. Smith (Union) reports attack on regiment, Clarksville, October 29, 1864.

No. 99—(352) Mentioned by General Kilpatrick, Williston, S. C., February 8, 1865, on road to Augusta. (1071) January 31st, under Capt. S. P. Dobbs, Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry.

THE TENTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Tenth regiment of cavalry was organized in north Alabama in the winter of 1863-64, to form part of Roddey's command. It took part in the Pulaski raid and in numerous encounters, but its work was principally confined to outpost duty in the Tennessee valley. It was commanded by Col. Richard O. Pickett.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 59—(93) Tenth regiment Alabama cavalry stationed at Mount Hope, Ala., March 19, 1864.

No. 78—(392) Pickett's regiment near Courtland, Ala., September 16th, General Granger's (Union) letter. (668) Mentioned by Col. Josiah Patterson, June 27th.

No. 93—(1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North

Alabama, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor's army, November 20th.

No. 94—(634) December 1, 1864, in Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, General Maury's army.

THE ELEVENTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Eleventh regiment of Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. John R. B. Burtwell, comprised the Alabama companies of the regiment commanded by Col. Jeffrey E. Forrest (brother of General Forrest) added to some other companies. After Colonel Forrest's death, in February, 1864, the Tennessee companies in his regiment were detached and consolidated with other Tennessee companies, and the Alabama companies merged into Burtwell's regiment. As Forrest's, and afterward Wisdom's, regiment, it served with General Forrest in the attacks on Athens and Sulphur Trestle; fought with severe loss at Pulaski and in the Meridian expedition. Later it rendered effective service to Hood. During the last months of the war it was part of Roddey's force at Montevallo, in front of Wilson, and took part in the defense of Selma, laying down its arms at Decatur.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

J. E. Forrest's Regiment, Alabama cavalry: Four companies transferred to Newsom's Eighteenth Tennessee. No. 52—(811) Mentioned at the main ford of Bear creek, by General Carr, Corinth, September 24, 1863.

No. 56—(179) Gone with Lee to north Mississippi, via Okolona, November 17, 1863. (645) Report of Gen. N. B. Forrest, Atlanta, Ga., November 7th. (646) Regiment ordered to west Tennessee, to General Forrest, November 7th. (751) General Forrest's letter to Colonel Ewell, Okolona, November 25th, 150 of regiment reported badly armed, etc.

No. 57—(352) Report of General Forrest, Meridian expedition. (355) One killed and 3 wounded in engagements, February 20 to 22, 1864. Col. J. E. Forrest killed, February 22d, near Okolona. (576) General Veatch (Union), Prospect, Tenn., April 11th, speaks of Wisdom's

cavalry, D. M. Wisdom commanding Forrest's regiment. (621) Mentioned by General Chalmers in report of capture of Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864.

No. 59—(278) Wisdom's regiment at Williams' landing, five miles above Savannah, April 5, 1864. (460, 481) At Tuscumbia, April, 1864. (482) General Dodge, in west Tennessee, April 24th, says, Wisdom's is Forrest's old regiment. (594) Columbus, Miss., March 7th, assigned to Colonel Thompson's brigade, Forrest's cavalry. (609) Detachment ordered to Marion county, Ala., to protect foundries, by command of General Forrest, March 10th.

No. 78—(593) In Buford's division, with Gen. N. B. Forrest, May 10, 1864. (631) Buford's division, with Gen. S. D. Lee, June 1st. (647) Mentioned by General Forrest, Tupelo, Miss., June 26th, Tennessee companies consolidated with others, etc.

Eleventh Regiment, Alabama cavalry, also called Tenth, Col. John R. B. Burtwell: No. 93—(1233) November 20, 1864, Roddey's brigade, Taylor's army, district of North Alabama. No. 94—(634) December 1, 1864, Roddey's brigade.

THE TWELFTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Twelfth regiment of Alabama cavalry was formed from a battalion recruited by Col. William H. Hundley and Major Bennett. It operated in east Tennessee and was consolidated with the First Alabama near Murfreesboro. It fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. Four companies were added to it, and it was attached to Hagan's brigade. It saw hard and continuous fighting in the battles of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. One company lost 20 men in killed and wounded while defending a bridge near Rome. At Atlanta it was complimented on the field by General Wheeler. It lost 25 or 30 men in a *melée* with Stoneman, and fought at Campbellsville, repulsing Brownlow's brigade, with a loss of 45 men. It fought at Averasboro, and disbanded the night before the surrender. Its first colonel was the gallant Warren S. Reese. He was succeeded by Marcellus Pointer, a brave and intrepid officer, who was

badly wounded. Adj. O. P. Casey and Captain Weaver were killed at Bentonville; Captain Musgrove was killed at Fayetteville, and Maj. A. J. Ingraham was disabled by a wound.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Twelfth Battalion, Alabama cavalry, Col. Warren S. Reese: No. 74—(650-673) In Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, June to August, 1864, Atlanta campaign. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 20th.

Twelfth Regiment, Alabama cavalry: No. 92—(988) December 25, 1864, Col. Marcellus Pointer commanding, reported to Gen. R. H. Anderson, near Savannah, Ga. No. 99—(352) General Kilpatrick (Union) says Twelfth Alabama fought in battle, February 8, 1865, near Williston, S. C. (1071) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, January 31, 1865.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fifty-first Alabama cavalry regiment, known as Partisan Rangers, was recruited by Col. John T. Morgan, who had entered the war as a major of infantry, served for a time in Virginia, and returned home to raise a mounted regiment. It was sent to Alabama, served for a time in Tennessee, fought at Lavergne with General Forrest; was then attached to Wheeler's cavalry, and was brigaded under Morgan, Hagan and Allen. It took part in the Sequatchie raid, and was part of the force which captured 400 Federals at Maysville, and took part in the investment of Knoxville. It took a gallant part in the Stone's River and Chickamauga campaigns; was on Johnston's flank during the retreat to Dalton, fighting almost daily for three months, and lost heavily at Decatur and Jonesboro. It moved through Tennessee, and harassed General Sherman's forces very effectually in the Carolinas. About a week before the close of hostilities, it fought and captured a portion of the First Ala-

bama United States regiment and finally surrendered at Raleigh, N. C.

Col. John T. Morgan was commissioned brigadier in November, 1863, and was for some time in command of a division and served with Generals Hood, Longstreet and Johnston. After the close of hostilities he returned to the profession of law, and in 1877 was sent to the United States Senate, of which body he has long been one of the most able and distinguished members. He was succeeded in command of the regiment by the gallant Lieut.-Col. J. D. Webb, who was mortally wounded near Decherd, Tenn., in July, 1863. Captain Battle was in command for a short time, and Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick, who took command during the Chickamauga campaign, continued to lead the regiment until the close of the war.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(257) Mentioned by General Negley (Union) as in the neighborhood of Atlanta, fall of 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(717) Telegram of July 2, 1862, secretary of war to Governor Shorter, Montgomery, says: "I will order the Fifty-first Alabama regiment to Chattanooga." (792) Telegram from Governor Shorter, September 2d, to secretary of war, asks for the Fifty-first regiment cavalry to be sent to the southern part of the State. (795) Regiment sent to south Alabama as requested, September 4th. (802) Ordered by Gen. Sam Jones to proceed to Bridgeport and report to General Maxey, September 8th. (857) Gen. Sam Jones says, September 20th: "Protection no longer needed in Alabama. Regiment ordered toward Nashville to coöperate with Forrest." (862) Sent to Tullahoma, September 21, 1862. (890) Ordered up near Nashville to coöperate with the troops there, in harassing the enemy and cutting off foraging parties, September 29th. (916-918) Ordered to Lavergne by General Jones, October 6th. (929) Ordered to report to General Forrest, about October 9th.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(6) On the night of November, 1862, was placed by General Forrest to the right of the Murfreesboro pike with instructions to move forward on the

Lebanon, Stone's river and Chicken pikes, and to drive in the Abolitionist pickets at daylight, which was done agreeably to orders, and in gallant style. (466) Mentioned in report of Gen. M. S. Hascall (Union) of skirmishes at Lavergne, etc., December. (648) Mentioned in report of Adj. William S. Hall, battle of Murfreesboro. (661) In Gen. Joseph Wheeler's command; Stone's river campaign. (958) December 26, 1862, in General Wheeler's command, stationed at Stewart's creek, 10 miles northwest of Murfreesboro. (962-965) Lieut.-Col. J. D. Webb, in his report of Stone's river campaign, specially commends conduct of Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick, Capt. L. W. Battle, Lieut. William M. Fitts, James W. Copilly, Ord.-Sergt. H. Clay Reynolds. He says the regiment bivouacked on Stone's river the night of December 27th "without rations." The gallant and brave Lieut. William M. Fitts was killed. December 29th, at Lavergne, charged a train of wagons, captured and burned 36 wagons, captured other wagons and teams and 50 prisoners. At Nolensville, captured 20 wagons and 50 prisoners. January 1st, captured wagons and prisoners. Lieut. J. J. Seawell was wounded and captured.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(28) Near Fosterville, February 1, 1863, report of Capt. L. W. Battle, Company B. (544) Mentioned in report of General Mitchell (Union), of fight near Uniontown, June 23d. (574) Mentioned in report of Maj. Charles B. Seidel (Union), fight near Decherd, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb mortally wounded, July 1st.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943) Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick, Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry, July 31, 1863. (960) August 10th, in Col. John T. Morgan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps.

No. 50—(232) October, 1863, in Colonel Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry corps. No. 51—(19) In Col. John T. Morgan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign.

No. 52—(332, 449, 485, 486) Union reports, on the road to Trenton, September 3, 1863; near Lafayette, September 8th; fight at Chickamauga creek, September 9th.

No. 54—(453) November 30, 1863, in Gen. John T. Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry.

No. 55, No. 56—Assignment as above, to December, 1863. December 31st, Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, Wheeler's cavalry.

No. 59—(870) April 30, 1864, in Morgan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps.

No. 73—(819-822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), in fight at McAfee's, June 11th, and near Noonday creek, Ga., June 21, 1864.

No. 74—(642) April 30, 1864, under Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick, in General Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps. (650-673) In General Allen's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign, June to August.

No. 78—(856) September 20, 1864, in Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps.

No. 99—(352) Mentioned by Gen. J. Kilpatrick, Wil-
liston, S. C., February 8, 1865, on road to Augusta.
(1071) January 31, 1865, Colonel Hagan's brigade, Gen-
eral Wheeler's corps.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fifty-third regiment of mounted infantry was organized in the fall of 1862, by the addition of several companies to Maj. T. F. Jenkins' battalion, which had already rendered gallant service at Shiloh. Major Jenkins and Captain Cox commanded mounted companies in the Seventh Alabama prior to April, 1862. The regiment was first placed in Roddey's brigade, and fought at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, Town Creek and in the pursuit of Streight. It was on picket duty at Dalton in April, 1864. When Roddey's brigade was transferred to General Polk's department, this regiment was detached and was brigaded under General Hannon, and afterward General Hagan, in General Wheeler's cavalry corps, and took part in the perilous fighting all the way from Dalton to Atlanta. It participated in the daring raid of 1864 in Sherman's rear, and captured 100 men and 1,500 beef cattle; it fought at Jonesboro and Resaca, and continued to harass the Federals in the Carolinas.

Its first colonel, M. W. Hannon, was early promoted to the command of a brigade. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Gaines, who succeeded in command, was wounded at Waynesboro. Major Jenkins and Capt. L. E. Locke were captured near Florence, and Capt. W. R. Davis near Rome.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Jenkins' battalion, Alabama cavalry, called First Alabama battalion, merged into the Fifty-third Alabama cavalry: Vol. X, Part 1—(382) Mentioned, belonging to Polk's corps, April, 1862. (471) Mentioned by Gen. Daniel Ruggles, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (527) Mentioned by Capt. William Ketchum. (529) Report of Maj. T. F. Jenkins, Shiloh. Number of men engaged on the 6th, 52; on the 7th, 47; 2 killed and 6 wounded. (530) Report of Capt. J. J. Cox of Prattville dragoons, Jenkins' battalion.

Fifty-third Alabama infantry, mounted, Partisan Rangers: Vol. XV—(903) Troops in the district of the Gulf, J. W. W. Mackall. Present for duty, 517; headquarters Mobile, December 20, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(119) Jenkins' squadron, 2 killed and 12 wounded, engagement at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March, 1863. (195) Colonel Dibrell's report of affair at Florence, March 25th, says: "Hannon's regiment was pouring volley after volley into the boats from the other side."

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(944) Col. M. W. Hannon, Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, July, 1863.

No. 55—(664) Assignment as above, November 20, 1863. No. 56—(619, 804, 888) Roddey's brigade, detached, Wheeler's corps, December, 1863.

No. 57—(119) At Athens, Ala., January 26, 1864. No. 59—(801) Mentioned April 20th, on picket duty in front of Dalton; not transferred with Roddey's brigade to Polk's department. (871) Lieut.-Col. J. F. Gaines, Hannon's brigade, Wheeler's corps, April 30th. (873) Company G, Capt. P. B. Mastin, Jr., escort to Walker's division.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) Hannon's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign. (693) Ordered to Jonesboro to coöperate with General Armstrong in repelling raids coming in that direction, August 28, 1864. (946) Mentioned in report of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, battle of Resaca.

No. 78—(856) Hannon's brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 20, 1864.

No. 99—(980, 1072) Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January, 1865. (1148-1151) Mentioned by Maj. John G. Devereux, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1865.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fifty-sixth regiment of mounted infantry, known as Partisan Rangers, was organized in the summer of 1863, by the union of Hewlett's and Boyles' battalions of cavalry, both of which had done good service in the army of the Gulf as scouts and pickets, and had fought gallantly at King's Creek and other points in Mississippi. Attached to Ferguson's brigade, the regiment was sent to north Georgia and did arduous duty in the many battles of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. After going with Hood into Tennessee, it turned and harassed Sherman on his march. It was in the trenches at Savannah and operated near Augusta, moved into the Carolinas and finally surrendered at Greensboro, 200 strong. Colonel Boyles was at one time in command of Ferguson's brigade, and Lieut.-Col. William Martin took command of the regiment. Capt. Wm. McGill was killed near Decatur, and Capt. Thomas D. Hall was wounded near Kingston.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Boyles' Mobile Dragoons: Vol. V—(868) Field return for March, 1862, 97 present for duty. Vol. XV—(850) October 31, 1862, in district of the Gulf, commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. H. Forney. No. 42—(39) June 8, 1863, in army of Mobile at Pascagoula.

Fifteenth battalion, Alabama cavalry, also called First battalion, merged into Fifty-sixth regiment, Partisan Rangers: No. 36—(689) Mentioned at Okolona, May 14, 1863, 350 strong, in report of General Ruggles, action at King's Creek, near Tupelo, Miss. No. 37—(483) Mentioned by Gen. Daniel Ruggles, in operations in northeastern Mississippi, as Colonel Boyles' First Alabama. No. 38—(400) Mentioned by General Oglesby at Okolona, June 10, 1863. (837) General Ruggles, Okolona, May 5th, says: "Major Boyles' Alabama cavalry cannot be spared." (917) Mentioned at Okolona, May 24th (called the First). (973) Mentioned by General Ruggles, June 22d.

Thirteenth Battalion, merged into Fifty-sixth regi-

ment, Partisan Rangers: Vol. XVII, Part 2—(815) Maj. W. A. Hewlett's Partisan Rangers. Gen. J. C. Pemberton's command, December, 1862. (818) Col. John Adams says, battalion stationed at Buttahatchie bridge, twelve miles north of Columbus, on the Aberdeen road, January 1, 1863. (846) Special orders, No. 3, January 19th, to picket and scout in advance on Aberdeen road.

No. 36—(690) Commended by General Ruggles in report of action at King's Creek, May 5, 1863. (691-693) Maj. W. A. Hewlett in his report of King's Creek, commends gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. J. R. Shepherd and Lieuts. Samuel P. Morrow and H. H. Bibb.

No. 38—(611) In Ruggles' brigade, Pemberton's army, January 31, 1863. (639) One hundred men ordered to report to Major Mathews at Fayetteville, Ala., February 22d. (643) General Johnston orders Major Hewlett's battalion to report to General Ruggles for duty near Aberdeen, February 24th. (655) Ordered by General Ruggles to be armed, etc., March 6th. (699) Battalion has been disabled by camp diseases; to be pushed forward to Smithville, etc., Columbus, Miss., March 31st. (706) In Ruggles' brigade, April. (718) Ordered to be in readiness for marching orders, April 6th, at Buttahatchie bridge. (796) Ordered from Aberdeen to Buena Vista, April 27th. (917) Thirteenth Alabama battalion in the vicinity of Okolona, Miss., May 24th. (973) Mentioned by General Ruggles. United with Colonel Boyles' regiment and some Tennessee regiments, May 15th.

Fifty-sixth Alabama cavalry, Col. William Boyles: No. 53—(5) Mentioned by Union scout as at New Albany, Miss., October 1, 1863. (559) Mentioned in General Ferguson's report of troops, Okolona, Miss., August 27th. (576) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee, with General Ferguson, Morton, September 1st. (582) Mentioned, Morton, Miss., September 2d. (724) Ordered to move at once to vicinity of Cherry creek, by General Lee, October 2d.

Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59—In Ferguson's brigade, S. D. Lee's cavalry corps, November, 1863, to April, 1864.

No. 73—(756) Mentioned by Col. E. McCook (Union), Atlanta campaign. No. 74—(646, et seq.) In Ferguson's brigade, Jackson's division, Gen. L. Polk's army, Atlanta campaign. No. 75—(456) Mentioned by Colonel McCook (Union), June 11, 1864, as at Ackworth and Dallas.

No. 78—(857) Lieut.-Col. William Martin, Colonel Boyles commanding Ferguson's brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 20, 1864.

No. 94—(791) Company C transferred to Tenth Mississippi cavalry, special orders signed by Gen. John Withers, Richmond, Va., January 17, 1865.

No. 99—(1072) Ferguson's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 31, 1865.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The First Confederate cavalry was one of General Wheeler's best regiments; several of the companies were men from Alabama, but the field officers were from other States. Captain Robertson's company was organized early in the war, and saw considerable service before it was consolidated with other companies. Captain Bradley's Company A was detached on escort duty all during the war, serving the greater part of the time in Forrest's division. The rest of the regiment was brigaded, successively, with General Wharton, General Russell, General Wade, General Humes, General Allen and General Anderson, in Wheeler's cavalry corps.

It was at Lavergne in November, 1862, and distinguished itself at Murfreesboro by its gallant charge and capture of the Seventy-fifth Illinois. It fought at Guy's Gap, Shelbyville, Trenton, Lafayette, Chickamauga, McAfee's, Noonday Creek, and in numberless skirmishes during the campaigns of the army of Tennessee. Capt. Charles H. Conner was in command continuously after the spring of 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

First Confederate cavalry, Col. John T. Cox. Vol. VI—(835) Six companies ordered to Mobile, February 27, 1862, by General Bragg.

Vol. VII—(769) General Pillow reports Robertson's company of cavalry in Brownville, December 16, 1861. (910) Col. B. J. Lea reports Robertson's company scouting between Clifton and Savannah, February 26, 1862.

(918) Beauregard's confidential notes, March 4th, say that Robertson's cavalry is to remain at Henderson.

Vol. X, Part 2—(408) Col. W. C. Jackson asks for Robertson's cavalry to be sent to Trenton, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

Vol. XV—(19) General Van Dorn mentions cavalry escort under Lieutenant Bradley, Company A, in defenses of Vicksburg, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(899) Commended in report of Gen. Joe Wheeler, Knoxville, October 30, 1862; Lieut.-Col. C. S. Robertson commanding.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(835) Field returns, Wharton's cavalry, 156 effective, December 30, 1862.

Company A, Captain Bradley. Vol. XVII, Part 2—(661) Acting as cavalry escort, General Van Dorn's troops, July, 1862; 36 present. (814-847) Acting as cavalry escort for Colonel Jackson's corps, General Pemberton's troops, December, 1862; 29 present.

First Confederate regiment. Vol. XX,—(16) Reported as with Wheeler's cavalry at Lavergne, November 27, 1862. (329) Mentioned in Major Collins' (Union) report of advance on Murfreesboro. (661) Under Col. John T. Cox, Wharton's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, December, 1862. (773) Hardee's report of battle of Murfreesboro says this regiment captured the Seventy-fifth Illinois regiment. Conduct highly commended. (966) General Wharton's report speaks of Cox's gallant charge and capture of prisoners. (969) Regiment again commended by General Wharton.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(446) Wharton's brigade, 136 effective total, two companies detached, December 10, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(537, 538) Mentioned in Union reports of Guy's Gap and Shelbyville, June, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(362) Gen. J. M. Brannan (Union) reports arrival of Cox's cavalry at Chapel Hill, May 25, 1863. (371) Mentioned as on picket duty near Shelbyville in letter to General Garfield, from Mrs. M. B. Lee, May 29th. (730) Mentioned in letter from General Wharton to General Wheeler, Unionville, March 30, 1863. (841) Attached to General Martin's brigade, May 18th. (943) Capt. C. H. Conner, Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, July. (944) Company A, Capt. John Bradley, escort in Armstrong's brigade, Forrest's division, July.

No. 38—(592) Company A at headquarters at Grenada, Miss., January 20, 1863.

No. 51—(19) Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863. No. 52—(332) Gen. R. B. Mitchell (Union) reports regiment on the road to Trenton, September 3, 1863, with Martin's division. (449) General Negley (Union) reports regiment near LaFayette, September 8, 1863.

No. 55—(663) Capt. C. H. Conner, in Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, November, 1863. No. 56—(619) First brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, October 31, 1863. (640) Ordered to move on to Spring Place, November 6th.

No. 58—(590) Hume's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, January, 1864.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's (Union) reports of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11, 1864, and Noonday Creek, June 21st.

No. 94—(751) Mentioned in General Forrest's orders from Corinth, January 1, 1865.

THE THIRD CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Third Confederate cavalry, which entered the service under Col. J. R. Howard, included seven Alabama companies. It served during the greater part of the war in Wheeler's cavalry, and fought throughout the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee in numberless raids and skirmishes. It fought at Murfreesboro, Triune, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Bridgeport, Trenton, McAfee's, Noonday Creek. After the resignation of Colonel Howard, the regiment was commanded, successively, by Col. W. N. Estes and Col. P. H. Rice. It was constantly in demand for picket duty and scouting, and was distinguished for gallantry and endurance. Colonel Estes was killed near Chattanooga, and Colonel Rice was wounded in Georgia. Lieut.-Col. John McCaskill and Capt. Dan Clayton were wounded, and Adj. N. Rothbock was killed, at Murfreesboro.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Estes' Battalion, Alabama cavalry, Maj. W. N. Estes,

merged into Third Confederate: Vol. X, Part 2—(573) In Leadbetter's brigade, Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army, May 31, 1862.

Third Confederate cavalry: Vol. XVI, Part 1—(889) General Maxey's report of fight near Graham's, August 30, 1862, mentions Captain Rice's company. (891) Highly commended by General Maxey. (1143) Report of Col. J. R. Howard of skirmishes near Mountain gap, October 14 to 16, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(242) General McCook writes to General Buell that Howard's regiment is on road to Nashville, August 1, 1862. (267) "Howard has returned to Chattanooga," August 6th. (716) In Kirby Smith's forces, unattached. (743) Ordered to report to General Forrest, August 4th. (761) Ordered to remain near Chattanooga, August 17th, with General Maxey. (800) Ordered into Sequatchie valley, September 7th. (840) Gen. Sam Jones says he will send it, with Maxey's command, into Kentucky. (985) In Pegram's brigade, Heth's division, Gen. E. Kirby Smith's troops, October 31st.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(835) Field return, with Wharton's brigade, 457 effective, December 30, 1862.

Vol. XX—(14) Report of Colonel Howard of skirmish near Tompkinsville, Ky., November 17, 1862; 4 killed, 3 wounded. (75) Mentioned in General Wharton's report, December 10th. (233) Mentioned in Union report of Stone's river, January 3, 1863. (661) Under Lieut. W. N. Estes, in Wharton's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry. (966) Mentioned in General Wharton's report of Murfreesboro.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(162) Mentioned in Wharton's report of fight at Triune, March 21, 1863. (430, 454, 458) Mentioned in reports of General Thomas, General Reynolds and Col. John T. Wilder (Union), of fight near Hoover's Gap. (578) Mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn (Union) as falling back to Tullahoma, June 27th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(739) Wharton says: "Third will camp at Fairfield," April 4, 1863. (740) Col. Baxter Smith says regiment, under Col. W. N. Estes, was at Jacksonburg, April 5th. (915) General Anderson reports bridge over Sequatchie, near Jasper, burned by detachment under Capt. P. H. Rice, July 19th. (943, 960) Harrison's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, July.

No. 50—(232) Harrison's brigade, October 7, 1863. (468, 469) Captain Edmondson's company mentioned in Federal reports, at the Narrows, near Jasper, Tenn., August and September. (926) Mentioned in report of Eli Long, near Bridgeport, Ala., September 1st. (928) Report of Lieut.-Col. V. Cupp says, Estes, with 400 men, camped on road between Bridgeport and Trenton; speaks of skirmish, August 29th.

No. 51—(19) Harrison's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863. (520) General Wheeler's report says Estes' regiment was picketing Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Guntersville, August 27th. No. 52—(232) Gen. J. M. Brannan (Union) reports a capture of some of Rice's cavalry; 4 killed near Battle creek, August 30, 1863. (257) General Wagner reports that regiment is patrolling river. (384) General Negley says Rice's cavalry, 300 strong, passed up valley, September 6th.

No. 53—(574) Mentioned in letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Mauldin, Trenton, Ga., August 31, 1863.

No. 56—(722) Col. H. B. Lyon reports Third, with 260 men, with him on way to Kingston, November 20, 1863. (807) Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's corps, December, 1863.

No. 58—(349) General Thomas (Union) says, scout reports four companies of Third Confederate cavalry in Cherokee county, February 7, 1864. (590) Hume's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, January 20th.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's report of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11th, and Noonday creek, June 21, 1864.

No. 74—(642) Col. P. H. Rice, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, April, 1864. (650) Lieut.-Col. John McCaskill, Anderson's brigade, Kelly's division, June. (652) Captain Billinglea's company, escort to Hindman's division. (658-673) Assignment as above, to August.

No. 75—(166) Mentioned in letter of Col. L. D. Watkins (Union), Wauhatchie, Tenn., May 13, 1864. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 30th. No. 94—(127) Union scout reports regiment camping in Wills' valley, December 7, 1864, on their way to attack Whitesides.

No. 98—(1065) Hampton's cavalry corps, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865. No. 99—(1071) Col. P. H. Rice, Anderson's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, Hardee's army, January 31, 1865.

THE EIGHTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Eighth Confederate cavalry was organized after the battle of Shiloh, by the consolidation of Brewer's, Bell's and Baskerville's battalions, comprising six Alabama and four Mississippi companies. Brewer's, one of the first mounted bodies raised in the State, fought with distinction at Shiloh, and acted as rear guard for Polk's army. The Eighth moved with the army of Tennessee into Kentucky and fought with it before and after the battle of Murfreesboro; was in Wheeler's dash on Rosecrans' rear during the battle. It lost heavily at Shelbyville, where a portion of the regiment was captured, and suffered severely at Chickamauga and Dalton. It took part in the capture of Stoneman, and fought as infantry in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It was with Wheeler in his last raid into Tennessee, then moved into Virginia, except part of his regiment which was attached to Chalmers' brigade and skirmished in Alabama until the close of the war. The remainder fought Burbridge at Saltville, and pursued Sherman; fighting incessantly until it surrendered at Greensboro, 100 strong. Col. W. B. Wade was wounded in Tennessee. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Prather was wounded, and Major McCaa killed, at Murfreesboro; Maj. John Wright was wounded at Shelbyville; Captains Ferguson, Thompson and Lindsay and Adjutant Goodrich were captured. Capt. John McEl-derry was killed near Dalton, Capt. Joseph A. Mathews near Columbia; Capt. Henry Holmes was wounded at Boonsville and Jonesboro, and Capt. Francis Pinckard died in the service. Col. R. H. Brewer, of Brewer's battalion, was a graduate of West Point. He resigned, and was afterward killed in the valley of Virginia, in 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Brewer's Battalion, Alabama cavalry: Vol. VII—(854) At Paris, Tenn., January, 1862, in Stewart's brigade, Polk's army. (909) Mentioned by Gen. Daniel Ruggles, February 26th, Florence, Ala.

Vol. X, Part 1—(417) Mentioned in report of Colonel Russell, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (461-463) Colonel Brewer in his reports of the battle of Shiloh says, command 200 strong; 2 killed and 10 wounded. He mentions Major Baskerville, to whom he is much indebted for coolness, etc. Acted as rear-guard to Polk's corps. (529) Mentioned in report of Captain Jenkins.

Vol. X, Part 2—(306) Unattached, General Polk's army, March 9, 1862. (375) Mentioned by Col. Preston Smith, March 31st, in skirmish near Adamsville. (382) Mentioned in General Hardee's division, April 1st, at Purdy. (385) Mentioned April 2d, scouting near Purdy. (415) Placed in position at Bethel, April 12th. (419) Mentioned in special orders, No. 12, April 14th. (435) General Maxey says: "Colonel Brewer's cavalry is destroying bridges at Purdy," April 23d. (456) Mentioned by General Maxey, Bethel, April 27th. (458) Ordered to protect the Mobile & Ohio railroad, by command of General Beauregard, April 28th. (459) Three hundred and forty-two present for duty, April 28th, General Beall's cavalry brigade. (493) Mentioned by Colonel Lindsay, Camp Foote, near Purdy, May 5th. (516) Mentioned by Adjutant-General Jordan, Corinth, May 12th. (519) Guarding the crossing, Memphis & Charleston railroad, May 13th. (582) Captain Falkner's company placed at intersection of roads from Iuka to Jacinto, June 4, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(63) Attacked Colonel Sheridan, July 1, 1862; Asboth. (66) Mentioned by Colonel Sheridan, 200 strong, July 2d. (606) Tupelo, June 17th: "The general commanding takes pleasure in calling the attention of the armies of this department to the gallant conduct of Capt. B. B. McCaa and his command, of Brewer's cavalry regiment, on the morning of the 14th inst., when, by a bold and dashing charge, he put to flight a superior force of the enemy's cavalry. In this affair Private John Graham was especially distinguished, and will be rewarded with a badge of honor on some suitable occasion. This success should teach our cavalry forces what they can accomplish by bravery and daring, and should incite

them to like deeds of valor." By command of General Beauregard, general orders, No. 74.

Capt. A. W. Bowie's company, Alabama cavalry: No. 75—(793) Mentioned near Rome, Ga., June 22, 1864, in letter from Maj. W. J. Walthall. No. 78—(686) Letter from Captain Bowie to Major Walthall, dated near Talladega, July 5th.

Eighth Confederate cavalry, Col. W. B. Wade. Vol. X—(868, 869) Reports of Capt. J. Falkner and Lieut. J. S. Prather, burning of Cypress creek bridge, May 30, 1862. (880) Report of Colonel Claiborne, Sixth Confederate cavalry, May 9th.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(898, 899) General Wheeler mentions engagement on Perryville pike, October 11, 1862, in which regiment took part.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(790) Mentioned by Gen. Sam Jones, Chattanooga, August 31, 1862. (912) Colonel Wharton mentions in communication to General Polk, October 5th. Says will be at Lebanon next day.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(5-8) Reports of Col. J. F. Lay and Lieut.-Col. W. B. Wade of skirmish at Clear creek, near Baldwin, June 15, 1862. (23) Mentioned in report of Col. Joseph Wheeler, expedition from Holly Springs to Bolivar, etc., July, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(663) Regiment to leave Tupelo for Chattanooga, August 5, 1862. (666) General Price asks General Bragg to leave Wade's cavalry at Tupelo.

Vol. XX—(661) In Wheeler's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, Stone's River campaign, January, 1863. (958) Report of Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(27-29) Colonel Minty's report of skirmish near Rover, February 13, 1863. Capt. L. W. Battle's report of skirmish at Middleton, January 31st. (136, 137, 335, 343) Mentioned in Union reports of fighting at Middleton, May, 1863. (346) Mentioned in dispatch of General Martin to General Polk, May 22d. (534, 558) Mentioned in Union reports of Shelbyville, June 28th. Adjutant captured while endeavoring to protect the commanding officers.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(459) General Stanley reports regiment on way to Chapel Hill, June 25, 1863. (847) General Martin reports part of regiment captured at Foster-ville, May 22d. (923) Lieutenant-Colonel Prather, with detachment of 230, near Decatur, July 21st. (943) Under

Capt. J. H. Field, Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, July. (960) Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, etc., August.

No. 51—(19) Under Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather, Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign. (520) General Wheeler's report of Chickamauga says that Wade's regiment was picketing from Guntersville to Decatur, August 27th.

No. 52—(449) General Negley (Union) reports regiment near Lafayette, September 8, 1863.

No. 53—(371-374) Generals Hooker and Howard (Union) report regiment, 300 strong, at Trenton, October 14, 1863. (500) Under Capt. J. H. Field, in Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, August 15th. (589) Ordered to report to General Martin without delay. (708) Ordered to report to General Martin as soon as relieved by Ninth Kentucky cavalry, September 27th.

No. 54—(778) Lieut.-Col. J. C. Rodgers reports regiment near Summerville, October 28, 1863.

No. 56—(51) M. M. Phillips, scout, reports regiment in Lookout valley, November 5, 1863. (619) First brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, October 31st. (640) General Martin reports Eighth Confederate as moving to Spring Place, November 6th. (807) Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, December.

No. 58—(590) Humes' brigade, Kelly's division, January 20, 1864. No. 59—(871) Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, April 30th.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's report of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11th, and Noonday creek, June 21st. (823) Mentioned in Memphis Appeal, June 25th, in a report of fight at Latimar's mill, quoted by Colonel Minty.

No. 74—(642) Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, April 30, 1864. (650) Anderson's brigade, June 30th. (658-673) Assignments as above. (944) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report of fight at Varnell's, May 9th. (950) Highly commended by General Wheeler in general orders, No. 6, for conduct at Varnell's; McElderry killed. (972, 973) Report of Lieut. John A. Vaughan commanding scouts, McCook's raid, July 27th to 31st.

No. 77—(496) Col. G. G. Dibrell's report of operations

near Readyville, September, 1864, says Major Wright's cavalry were on picket duty there. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 30th.

No. 92—(961) Mentioned by General Anderson as at Savannah, December 15, 1864.

No. 98—(1065) Hampton's cavalry corps, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865.

No. 99—(1071) Lieutenant-Colonel Prather, Anderson's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, Hardee's army, January 31, 1865. (1283) Mentioned in letter of Col. G. G. Dibrell, on road from White Oak to Rocky mountain, February 26th.

No. 103—(433) Mentioned in Colonel Cooper's (Union) report of skirmish near Montgomery, April 13, 1865. (970) Ordered to Plymouth, February 13th. (993, 994) Attached to General Starke's brigade, February 18th. (1027) Part of regiment attached to Chalmers' brigade, March 3d. (1033) Ordered to report to General Armstrong, March 6th. (1051) A company ordered to Fulton to scout in the direction of Eastport, March 12th.

No. 104—(1122, 1127) Relieved from duty with Armstrong's brigade and ordered to rejoin Anderson's, March 18, 1865.

THE TENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Tenth Confederate cavalry was organized at Murfreesboro from the battalion of Col. Charles T. Goode and Lieut.-Col. M. N. Slaughter's Seventeenth Alabama battalion of cavalry of Hilliard's legion, which had passed through the Kentucky campaign. In Pegram's brigade, it fought at Monticello, losing heavily; fought several battles in the Kentucky campaign, losing 160 men, and at Jimtown it lost 50 men. It fought at Chickamauga under General Forrest, and suffered severely. It was largely employed in picket and outpost duty. Brigaded, successively, under Generals Wade, Humes and Robinson, in Kelly's division, it fought with considerable loss at Resaca, New Hope, and all through the many battles of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It took part in Wheeler's last raid as far as Saltville; returned to the Carolinas, fought at Bentonville, and surrendered with

Johnston's army, 300 strong. Colonel Goode, who was wounded at Chickamauga, was promoted and retired. Col. W. J. Vason was wounded at Bentonville, Lieutenant-Colonel Slaughter at Cleveland, and Maj. J. B. Rudolph at New Hope. Adj. James E. Mitchell was captured; Capt. J. J. Clements was wounded and captured at Jimtown; Captain Barnes was captured, and died in prison; Capt. T. A. Knight was wounded at Resaca.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(830) Mentioned in General Hart-suff's (Union) report as in Confederate troops near Winchester, July 29, 1863. (839) At Big Creek Gap, July 25, 1863, report of Col. J. S. Scott commanding brigade. (840) Reported at Irvine, July 30th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(568) Mentioned as near Mt. Vernon, Ky., July 29th. (644) At Kingston, Tenn., in Col. S. J. Smith's brigade, Donelson's forces, February 20, 1863. (711) At Kingston, March 19th. (793) Scott's brigade, Gen. W. G. M. Davis' forces, on outpost and special duty, April 25th. (946) Scott's brigade, Buckner's army, July 31st, brigade on duty in Kentucky.

No. 51—(20) Scott's brigade, Pegram's division, Forrest's corps, Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863.

No. 56—(619) First brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, October 31, 1863. (639) Ordered to report by letter to General Kelly at Cleveland, Tenn., and continue picket duty, November 6th. (807) Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, December.

No. 58—(590, 591) Humes' brigade, Kelly's division, January 20, 1864. Company A, Capt. John M. McKleroy, escort to Stewart's division.

No. 59—(871) Capt. T. G. Holt, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(819) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's (Union) report of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11th, and Noonday Creek, June 21, 1864.

No. 74—(642-644) Capt. T. G. Holt, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, April 30, 1864. (650) Capt. W. J. Vason, Anderson's brigade, Kelly's

division, Wheeler's cavalry, June to August, 1864. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 30th.

No. 92—(961) Mentioned by General Anderson as near Savannah, December 15, 1864.

No. 98—(1065) Hampton's cavalry corps, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865. (1122) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report, near Wilson's store, March 1st.

No. 99—(1071) Capt. W. J. Vason, Anderson's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's corps, Hardee's army, January 31, 1865. (1096) Mentioned in report of General Allen, February 4th. (1301) Mentioned in letter of Lieut.-Col. Jo Robins, March 1st.

THE FIFTEENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Fifteenth regiment of Confederate cavalry was organized early in 1864, at Mobile, and was composed of Alabama and Florida companies which had done coast duty for two or three years. It was placed under the command of Col. Henry Maury, and remained in the vicinity of Mobile and Pensacola the greater part of the year, except when it was sent in the fall to Louisiana, and took part in a brilliant fight at Tunica. It served, successively, in Jenifer's, Reynolds', Patton's, McCulloch's, and Clanton's brigades, in Maury's army. The regiment was described at organization as "full, well mounted and well armed;" by December it had lost several hundred, and was reported as "poorly clad and scantily fed;" but in January, 1865, it was recruited from citizens of Mobile and vicinity, armed with miscellaneous weapons, and numbered 1,200 men. It was 800 strong in the city in February. The companies were almost always on detached duty, watching and checking the advance of the enemy and guarding the approaches to the city of Mobile. In April it was sent to establish a courier line to Demopolis. Before this could be done, the regiment took part in a disastrous fight at Claiborne. It blew up the magazine and evacuated Choctaw Bluff, April 14, 1865. The greater part of the men were disbanded, and the few who remained in arms were paroled

at Demopolis. Col. Henry Maury was disabled by a wound just before the close of the war. He was detained in Mobile, and the regiment was led at Claiborne by Lieutenant-Colonel Myers. Capt. John H. Marshall was wounded and captured at Mississippi City.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 58—(550) Mentioned in letter from Gen. D. B. Maury to General Polk, Mobile, January 12, 1864. (583) In Jenifer's brigade, General Maury's army, January 20th. (785) Maury's cavalry detached to different points in State and on coast, February 20th.

No. 59—(632, 633) Colonel Maury sent into Jones county to break up organized deserters who are destroying railroads, etc. Reports operations, March 12, 1864. (861) Reynolds' brigade, Maury's army, April 30, 1864.

No. 65—(399) General Asboth (Union) reports that Colonel Maury was attacked at Jackson bridge, Fla., and has returned to Fifteen Mile Station, May 25, 1864. (404, 405) Report of Capt. W. B. Amos, Company I, operations Yellow river, Fla., June 25th. (415) General Asboth reports Colonel Maury with 1,300 men on road to Pollard, July 23d. (418, 419) General Asboth says, Colonel Maury returned to Mobile, on July 24th, to protect city. (425) General Asboth reports three companies of Fifteenth at Pine Barren ridge, August 12th.

No. 66—(53, 56) General Asboth speaks of regiment as full, well mounted, well armed, under Colonel Maury and Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, near Pensacola, April, 1864. (89, 111, 165) Mentioned, further, by General Asboth. (257) General Asboth reports all of regiment ordered to Tensaw river, August 24th.

No. 78—(678) Col. Henry Maury, Patton's brigade, General Maury's army, June 30, 1864. (702) General Maury says regiment ordered to protect M. & O. railroad and Pascagoula, July 11th. (703) Five companies, 409 effective, ordered to Mobile, July. (751) Maury's regiment, 600 strong, has been sent to meet raid of enemy from Pensacola; army returns, August 3d. (814, 887) Liddell's brigade, Gardner's army, September, 1864.

No. 79—(875) Unattached in Maury's army, November 1, 1864.

No. 86—(425) Gen. J. Bailey (Union) says, six com-

panies gone toward Milton, Fla., November 4, 1864; Colonel Maury's movements commented on. (675) Lieutenant Jackson (Union) reports regiment distributed as follows: "Three companies at Bluff Springs, three companies at Pollard, two companies at Milton, one company at Greenwood, one at Magnolia, with picket at Pine Barren ridge. Regiment numbers 700;" November 25th. (703) Same officer, November 28th, writes that on the 21st, five companies were at Greenwood, one company at Milton, three companies at Stockton, and Captain Bowen's company, 80 strong, doing picket duty at Pine Barrens. (911) Maj. F. W. Marston (Union) reports that Colonel Maury started about December 10th toward Pollard to meet reported advance of Federal forces; confronted and harassed General Davidson near Citronelle. Describes them as "poorly clad and scantily fed."

No. 92—(419) Mentioned in report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling (Union) of fight at Pine Barren creek, November 17, 1864.

No. 93—(788) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. W. Davidson (Union) West Pascagoula, December 13, 1864. (1233) McCulloch's brigade, General Taylor's army, November 20, 1864.

No. 94—(631) Mentioned in General Maury's orders, December 1, 1864. (633) In Liddell's division, Maury's army, December 1, 1864. (668) General Maury says regiment left Mobile, December 8, 1864; has ordered regiment to Leakesville, thence toward Bucatanna, etc.

No. 101—(601, 617) Capt. S. M. Eaton (Union) reports Maury's regiment "1,200 strong, composed of citizens of Mobile and vicinity, armed with miscellaneous weapons," on the Pascagoula road "facing and watching General Granger," January 21, 1865.

No. 103—(98, 137, 304, 305) Federal reports of attack on regiment at Claiborne, April 11, 1865. (636) Captain Eaton (Union) reports Maury's cavalry in and about city of Mobile, 1,000 strong, February 2d. (831) Statement of Perry Ryales, Mobile, February 16th, "Maury's cavalry, 800, doing provost-guard duty." (833, 834) Mentioned at Pollard and Mobile. (1047) In Maury's command, General Maury's army, March 10, 1865.

No. 104—(60) Report that regiment is sent to Blakely, March 22, 1865. (163) General Bailey (Union) reports regiment close in his rear, March 31st. (226) Captain

Eaton (Union) reports regiment in Clanton's brigade, April 4th. (364) Statement of Hugh McKeane, April 15th, reports 300 at Claiborne. Colonel Maury in city, wounded. (373) General Lucas (Union) mentions fight at Claiborne, April 11th; says detachment numbered 450. (450) General Asboth reports regiment collecting at Pollard under Captain Main, April 23d. (1172) Maury's command ordered to be kept ready to report movements of enemy, March 29th. (1216) Ordered to be ready to reinforce Wirt Adams, April 8th. (1226) Ordered to guard river above Choctaw, and establish courier line to Demopolis, April 11th. (1228) Has been ordered to cross from Claiborne, scout river and open communications with Demopolis, April 12th. (1230-1232) Ordered to remain on west bank of Alabama river, April 12th. (1242) Couriers report defeat of Maury's command near Claiborne, April 15th. (1250) Capt. W. T. Smith confirms report of fight at Claiborne, says: Maury was not with command. Lieutenant-Colonel Myers was in command. Remnant of regiment near Greenville. Reported that Colonel Miles blew up magazine and evacuated Choctaw Bluff, April 14th.

THE FOURTH BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fourth Alabama battalion was made up of three companies from Alabama which went to Virginia in 1862. They were first assigned to the Jeff Davis legion, and afterward became part of the Phillips legion, Hampton's cavalry, in which organization they did some hard fighting. Their captains were Andrew P. Love, McKenzie and Roberts. Captain Love was captured at Dinwiddie.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 82—(763) July 11, 1864, assigned, by special orders, No. 161, to the Jeff Davis legion of cavalry. (823) Field returns, July, 1864.

No. 88—(656) Transferred to Phillips' legion, September, 1864. (1219) August 10, 1864; Young's brigade, Butler's division, Hampton's cavalry corps. (1310) September, 1864, with Phillips' legion, assignment as above.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION, ALABAMA
CAVALRY.

The Twenty-fourth battalion of cavalry was organized late in the war; it was detached from Roddey's brigade when the latter was transferred to Polk's army in April, 1864, and remained with the army of Tennessee, serving with General Wheeler's cavalry. It was in Hannon's brigade until January, 1865, when it was transferred to Hagan's. Its record is the same as that of the Fifty-third Alabama. Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass, who commanded the battalion, was wounded three times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 59—(801) On picket in front of Dalton, April 20, 1864; not transferred to Polk's army with Roddey's brigade. (871) Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass, in Hannon's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, April 30th.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) In Hannon's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign. (956) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report of battle of Resaca.

No. 78—(856) Same assignment, September 20, 1864.

No. 99—(980) Mentioned in organization of corps commanded by General Wheeler, Charleston, S. C., January 2, 1865. Transferred to Hagan's brigade. (1072) Capt. R. F. Davis transferred to Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 31st. (1148-1152) Mentioned by Maj. John Devereux, Augusta, Ga., February 10th.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Twenty-fifth battalion was sometimes called Mead's battalion. Capt. L. G. Mead commanded a company which operated very effectively in north Alabama and Tennessee in the summer and fall of 1862. He afterward raised a number of companies, and his men were spoken of as most reckless and daring. They were formed into battalions, the Alabama companies being consolidated into the Twenty-fifth battalion, in March, 1864, under the command of Maj. Miles E. Johnston, and serving in the neighborhood of the Tennessee river. They surrendered at Huntsville, May 11, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Mead's company. Vol. XVI, Part 2—(758) August 15, 1862, ordered to operate in north Alabama and Tennessee, and report to nearest Confederate commander. (781) General Bragg's order, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26, 1862. The following assignment of cavalry is announced: Crawford's, Mead's and Allen's regiment, commanded by Colonel Wheeler, to left wing of army of the Mississippi, and will report to Major-General Hardee.

Twenty-fifth Battalion, Maj. Miles E. Johnston. No. 103—(561, 562) Mentioned in report of Colonel Given, Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1865, in report of surrender of Johnston's command. (563, 564, 566) Correspondence of Major Johnston, Huntsville, Ala., May, in regard to terms of surrender. (640) Mentioned by Gen. R. W. Johnson (Union), Pulaski, Tenn.; called Mead's battalion. (665) Mentioned by Col. W. J. Clift (Union), Fayetteville, Tenn., Mead's men "the most reckless and daring in the country." (1023) Special orders, No. 52, Richmond, Va., March 2, 1865. "The following companies Alabama cavalry raised within the enemy's lines by Capt. L. G. Mead, under authority of the war department, are hereby organized into a battalion, to be known as the Twenty-fifth battalion, Alabama cavalry: Capt. M. E. Johnston's, Capt. F. E. Cotton's, Capt. D. C. Nelson's, Capt. R. L. Welch's, Capt. W. M. Campbell's and Capt. John Cobb's."

BARBIERE'S RESERVE CAVALRY.

Barbieri's reserve cavalry consisted of six companies under the command of Maj. Joseph Barbieri, and served principally in central Alabama during the fall and winter of 1864-65.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 93—(1233) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, General Taylor's army, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, General Maury's army, December 1, 1864. No. 103—(998) Barbieri's battalion cavalry, six companies, headquarters Wilsonville, February, 1865.

BEALL'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Beall's battalion of cavalry consisted of three companies of cavalry under the command of Maj. T. S. Beall, and served under General Beall, in Mississippi, in the spring of 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(459) Present for duty, 42, April 28, 1862, General Beall's cavalry at Corinth, Miss.

GUNTER'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Gunter's battalion of cavalry was organized early in 1862, and was merged with Gibson's Eighteenth battalion of mounted infantry. It served with Forrest's cavalry, and engaged in numerous conflicts with the enemy along the Tennessee. In November it was dismounted; joined the army of Tennessee, was attached to Wood's brigade, and fought with heavy loss at Chickamauga. Maj. John T. Gibson, who succeeded Major Gunter in command, was killed at Chickamauga. The battalion afterward fought with Cleburne. It was attached to the Twenty-third Alabama without losing its organization.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(783) Mentioned by Gen. Sam Jones, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 27, 1862. (857) Moved to Tullahoma, September 20th. (890) Moved to Nashville, September 29th. (918) Sent to Lavergne, October 6th. (929) Ordered to report to General Forrest, Knoxville, October 9th.

HARDIE'S RESERVE CAVALRY.

Hardie's reserve cavalry consisted of six companies under command of Maj. Joseph Hardie, and served in Alabama and Georgia. Hardie's company is mentioned in reports of Rousseau's raid and at various points in Georgia. The battalion, 530 strong, was at Talladega in February, 1865, and was attached to General Maury's army.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Hardie's Reserve Company: No. 74—(975) Mentioned by Major Walthall in report of Rousseau's raid, July 14, 1864, about 20 men. No. 75—(793) Mentioned near Rome, Ga., June 22d. No. 78—(686) Mentioned by Captain Bowie, June 28th, at Cave Spring.

Hardie's Reserve Battalion: No. 93—(1233) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, December 1st. No. 103—(998) Hardie's battalion cavalry, six companies; 530 for duty; headquarters, Talladega, Ala

LEWIS' BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Lewis' battalion served in central Alabama and Georgia during the summer and fall of 1864, and until the close of the war. It consisted of five companies under Captains Harrell, Brooks, Morrison, Barnes and May. The gallant Major Lewis was killed while leading the battalion at Lafayette, Ga. He was succeeded in command by Maj. William V. Harrell.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 74—(997) One killed, 5 wounded, at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864. Maj. T. H. Lewis killed. (998, 999) Col. C. H. Armistead's report says: "Majors Lewis and Redwood have tested their devotion to our cause by sealing it with their blood." (1000, 1001) Colonel Ball's report of same. (1003) Capt. William V. Harrell's report says: "When nearly opposite the east end of the jail, the noble, gallant and chivalrous Major Lewis fell mortally wounded, while leading his men to the charge, addressing them in language of endearment and encouragement, stimulating them by word and example to the performance of deeds worthy of the world-wide reputation of the sons of the South for bravery and heroism. As the spirit of the lamented Lewis was about to bid adieu to its earthly tenement, his feeble voice was heard saying: 'Charge them, boys, charge them,' and right nobly did his gallant boys respond." (1004) One killed, 7 wounded at battle of Lafayette.

No. 78—(791) In Armistead's brigade, district of Central Ala 20

and Northern Alabama, commanded by Brig.-Gen. D. W. Adams, August 21, 1864. (812) Present for duty, 104. Talladega, Ala., September 1st.

No. 93—(1233) In Armistead's brigade, under Maj. William V. Harrell, central Alabama, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) In same brigade, December. No. 103—(1047) In same brigade, army of Mobile, March 10, 1865.

MORELAND'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Moreland's battalion was included in Roddey's brigade and was in north Alabama and Tennessee during the greater part of the winter and spring of 1863-64, serving for a time in Hannon's brigade. It fought at Tishomingo creek, June, 1864, and was attached to General Maury's army, serving in central and northern Alabama. It was paroled at Iuka, May 18, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 52—(595) Mentioned by Gen. E. A. Carr (Union), Corinth, September 13, 1863. Left in valley on Roddey's departure. No. 54—(38) Mentioned by General Ferguson near Courtland, Ala., October 31, 1863. (603) Mentioned by Colonel Rowett (Union), Pulaski, Tenn., December 18th. Report of skirmish on Shoal creek, December 12th. No. 55—(664) Col. M. D. Moreland, Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, detached, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(92) Mentioned by Gen. J. D. Stevenson, Corinth, November 8, 1863. (619, 806, 888) In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, October to December, 1863. No. 58—(590) In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 20, 1864. No. 59—(429) Mentioned by Colonel Rowett, Bailey's Springs, April 18, 1864. (735) Mentioned, March 26th, as being near Moulton.

No. 77—(231) One killed, 5 wounded, at battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864. (345) Reconnoissance near Tupelo, July 14th. No. 79—(817) Mentioned by General Forrest, October 12, 1864. No. 93—(1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, November 20th. No. 94—(634) In Roddey's brigade, North Alabama, December 1st. No. 99—(1150) Mentioned by Maj. John G. Devereux, February 10, 1865, as having belonged to Han-

non's original command. No. 104—(830) Paroled at Iuka, May 18, 1865.

STUART'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Stuart's battalion, commanded by Maj. James H. Stuart, served in north Alabama from the summer of 1864 until the close of the war, and was frequently engaged in scouting and skirmishing.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 77—(362) Mentioned in report of Col. William T. C. Grower, expedition from Decatur to Courtland, and skirmish, July, 1864. No. 78—(668) In north Alabama, June, 1864, Col. Josiah Patterson's report. No. 93—(1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, November 20th. No. 94—(634) In Roddey's brigade, north Alabama, December 1st. No. 103—(48) Mentioned near Warrenton, February 17, 1865.

COMPANIES OF ALABAMA CAVALRY.

In addition to the regiments and battalions, there were a number of detached companies of Alabama cavalry, most of which served in the defense of Mobile and the Bay forts. Cottrill's, White's and Arrington's served at Pollard, Mobile and Fort Morgan in and after 1862; and Amos', Baldwin's, under Capt. T. C. Barlow, the Dorrence Rangers, under Capt. John W. Murrell, Goldsby's and Meador's companies served there later. Gordon's regiment is mentioned at Murfreesboro, and Houston's and Hubbard's at Fort Henry. Crocheron's Light Dragoons, under Capt. E. M. Holloway, served for a long time as escorts in the army of Tennessee.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Captain Amos' Company. Vol. XV—(1068) Canty's brigade, Buckner's corps, April, 1863, at or near Pollard. No. 42—(39) June 8, 1863, in eastern division of department of the Gulf.

Baldwin's Rangers, Capt. T. C. Barlow. Vol. XV—(850) In army of Mobile, October 31, 1862. (1069) In Powell's

brigade, General Buckner's corps, April, 1863, Perdido river. No. 42—(39, 131, 157) Powell's brigade, Mobile, to August, 1863, Camp Powell.

Cottrill's Scouts. Vol. VI—(499) Very highly commended in Col. W. L. Powell's report, January 20, 1862, of contest for possession of the schooner *Andracita*, formerly J. W. Wilder, near Fort Morgan.

Crocheron Light Dragoons, Capt. E. M. Holloway. Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(945, 958) Mentioned among escorts, Polk's army corps, Atlanta, July and August, 1863. Nos. 51, 59, 74—Same mention, September, 1863, to June, 1864.

Dorrence Rangers, Capt. John W. Murrell. Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, October 31, 1862. (1069) Cumming's brigade, Buckner's corps, department of the Gulf, April, 1863, near Mobile. No. 42—(39) Department of the Gulf, June 8, 1863, at Pascagoula.

Captain Goldsby's Company Mounted Infantry. No. 65—(442) August 30, 1864, Brigadier-General Asboth, U. S. A., says of skirmish at Milton, Fla.: "Came upon Captain Goldsby with about 100 men." No. 78—(814) In Liddell's brigade, department of the Gulf, September 3, 1864. No. 104—(1261) Mentioned by Col. S. Jones, Demopolis, Ala., April 24, 1865; asks for couriers.

Capt. H. R. Gordon's Company. Vol. XX, Part 2—(432) Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, about November 29, 1862, near Murfreesboro.

Houston's and Hubbard's Companies. Vol. VII—(137-139, 140) At Fort Henry, February 5, 1862, General Tilghman's and Colonel Heiman's reports.

Captain Meador's Company. No. 103—(1045) Mentioned as reporting to General Clanton, March 10, 1865, department of the Gulf.

Mobile City Troop, Capt. E. T. Arrington. Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, October 31, 1862. (1069) In Powell's brigade, April, 1863, Perdido river. No. 42—(39, 131, 157) In Powell's brigade, department of the Gulf, to August, 1863.

Captain White's Company. Vol. XV—(850) At Mobile, 1862.

CHAPTER VI.

BATTERIES COMPOSED OF ALABAMA TROOPS—THEIR ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—RECORDS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

BURNETT'S BATTERY.

BURNETT'S battery was engaged in Samuel Jones' corps, in Mississippi, in the spring and summer of 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(787) In Samuel Jones' corps, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(632) Same assignment.

BURTWELL'S BATTERY.

Burtwell's battery was engaged, under its captain, J. R. R. Burtwell, in General Jackson's brigade, in Mississippi, in the spring of 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) In General Jackson's brigade, Corinth, April 28, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Same brigade, Tupelo, August 20, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Same brigade, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

FIRST BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

The First Alabama battalion of artillery was recruited at Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, and was organized in February, 1861, at Fort Morgan. It was made part of the army of Mobile in the spring of 1862, and was ordered to report at Chattanooga in July. It served, consecutively,

with the brigades of Generals Shoup, Higgins and Page, and reached a very high plane of efficiency and discipline. It did gallant service at Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan. No more heroic defense was ever made than that of this battalion at Fort Morgan. The detachment there engaged, fought until their guns were knocked out of position, losing 150 killed and wounded. The remainder was captured and the men sent to Elmira, N. Y., where one-half of them died of small-pox. The officers were sent to Fort Warren. The remnant of the battalion was transferred to Choctaw Bluff, March, 1865, and surrendered with the army of Mobile. Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth was the first commander. He resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. James T. Gee, who was captured at Fort Morgan. Maj. J. M. Cary and Capts. F. S. Ferguson, Lee Hammond, R. N. Campbell and J. W. Whiting were also captured there. Capts. Wm. B. Hughes and N. J. Smith were wounded and captured at Fort Morgan.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(819) Army of Mobile, February 1, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(659) Forsyth ordered to report at Chattanooga, July 26, 1862.

No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, Maury's army, June 8, 1863. (131) In Powell's brigade, Maury's army, August 1st. (157) At Fort Morgan and Grant's Pass, August 10th. (275) In Shoup's brigade, September 30th, Maj. J. T. Gee. (402) In Shoup's brigade, November 10th. (511, 562) In Higgins' brigade, December.

No. 56—(630) Ordered to Meridian, November 4, 1863. (729) General Maury asks for battery, November 21st.

No. 58—(582) In Higgins' brigade, January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(861) Under Lieut.-Col. R. C. Forsyth, Page's brigade, April 30, 1864.

No. 77—(428) At Fort Gaines, August 3, 1864.

No. 78—(678, 752) Page's brigade, with General Maury, June to August, 1864.

No. 84—(230) Mentioned by Col. Albert Myer, July, 1864, 400 men at Fort Morgan.

No. 103—(1045) Transferred to Choctaw Bluff, March

10, 1865. (1047) Detachment under Lieut. P. Lee Hammond, in army of Mobile.

SECOND BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Battery A of this battalion, under the command of Capt. Stephen Charpentier, served in the defenses of Mobile until the spring of 1863, when it was attached to General Featherstone's brigade, and afterward did service in Mississippi, known as Charpentier's battery. Battery C served in General Hébert's brigade and lost heavily at the siege of Vicksburg, where its captain, T. K. Emanuel, was killed. The remnant of the battery continued to serve under the command of Capt. John D. Haynie in the army of Mobile until the surrender. Battery E seems to have served continuously under the command of Capt. J. B. Hutchisson, at or near Mobile.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Battery A. No. 38—(936) Featherstone's brigade, May 30, 1863, Jackson, Miss. (1041) Same assignment, July 30th. (1050) Mentioned by Maj. L. Hoxton, near Morton, Miss., August 8th.

Battery C. No. 37—(326) Under Lieut. J. R. Sclater, in General Hébert's brigade, army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. (329) Capt. T. K. Emanuel killed at siege of Vicksburg. (369) Loss, 6 killed, 6 wounded, Vicksburg. (373) One wounded, June 25th. (378) Seven killed, 8 wounded, Vicksburg siege. No. 38—(1060) In Forney's division, August 29, 1863. No. 42—(131) In General Canty's brigade, Maury's army, August 1, 1863. (157) In Mobile, Ala., August 10th. No. 103—(1048) In Gladden's battery, army of Mobile, March 10, 1865.

Battery E. No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, Maury's army, June 8, 1863. No. 103—(1048) In Gladden's battery, army of Mobile, March 10, 1865.

Charpentier's Battery. No. 53—(515) Featherstone's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, August 20, 1863.

No. 56—(757). No. 57—(332). No. 58—(520, 584). No. 59—(604, 659) Assignment as above, to March, 1864. (863) Assignment as above, April 30th, but reported as in

Myrick's battalion, Stevenson's division, April 24th. No. 74—(875) Mentioned in report of General Loring, near New Hope church, May 13, 1864. (994) Mentioned under Lieutenant Jenks, in report of Gen. G. J. Pillow, Oxford, Ala., June 30th. No. 75—(656) Mentioned in Loring's division, about May 1, 1864. No. 78—(791, 811, 887) With General Adams, central Alabama, August and September, 1864. No. 79—(865) With Maj. H. C. Semple, October, 1864. (872) Effective total, 64, at Mobile. (876) In Burnett's command, Maury's army, November 1st. No. 94—(633) With Major Semple, Maury's army, December 1, 1864. No. 101—(681) Mentioned, 70 strong, at Mobile, January 30, 1865. No. 103—(942) Called Jenks' battery, 76 present, with Maj. Henry C. Semple, army of Mobile, March 29, 1865. (1014) Started to Selma, February 25th. No. 104—(226) In Fuller's brigade, Wilcox county, Ala., April, 1865. (364) Jenks' battery, Montgomery, April, 1865.

ALABAMA STATE ARTILLERY BATTALION.

This battalion served at Mobile in Generals Fuller's and Higgins' brigades during the last few months of the war, and was sometimes called State Reserves. Battery C was commanded by Capt. John B. Todd, afterward by Lieut. R. H. Bush, and Battery D was commanded by Capt. Wm. M. Homer, formerly of Ketchum's battery.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Battery C. No. 59—(861) Fuller's brigade, Maury's army, Mobile, April 30, 1864. No. 78—(632) Fuller's brigade, Gen. Stephen D. Lee's army, June 1st. (678) Higgins' brigade, June 30th. No. 79—(876) Fuller's command, Maury's army, November 1st. No. 93—(1235) In Maury's command, Gen. Richard Taylor's army, November 20th. No. 94—(633) In Fuller's command, Maury's army, December 1st. No. 103—(1047) Called State Reserves, Lieut. R. H. Bush, Maury's army, March 10, 1865. No. 104—(207) Mentioned by Maj. A. M. Jackson, at Mobile, 55 present, April 3, 1865. (226) In Fuller's division, Wilcox county, April 4th.

Battery D. No. 59—(861) Fuller's brigade, Maury's army, Mobile, April 30, 1864. No. 78—(632) Fuller's

brigade, Gen. S. D. Lee's army, June 1st. (678) With General Maury, June 30th. No. 79—(876) In Fuller's command, Maury's army, November 1st. No. 93—(1235) In Maury's command, Taylor's army, November 20th. No. 94—(633) In Fuller's command, Maury's army, December 1st. No. 103—(1047) Called State Reserves; Maury's army, March 10, 1865.

KETCHUM'S (GARRITY'S) BATTERY.

Ketchum's battery was organized at Mobile in May, 1861, and served for a short time at Pensacola. It was in Adams' brigade at Corinth, in March, 1861, and served in Gen. Preston Pond's brigade at Shiloh, where it lost seven men. Its captain was specially commended by the brigade commander at Shiloh, who says the safety of his whole command was due to Captain Ketchum. This battery was with Chalmers' brigade, Withers' reserve corps, in the summer of 1863, and was engaged at Munfordville, Perryville, Wildcat gap, and Murfreesboro, where it lost twenty-seven men, killed and wounded. It was ordered to Deas' brigade in July, 1863, and sent from Lookout Point to Gen. Patton Anderson, November, 1863. It fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge in Cheatham's corps, and sometimes with heavy loss. It was in Maury's artillery reserves in 1865, and fought at Spanish Fort, losing two men; finally surrendered at Meridian. Capt. Wm. H. Ketchum resigned and was succeeded in January, 1863, by Capt. James Garrity, who was wounded at Murfreesboro and Marietta. Lieut. Philip Bond, who commanded the battery in the summer of 1864, was killed at Jonesboro. Lieut. Maynard Hassell was killed near Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(13) Mentioned by General Gladden, March 12, 1862. (382) In Preston Pond's brigade, army of Mississippi, April 6th and 7th. (468) Mentioned in General Bragg's report of Shiloh. (471-474) Mentioned by General Ruggles. (516-519) Highly commended in

Colonel Pond's report: "Captain Ketchum exhibited throughout the whole a degree of skill and courage which mark him as an artillery officer of the highest merit; in fact, the safety of my command is due to him." (523) Mentioned in Col. Marshall J. Smith's report. (525) Also in Colonel Looney's report. (527-531) Captain Ketchum's report. He commends in the highest terms, Lieutenants Garrity, Bond and Carroll, and Corporal Ingalls, for gallantry, coolness and ability. (543) Mentioned in Colonel Marrast's report. (788) In General Chalmers' brigade, June 30th. (810) Commended in General Ruggles' report, Farmington, May 9th. (829, 830) Commended highly in Col. J. F. Fagan's report of same. (831) Mentioned in Captain Hoxton's report.

Vol. X, Part 2—(307) In Col. D. W. Adams' brigade, March 9, 1862, Corinth. (388) Mentioned by General Ruggles, April 28th. (461) In Ruggles' brigade, April 28th. (500) Mentioned by R. H. S. Thompson, May 6th. (549) In Ruggles' division, May 26th.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(975-979) Mentioned in General Chalmers' report, September 12 to 17, 1863, Munfordville, Ky. (982, 983) Seven wounded, Munfordville, report of Lieutenant Garrity. (985, 986) Mentioned in White's and Finley's reports of Munfordville.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Chalmers' brigade, August 20, 1862. (817) At Glasgow, Ky., September 12th.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Withers' reserve corps, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(430, 431) Present, 115, November 29, 1862, reserve division, Polk's army.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 843) In Withers' division; present, 101, May 19, 1863. (907) Ordered to report to General Deas, July 12th, from Chattanooga. (942, 958) In Deas' brigade, to August 10th.

No. 50—(229) In Hindman's division, Chattanooga, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(305) Mentioned in General Hindman's report of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. (307) Five wounded, Chickamauga. (315) Mentioned by Patton Anderson. (329) Captain Garrity's report of Chickamauga. (351) Mentioned in Slaughter's report of Chickamauga.

No. 55—(675, 677) Ordered to report from Lookout Point to General Anderson, November 23, 1863. (725, 728)

Mentioned in reports of Gen. John C. Brown and Capt. M. Van Den Corput, Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863.

No. 56—(620, 808, 827, 886) In Hindman's division, 90 present, December 14, 1863.

No. 58—(589) In Hindman's division, January 20, 1864. (821) In Hood's corps, February 29th.

No. 59—(687) Organized, March 4, 1861; present for duty, March 29, 1864, 94. (698-700) Service of officers. Garrity made captain, January 1, 1863; engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Farmington, Munfordville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge. (731) Effective, 95, Dalton, April 1, 1864.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) Hood's corps, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign; July 10th, Lieut. Philip Bond commanding battery.

No. 79—(896) Mentioned by Col. R. F. Beckham, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(668) Lee's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (692) Mentioned in report of Col. L. Hoxton.

No. 103—(1047) Artillery reserves, General Maury's army, March 10, 1865. No. 104—(226) Mentioned as in Fuller's division, April 4th.

JEFF DAVIS BATTERY.

The Jeff Davis battery, organized at Selma in May, 1861, was soon sent to Virginia, where it fought in Early's brigade at Manassas and at the battle of Seven Pines, losing 3 men at the latter place. In Hill's division, during the Seven Days' battles, it lost 3 killed and 14 wounded; at Cold Harbor, 3 killed and 10 wounded; at Gaines' Mill, 3 killed and 14 wounded. It also fought at Mechanicsville and many other points in Virginia, and was at South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Orange Court House. It took part in the terrible battle of Gettysburg. Serving, consecutively, in Long's and Page's brigades, it was in northern Virginia during the spring and summer of 1864, at Cedar Creek in October, 1864, and at Fort Clifton in March, 1865. It was almost continuously engaged. Its first captain was J. T. Montgomery, who was succeeded by J. W. Bondurant, and later it was commanded by

W. J. Reese. The latter was in command during and after the battle of Gettysburg. These officers were all distinguished for their skill and gallantry.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. V—(1029) In Van Dorn's division, army of the Potomac, January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(943) In battle Seven Pines, May 31, 1862. (961, 966) Mentioned by General Garland, who says, Bondurant delivered a telling fire with his six pieces. (967) One killed and two wounded at Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(485) In Hill's division, in Seven Days' fight about Richmond. (511) Mentioned by Captain Webb as in Garland's brigade. (623) Gen. D. H. Hill reports that Bondurant's battery drove Yankee artillery off the field, June 26, 1862. (624) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Hill, June 27th. (626) General Hill says battery engaged at Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor; at the latter place had 3 killed and 10 wounded. (640, 645) Commended by General Garland at Gaines' Mill, June 27th, where they lost 3 killed and 14 wounded. (652) Maj. H. P. Jones says battery was actively engaged with battery of enemy, June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482, 532) In Early's brigade, April 30, 1862, 80 present. (615) Called Hardaway's, army before Richmond; 110 present, June 23d. (650) In D. H. Hill's division, July 23d. (690) Mentioned by Pierson, chief of artillery.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(809) In D. H. Hill's division, November 8, 1862. (836) Two 3-inch and two 12-pound howitzers. (1020-1024) Mentioned, Hill's report of Maryland campaign, September 14 to 17, 1862. (1040) Mentioned by Col. D. K. McRae, South Mountain.

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(652) General Pendleton's report, October 2, 1862, Captain Bondurant (Jeff Davis artillery), an admirable battery that has rendered eminent service, but he is its life; is now absent—sick.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) In D. H. Hill's division. (561) One killed and 3 wounded, battle of Fredericksburg.

No. 39—(1000) Mentioned by Col. T. M. Carter, May 2 and 3, 1864. (1044) Mentioned by Col. H. P. Jones, Orange Court House.

No. 40—(619) Proposed for army of Northern Virginia,

Bondurant's battery, 4 guns, February, 1863. (626, 655, 729) Carter's battalion, Second corps. (637) Report of Lieut. E. P. Dandridge, February 20th, 83 present for duty.

No. 44—(287, 342) With O'Neal's brigade, Capt. W. J. Reese, Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d. (545, 603) Mentioned at battle of Gettysburg.

No. 48—(418) Mentioned as Reese's battery, in A. L. Long's report of fight at Bealeton, October 26, 1863, two men wounded. (423) Mentioned as Reese's battery by Col. Thomas Carter, commanding battalion, October 26th. (821) In General Long's division, army of Northern Virginia, October 31st.

Nos. 49, 60, 67, 88, 89—Army Northern Virginia; Young's brigade, December 31, 1863; Long's brigade, May, 1864; Page's battalion, February 28, 1865.

No. 90—(567) With Gen. J. A. Early, Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

No. 96—(1284) Present total, 87, Fort Clifton, March 6, 1865.

HARDAWAY'S BATTERY.

Hardaway's battery was recruited and armed by its first captain, Robert A. Hardaway; was sent to Virginia in 1861, and remained at Manassas until March, 1862. With the army of Northern Virginia, it saw continuous service during the war.

In the battle of Seven Pines, in the Seven Days' battles, and in all the great battles around Richmond, it gained the highest distinction. General Hill, the division commander, repeatedly commended this battery for gallant service, and speaks of Hardaway as the best practical artillerist he had seen in the service. Stonewall Jackson also commended its action at Fredericksburg. It lost heavily in the Seven Days' battles. It was also engaged and suffered severely at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and a great number of smaller engagements, finally surrendering at Appomattox. At the battle of Gettysburg it was called Hurt's battery, Captain Hardaway having been promoted

to lieutenant-colonel and placed in command of a battalion, and succeeded by Captain Hurt, who was wounded in this battle. Capt. John W. Tullis was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. Lieut. George A. Ferrell was in command of the battery when it was surrendered at Appomattox.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(946) In D. H. Hill's division, at Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(485) In D. H. Hill's division, Seven Days' battles, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (505) In Anderson's brigade; 12 wounded. (511) Mentioned, near Richmond, July 15th. (561) In battle of June 30th. (623) D. H. Hill's report, Hardaway's battery drove enemy's artillery from field. (624, 626) D. H. Hill reports battery distinguished at Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor. (630) One killed, 25 wounded, Seven Days' fights.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(615) One hundred and ten present before Richmond, June 28, 1862. (Called Hardaway's Jeff Davis.) (650) Gen. D. H. Hill's division, July 23d. (690) Two guns burst during Seven days' battles.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(809, 836) In D. H. Hill's division, Maryland campaign. (838) Mentioned, Captain Barnwell's report. (1024) Mentioned, D. H. Hill's report of operations, July 23d to September 17th.

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(143) Commended, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's report.

Vol. XXI—(36, 37) Highly commended in D. H. Hill's report of retreat of Yankee gunboats from Port Royal, Va., December 4, 1862. These gunboats, 4 in number, carried 21 guns, and had a complement of some 500 men. Hardaway opened upon them with his Whitworth gun, at a distance of 3 miles, and kept up his pitting until dark, when they fled down the river. This same gun of Hardaway's, at Upperville, drove entirely off the field a Yankee battery of artillery, a large force of cavalry and infantry, at a distance of 3½ miles. Hill calls Hardaway "the best practical artillerist I have seen in service." (541) In D. H. Hill's division at Fredericksburg. (633) Commended by Stonewall Jackson, Fredericksburg. (642, 643) Commended in D. H. Hill's report, Fredericksburg;

Hardaway shelled the gunboats. (1077) Mentioned by Gen. W. H. Taylor, December 24th.

No. 39—(793) In General Lee's army, May, 1863, as Hurt's battery. (879, 882) Mentioned by Maj. R. A. Hardaway, near Hamilton's Crossing, May 3d to 5th. (939) Mentioned by Gen. R. E. Rodes.

No. 40—(619, 626, 637, 656) Assignments in army of Northern Virginia. (729) In McIntosh's battalion, April 16, 1863.

No. 44—(290, 345) At Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d, in reserve artillery. (353) Mentioned in W. N. Pendleton's report. (674, 676) Mentioned in Maj. D. G. McIntosh's report.

No. 48—(437, 438) Lieutenant Crenshaw commanding; mentioned in D. G. McIntosh's report of engagement at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863.

No. 60—(1269) Present for duty, 94 men, April 9, 1864, Camp Taylor.

No. 67—(1038) Mentioned in report of General Pendleton. No. 87—(858) Mentioned by same, operations of July 24, 1864.

No. 89—(1355) McIntosh's battalion, January 2, 1865, on or near James river.

No. 95—(1273) Lieut. Geo. A. Ferrell, Lee's army, Appomattox.

WATERS' BATTERY.

Waters' battery was organized in Mobile in 1861, and was there, 129 strong, early in 1862. It was in Corinth in the spring of 1862. In Manigault's brigade, Bragg's army, it went through the Kentucky campaign, and was engaged at Perryville, Munfordsville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Here half its force was captured, and the remnant was distributed in Cobb's Kentucky and Mayberry's Tennessee batteries. Its captain was David D. Waters.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(868) In Mobile, March, 1862, 129 present.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) In Manigault's brigade, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) In Trapier's brigade, Bragg's army, April to May, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(983) Battle at Munfordville, September 16, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Capt. David D. Waters, in Manigault's brigade, August, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(430-432) Present, 106, at or near Murfreesboro, November 29, 1862, under Lieut. C. W. Watkins, in Manigault's brigade.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Capt. D. D. Waters, in Manigault's brigade, April to August, 1863. (843) Present, 104, May 19th.

No. 51—(15) Lieut. C. W. Watkins, in Hindman's division, September 19 and 20, 1863. (307) Mentioned, at Chickamauga. (342) Mentioned in report of A. M. Manigault. (349) Mentioned in report of Colonel Reid. (356) Mentioned in report of Lieut. Geo. E. Turner.

No. 55—(659) Lieut. W. P. Hamilton, in Hindman's division, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(620) In Cheatham's corps, with Bragg's army, October 31, 1863. (790) Ordered to report at Atlanta, December 6th. (832) Reported at Atlanta, to Colonel Wright, December 15th.

No. 59—(703) Some of this battery and fragments of others consolidated in Cobb's, January, 1864.

GAGE'S BATTERY.

Gage's battery was organized at Mobile in October, 1861, and remained under the command of Capt. Chas. P. Gage in the defenses of the city until the following spring. Sent north, it suffered severely at Shiloh, where its conduct was highly commended by Generals Withers and Chalmers. It then returned to Mobile, and was used in the defenses until the fall of the city. Lieuts. James Hill and James T. Hutchisson were promoted, and commanded the battery at different times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In General Chalmers' brigade, Shiloh. (532) General Withers in his report of Shiloh says: "With such batteries, however, as Robertson's,

Girardey's and Gage's, there could be no failure." (549, 551, 552) Commended by Gen. James R. Chalmers; battery suffered severely and did manful service, July 6th.

Vol. X, Part 2—(307) In Colonel Mouton's brigade, March 9, 1862.

WADDELL'S BATTERY.

Waddell's battery was organized in February, 1862, by taking six men from each company of the Sixth Alabama. It was placed in Tracy's brigade and sent to east Tennessee, and took part in the Kentucky campaign. It did gallant service at Baker's Creek, where it was badly cut up. In 1863 it went with Stevenson's division to Mississippi, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where it was almost entirely lost; the remnant was divided into Emery's and Bellamy's batteries.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(984) In Tracy's brigade, October 31, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(413) In Tracy's brigade, November 20, 1862, east Tennessee.

No. 36—(318) Mentioned for gallant conduct at Baker's Creek. (640) Mentioned at Fort Gibson; four pieces captured.

No. 37—(63) Mentioned in Col. D. B. Hill's report of Champion's hill. (95, 96) Mentioned by General Stevenson at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Stevenson says: "Captain Waddell fought one of the guns with his own hands." (99) Loss, 9 killed, 10 wounded, at Baker's Creek. (101) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee, at Baker's Creek, (105) by Gen. A. Cumming, (110, 111) by Gen. F. M. Cockrell, who reports Waddell as a gallant, fearless officer. (326) In Gen. S. D. Lee's brigade, Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. (328) Loss, 9 killed, 30 wounded, at the siege. (350) Mentioned in Gen. Stephen D. Lee's report. (352) "Waddell was gallant and vigilant." (375) Mentioned by General Hébert.

No. 38—(612) In Tracy's brigade, January 31, 1863. (613) Ordered to Vicksburg. (703) In Stevenson's division, April 20th. (1059) Same assignment, August 29th.

No. 57—(484) Battalion Twenty, Alabama artillery, under Major Waddell, ordered to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February 25, 1864.

No. 59—(708) Waddell's battalion of artillery. Divided into Waddell's and Emery's batteries, 1863. Served in Kentucky campaign, and in Mississippi previous to siege of Vicksburg.

TWENTIETH BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, the remnant of Waddell's battery was reorganized into three batteries, under the command of Capt. Winslow D. Emery, Battery A; Capt. Richard H. Bellamy, Battery B, and Capt. T. J. Key, Battery C; and ordered, under the command of Major Waddell, to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February, 1864. It served in the army of Tennessee during the remainder of the war, generally in the reserve artillery, and was at Macon, Ga., in the fall of 1864. Captain Emery was wounded at Vicksburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Battery A. No. 55—(662) Capt. Winslow D. Emery, in General Stevenson's division, November 20, 1863. No. 57—(484) Battalion under Major Waddell ordered to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February 25, 1864. No. 58—(821) In reserve artillery, army of Tennessee, February 29, 1864. No. 59—(687) Organized May, 1861; Johnston's army, 84 present, March 29, 1864. (708) Served in Kentucky campaign, and in Mississippi previous to siege of Vicksburg. (709) Hallonquist's report. (731) Sixty-two effective, April 1, 1864. (872) Reserve artillery, Johnston's army, April 30th. No. 74—(644-675) Reserve artillery, army of Tennessee, April to August, 1864. No. 78—(858) Hood's army, September 20, 1864, at Macon, Ga.

Battery B. No. 55—(662) Capt. Richard H. Bellamy, in General Stevenson's division, November 20, 1863. Nos. 57 and 58—As above. No. 59—(687) Organized, May, 1861. (708) Surrendered at Vicksburg with Emery's, as Waddell's battalion. (709) Bellamy's battery, total effective, 68, Hallonquist's report. (721) Effective, 65, April

1, 1864, Dalton, Ga. (872) Artillery reserve in Johnston's army, April 30th. No. 74—(644-675) In artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, April to August, 1864. (901) Commended by Gen. S. G. French, Kenesaw mountain, June 27th. (968) Mentioned by Maj. George Storrs, same battle. No. 78—(858) Hood's army, September 20, 1864, at Macon, Ga.

Battery C. No. 55—(662) Capt. T. J. Key, in General Stevenson's division, November 20, 1864. No. 57—(484) J. F. Waddell ordered to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February 25th.

GID NELSON BATTERY.

The Gid Nelson battery, also called Selden's and Lovelace's, was organized at Uniontown in the spring of 1862; was in Slaughter's, and afterward Cantey's, brigade, army of Mobile, during the summer of 1863. In January, 1864, it was at Jackson, Miss., commanded by Captain Selden. It was transferred to Walthall's division, army of Tennessee, and in June, 1864, was commanded by Lieut. Chas. W. Lovelace. It was in a fight near Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864, and at Peachtree Creek in July. Here Lieutenant Lovelace was wounded, but remained at his guns until his ammunition was exhausted. Major Preston, chief of artillery, was killed while personally supervising this battery at Peachtree Creek. The battery was complimented on the field by General Reynolds. It fought with considerable loss at Jonesboro in August, and in October gained great distinction by the reduction of the blockhouse at Tilton, near Dalton, where 300 Union prisoners were taken. It fought at Nashville, losing heavily in guns and men; here Lieutenant Lovelace was captured. The battery was transferred to Mobile and commanded by Capt. W. M. Selden in March, 1865; it finally surrendered at Meridian. It was called, successively, by the names of its captains.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, June 8, 1863.

(131) In Cantey's brigade, battery commanded by Lieut. W. M. Selden, Mobile, August 1st. (157) In Cantey's brigade, Mobile, August 10th; one section, called Selden's, at Pollard.

No. 58—(547, 548) Called Selden's, in department of Gulf; headquarters, Jackson, Miss., January 11, 1864. (582) Mentioned among troops in department of Gulf.

No. 74—(646) In Cantey's division, army of Mississippi, June 10, 1864. (653) Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace, Walthall's division, army of Tennessee, June, and July. (667, 675) In Preston's battalion, Stewart's corps, siege of Atlanta. (873) Mentioned in report of Capt. Chas. Vanderford. (917) Mentioned in report of General Cockrell. (926) General Walthall, in his report of the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, says: "Selden's battery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Lovelace, was gotten into an advantageous position, where it was so skillfully and rapidly served, that the flanking force was soon driven off in confusion." (938) Gen. D. H. Reynolds in his report of same fight, Peachtree Creek, says: "Major Preston promptly put Selden's battery (commanded by Lieutenant Lovelace) into position, and opened on the enemy with telling effect. The battery, under the immediate supervision of Major Preston and Lieutenant Lovelace, did noble service, and I regret to state that Major Preston was killed and Lieutenant Lovelace wounded; yet, although wounded, Lieutenant Lovelace kept his battery in position until it had fired its last round of ammunition." (967) Relieved by Barry's battery, 4 p. m., July 20th. (969) Report of Lieut. Chas. Lovelace on battle of Peachtree Creek. (979-981) Mentioned in journal of army of Tennessee.

No. 75—(771) Mentioned by Adjutant-General West, near Kenesaw mountain, June 12th.

No. 77—(812) Gen. A. P. Stewart says that Selden's battery reduced the blockhouse at Tilton, near Dalton, where 300 men were captured, October 13, 1864.

No. 78—(858) Stewart's corps, Hood's army, Nashville campaign.

No. 103—(1047) Commanded by Lieut. Wm. M. Selden at Mobile, March 10, 1865.

EUFAULA BATTERY.

The Eufaula battery was organized in February, 1862,

under the command of Capt. John W. Clark; commenced a brilliant career in Stevenson's brigade, and served, successively, in Rains', Vance's and Bate's brigades. It fought with the army of Tennessee at Tazewell, Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. It opened and closed the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost six men. It also lost heavily at Missionary Ridge. It was commended for gallant service in the Atlanta campaign, and in 1865 it was transferred to Mobile, where it assisted in the defense of the city.

Capt. McDonald Oliver, who commanded the battery, most gallantly during the greater part of the war, was killed near Atlanta. Lieutenant McKenzie and Lieut. W. W. Woods were also distinguished by their able command of this battery at different times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(409) Mentioned by E. Kirby Smith, April 10, 1862. (573) In General Stevenson's brigade, with General Smith, May 31st.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(698) At Knoxville, June 22, 1862. (715) Under Lieutenant McTyer, Stevenson's brigade, Gen. Kirby Smith, June 30th. (984) In Rains' brigade, Gen. Kirby Smith, October 31st.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(413) Under Capt. W. A. McTyer, in General Rains' brigade, east Tennessee, November 20, 1862. (492) January 10, 1863, present for duty, 138 men.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(603-606, 610) Mentioned in Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's report, Hoover's Gap, and movements to vicinity of Chattanooga. (614) Mentioned and commended by Gen. Wm. B. Bate in his report of the battle of Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863; two men killed.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(623-654) Return, 131 to 136 men, Shelbyville, Tenn., January to February, 1863. (655) In Vance's brigade, McCown's division, February 28th. (735) Bate's brigade, April 1st. (943) Bate's brigade, July.

No. 50—(231) In Bate's brigade, Stewart's division, Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(16) Under Capt. McDonald Oliver, Stewart's division, at Chickamauga. (361-366) Mentioned in report

of Gen. A. P. Stewart. (383-386) Mentioned in report of Gen. William Bate, who says: "I claim for this battery the honor of opening on Friday evening, and closing on Sunday evening, the battle of Chickamauga." (388) Two men killed, September 18th; 4 killed, September 19th, at Chickamauga. (394) Mentioned in report of Lieut. Joel Towers. (397) Mentioned in report of Lieut.-Col. R. Dudley Frayser. (399, 400) Report of Lieut. W. J. McKenzie. (535) Private John C. Carroll on roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga.

No. 55—(661) In Stewart's division, November 30, 1863.

No. 56—(620) Commanded by Lieut. Wm. J. McKenzie, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, October 31, 1863. (808-827, 887) Commanded by McDonald Oliver, Stewart's division, December.

No. 58—(590, 821) In Stewart's division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee, February 29, 1864.

No. 59—(687) Under Oliver, 117 present, March 29, 1864. (700-702) Active service since May, 1862, in battles of Tazewell, Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge; 5 killed. (731) Effective, 102 present for duty, April 1, 1864.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) In Hood's corps, during Atlanta campaign. (667) Under Lieutenant McKenzie, in Lee's corps, Hood's army, July 31st. (818) Conduct near New Hope church, May 25th, commended by Gen. A. P. Stewart.

No. 103—(1047) Under Lieut. Wm. W. Woods, Maury's army, Mobile, March 10, 1865.

SENGSTAK'S BATTERY.

Sengstak's battery, Capt. H. H. Sengstak, was organized at Mobile, December, 1861. It remained there, and at Columbus, Miss., until September, 1862. It served the greater part of the war in Maury's division, fought at Corinth, where it was specially commended by the division commander, and at the Hatchie. It wintered in northern Mississippi, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where it lost heavily and was captured. When exchanged, the men were assigned to Barrett's battery, army of Tennessee. They were constantly engaged in the Dalton-

Atlanta campaign in the battalion commanded by Major Waddell. It was transferred to the south, took part in the battle of Girard, where all its guns and most of the men were captured. Lieut. A. P. St. John was for a time in command; Lieut. Stanley H. Bell was wounded at Vicksburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) In General Maury's division, battle of Corinth, October, 1862. (383) Lost 1 killed. (385-388) Mentioned in General Price's report of battle. (394, 395) Commended in General Maury's report. No. 36—(467) Under Lieut. A. P. St. John, at Deer creek, March 25, 1863. No. 37—(327) In General Moore's brigade, July 4, 1863, Vicksburg. (369) Four killed and 7 wounded, Vicksburg siege. (381) Mentioned by General Moore. No. 38—(613) In Maury's brigade, district of Louisiana, January 31, 1863. (704) In Maury's division, April 17th, Snyder's Bluff. (725) Mentioned by Col. E. W. Pettus, April 8th. (871, 872) Mentioned by Gen. J. H. Forney, Vicksburg, May 13th. (1060) In General Forney's division, Demopolis, March 14, 1864. No. 55—(663) Assigned to reserve artillery, November 19, 1863.

FOWLER'S (PHELAN'S) BATTERY.

Fowler's battery, Capt. W. H. Fowler, was organized in Tuscaloosa in January, 1862, and was composed of men who had served in Virginia as a company in the regiment recruited by R. E. Rodes. It was the first organization to re-enlist "for the war," and after serving at Mobile one year, joined the army at Tullahoma as part of Walthall's brigade. It fought at Chickamauga, where it suffered severely, and was highly commended for gallantry. It also lost heavily at Missionary Ridge; moved with Hood into Tennessee, and was engaged at Franklin and at Nashville, losing at the latter place, 8 killed and wounded.

It was then stationed at Mobile, where it remained till

the close of the war, when it was surrendered with 130 men. It was commanded at times by Capt. John Phelan and Lieut. N. Venable, and at Mobile, in March, 1865, was in Gee's battalion. Captain Phelan, who had served since May, 1861, was wounded, and Lieut. Wm. Dailey was killed, at Resaca.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942, 959) In Walthall's brigade, Bragg's army, July and August, 1863.

No. 41—(497) Mentioned by R. B. Irwin (Union), at Mobile, April 15, 1863.

No. 50—(231) In Walthall's brigade, Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(14) In Liddell's division, Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. (255-257) Mentioned by Captain Swett, chief of artillery. (271) Mentioned, Chickamauga. (272-274) Mentioned in General Walthall's report. (276) Officers and men commended by General Walthall for "coolness, daring and persistence throughout all the engagements." (286) Commended in Captain Fowler's report. (287) Loss, 6 killed, 17 wounded.

No. 56—(620) In Cheatham's corps, Bragg's army, October 31, 1863. (807) Commanded by Lieut. John Phelan, December 10th. (826) Total present, 126, December 14th. (884) In Cheatham's division, December 31st.

No. 59—(687) Organized May 1, 1861. (693-695) Lost 7 men at Chickamauga. Raised in Alabama, by Capt. R. E. Rodes, as infantry, served since April, 1862. Present, March, 1864, 116. (731) Effective, 95, April 1, 1864, army of Tennessee.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) In Hardee's corps, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign, Capt. John Phelan commanding, April 30th.

No. 93—(669) In Cheatham's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864.

No. 103—(1047) In Gee's battalion, Mobile, March 10, 1865.

MONTGOMERY TRUE BLUES BATTERY.

The Montgomery True Blues battery, Capt. W. G. Andrews, was organized at Norfolk in January, 1863,

and was composed of men from Montgomery, most of whom had served in a campaign in the Third Alabama infantry. They were sent to North Carolina and did garrison duty on the coast. They assisted in the capture of Plymouth, and blew up Fort Branch. When the Confederate line at Petersburg was broken, they tried to rejoin General Johnston's army and were disbanded at Ridgeway, April, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVIII—(190, 191) Under Lieut. Jas. E. Davis, at Kinston, March 8, 1863. No. 45—(947) Mentioned, Hill's army. (1068) In Saunders' battalion. No. 49—(692) In Saunders' battalion, Kinston, August 31, 1863. (851) Fifty-nine present, General Pickett's troops, November 27th. (906) In General Pickett's artillery, near Kinston, December 31st. No. 60—(1201) Effective total, 56, February, 1864, department of North Carolina. No. 69—(892) Johnston's division, Beauregard's army, June 10, 1864. No. 81—(648, 693) Mentioned in Beauregard's orders, June, 1863. No. 88—(1226) Under Capt. Edgar G. Lee, at Plymouth, N. C., September 1, 1864. No. 89—(1322) Called Lee's, in Moseley's battalion. No. 96—(1187) At Fort Branch, Bragg's army, January 31, 1865. No. 99—(1069, 1155) General Hoke's troops, February 10, 1865.

LUMSDEN'S BATTERY.

Lumsden's battery, Capt. C. L. Lumsden, was organized at Tuscaloosa, and reported at Mobile, November, 1861. After the battle of Shiloh, it relieved Gage's battery at Tupelo. It was in the battle of Corinth, in the Kentucky, Tennessee and North Georgia campaigns, and lost heavily in the battles of Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Kenesaw Mountain. From Dalton to Atlanta it lost 5 men, and at Nashville lost 28 men. As it was during the greater part of the war in the reserve artillery, it saw extremely hard service, being continually in demand. It was in the army of Mobile during the

siege of Spanish Fort. At the end of the war it was transferred to Mississippi, where it surrendered.

Lieut. G. H. Hargrove was wounded at Nashville. Lieuts. A. C. Hargrove and John A. Caldwell were wounded at Spanish Fort.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) In Chalmers' brigade, Corinth, April and May, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(632) In General Walker's brigade, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(448) In reserve artillery, Murfreesboro, December 12, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(862) Mentioned by General Hardee, Beechwood, June 5, 1863. (944, 961) Artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, July and August, 1863.

No. 51—(292) Loss, 1 killed, 1 wounded, battle of Chickamauga, September 18 to 20, 1863. (459) Mentioned in B. R. Johnson's report. (493) Mentioned in Lieut. Wm. S. Everett's report.

No. 56—(620, 827, 888) In artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, October to December, 1863, 109 present.

No. 58—(591, 821) In artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, 1864.

No. 59—(708) Service: At battle of Corinth, Miss., in Kentucky campaign; in campaign of Middle Tennessee and North Georgia. Lost men and horses at Farmington, May, 1862; at Perryville in October, 1862, and lost horses at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. (709) In reserve artillery, 117 present, March 12, 1864. (731) Ninety-four present, April 1st.

No. 74—(644, et seq.) In reserve artillery, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign. (901) Commended by Gen. S. G. French, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. (968) Mentioned by Maj. Geo. S. Storrs, same battle.

No. 78—(858) At Macon, Ga., July 31, 1864. No. 93—(668) Stewart's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (722) Mentioned in Gen. E. C. Walthall's report, December 1st.

No. 103—(1047) At Mobile, in Maury's army, March 10, 1865. No. 104—(1195) Mentioned by General Gibson, Mobile, April 3d.

SEMPLE'S BATTERY.

Semple's battery was organized in Montgomery, March, 1862. It was ordered first to Mobile and afterward to the army of Tennessee, and was brigaded under Lowrey, Deshler, Woods, and in Cleburne's and Cheatham's corps. It was for a time in Hotchkiss' battalion. It marched into Kentucky and fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and lost heavily at Resaca, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It opened the battle of Franklin, and lost slightly there and at Nashville. It was then ordered to North Carolina, and surrendered at Augusta, Ga.

Capt. Henry C. Semple was early promoted, and was succeeded in command by Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite, a very skillful officer. Capt. J. Pollard was killed at Murfreesboro; Lieut. E. G. McClellan was killed, and Lieut. Chas. Dowd was wounded, at Resaca.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(868) One hundred and nineteen present, army of Mobile, March 2, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(1120) Commended in General Hardee's report of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(1003) At Shelbyville, April 10, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(659) Ordered from Mobile to Chattanooga, July 26, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(499) Mentioned in general orders, No. 7, Tullahoma, January 17, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(587) Mentioned by General Cleburne, at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. (598) Mentioned by J. H. Kelly as under command of Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite at Liberty Gap.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942) In Col. M. P. Lowrey's brigade (Wood's), July 31, 1863. (959) In Cleburne's division, August 10th.

No. 51—(13) In Deshler's brigade, Chickamauga, September, 1863. (139, 140-143) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Hill. Speaking of action of September 11th: "Semple's magnificent battery was ordered up, and in a short time

silenced the Yankee fire, with heavy loss, and the Yankee rout was complete." (145) Commended by General Cleburne. (154-156-158) Mentioned in report of Gen. P. R. Cleburne, who says Captain Semple rendered invaluable service and exhibited the highest gallantry, running his pieces within 60 yards of the enemy, and was ably sustained by Lieutenant Goldthwaite, of Semple's battery. He also commends Semple's "skill and judgment as acting chief of artillery." (162) Gen. S. A. M. Wood says in his report: "Semple's battery (attached to my brigade) was not under my control during this action. I, however, saw it placed in position by the chief of artillery, and its fire was of the greatest service in routing the enemy and silencing his batteries." Ten wounded. (167-196) Mentioned in reports of Chickamauga, by Col. Sam Adams, Col. E. B. Breedlove, Col. M. P. Lowrey, Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite, Gen. L. E. Polk, Col. R. Q. Mills, Capt. James P. Douglas. (536) Mentioned on roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga.

No. 55—(661) Commanded by Lieutenant Goldthwaite, November 20, 1863. (746-755) Mentioned in report of Gen. P. R. Cleburne. (757-760) Report of Lieutenant Goldthwaite. (763-765) Mentioned in Col. D. C. Govan's and Col. John E. Murray's reports of battle of Ringgold, November 27th.

No. 56—(807, 885) In Cleburne's division, Hardee's army, December, 1863. (827) One hundred and twenty-one present.

No. 57—(483) Commended in report of T. R. Hotchkiss, near Dalton, February 25, 1864.

No. 58—(588) In Cleburne's division, January 20, 1864. (820) In Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, February 29th.

No. 59—(687) Present 109, March 29, 1864. (693-695) Two killed at Perryville, 4 at Murfreesboro, 2 at Chickamauga, 1 at Ringgold Gap. (731) Eighty-two present, April 1st. (871) In Hotchkiss' battalion, army of Tennessee, April 30th.

No. 42—(240) Mentioned by General Clanton, July 30, 1863.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) In Hardee's corps, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign. (744, 745) Mentioned by General Granbury, August 31st and September 1st. (967) Mentioned in report of Capt. Thomas Key, 2 men wounded, July 22d.

No. 93—(669) In Cheatham's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864.

KOLB'S BATTERY.

Kolb's battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb, was originally organized at Eufaula as "Barbour's light artillery," April, 1862, 325 strong, under Maj. W. N. Reeves. It was attached to Hilliard's legion, with the exception of one company, which was equipped as artillery and commanded by Capt. R. F. Kolb. It served for some time in east Tennessee, and was at Big Creek gap and Bell's bridge in the spring and summer of 1863. It was with the army of Tennessee and took part in the battles of Knoxville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and subsequent movements in Tennessee. It surrendered at Augusta, Ga. During the war it lost about 70 killed and wounded, and 45 died of disease. Lieutenants Powers and Cherry commanded the battery at times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(984) In Bradford's brigade, October 31, 1862, east Tennessee.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(414) In Colonel Bradford's brigade (Heth's division), November 20, 1862. (466) Mentioned in Heth's brigade, Big Creek gap, December 27th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(644, 711, 792) In Palmer's brigade, Big Creek gap and Clinton, February to April, 1863. (946) In Frazer's brigade, July 31st, Bell's bridge. (948) Ordered to report at Knoxville, August 3d.

No. 51—(17) In Buckner's corps, Chickamauga, September, 1863. (449, 450) Mentioned in Major Williams' report, Chickamauga, 2 killed, 1 wounded.

No. 55—(660) In Buckner's division, November 20, 1863. (707, 708) General Wright, in report of Missionary Ridge, says: "Captain Kolb's guns were served with great coolness and signal gallantry, for which he is entitled to my thanks and the commendations of the country." (716) Report of Capt. R. F. Kolb.

No. 56—(620, 828, 888) Kolb's battery, present 102, December, 1863, in artillery reserve.

No. 57—(478) Mentioned in report of A. P. Stewart, February 24, 1864, army of Tennessee.

No. 58—(591, 617, 821) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. B. Johnson, January 26, 1864.

No. 59—(687, 708, 709) Organized, April, 1862. Present for duty, 115, March 29, 1864. Lost men and horses at Chickamauga. Total effective, 100, Hallonquist's report. (731) Effective, 96, April 1st. (872) Artillery reserve, Johnston's army, April 30th.

No. 74—(644, et seq.) In artillery reserve, Atlanta campaign. (667) Lieut. P. F. Powers, Lee's corps, July. (674) Lieut. Robt. Cherry, Lee's corps, August.

No. 77—(817) Mentioned in S. G. French's report of battle of Allatoona, October 4, 1864.

No. 78—(858) Hood's army, September 20, 1864, at Macon, Ga.

No. 93—(668) Stewart's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864.

TARRANT'S BATTERY.

Tarrant's battery was organized by General Clanton in June, 1863, and after remaining at Pollard several months, joined the army of Tennessee at Dalton. It took part in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain, New Hope, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta. The battery moved toward Tennessee, and was in the action at Decatur; it fought at Nashville, where it suffered severely, losing so many men and horses that the guns could not be removed. The remnant was sent to Blakely, where, after taking a heroic part in the defense, it finally surrendered. Capt. Edward Tarrant was captured at Blakely. Lieut. B. B. Hardwick was wounded at Kenesaw; he and Lieutenant Shepard were captured at Nashville.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(239, 240) Mentioned by General Clanton at Pollard, September 19, 1863. (402, 511) In Clanton's brigade, Mobile, November and December. No. 58—(547, 548, 582) In department of the Gulf, Clanton's brigade, January, 1864. No. 59—(861) In Reynolds' bri-

gade, Mobile, April 30, 1864. No. 74—(646, et seq.) In Preston's battalion, Polk's corps, Atlanta campaign. (873) One killed, 4 wounded, report of Chas. Vanderford. No. 75—(668) Ordered to Dalton by General Maury, Mobile, May 5, 1864. (771) Under Major Preston, Cantey's brigade, near Kenesaw mountain, June 12th. No. 78—(589) Mentioned by General Clanton, Montgomery, May 9, 1864. (610) Mentioned in artillery returns of James L. Hoole, May 19th, as at Pollard. (858) In Trueheart's battalion, Stewart's corps, Hood's army, September 20th. No. 93—(668) Same assignment, Nashville campaign. No. 103—(1047) In Grayson's battalion, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865.

CLANTON'S BATTERY.

Clanton's battery, Capt. N. H. Clanton, was organized in Montgomery county, in June, 1863, and was attached to General Clanton's brigade. It was for a time at Pollard and Mobile, was ordered to Gadsden, and served in northern and central Alabama and Georgia. Part of it was engaged near Rome, Ga. It was in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ga., at the close of the war.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(131, 157) In Gen. J. G. Clanton's brigade, August, 1863. (239) General Clanton's report, Pollard, Ala., September 19th. (275, 402, 511, 561) In Clanton's brigade, September to December. (556) Mentioned in letter from General Clanton. He says he organized this battery—his brother's.

No. 58—(547, 548) In department of the Gulf, January, 1864. (582) In Clanton's brigade, with General Maury, Mobile. (651) Ordered to report to General Clanton at Gadsden, February 1st.

No. 75—(657) Mentioned in General Polk's command about May 1, 1864.

No. 78—(791, 811, 887) In district of Central and Northern Alabama, General Adams, August and September, 1864.

No. 79—(865) With Maj. H. C. Semple, October 28, 1864. (872) Sixty-two present for duty in Adams' command, October 31st.

No. 94—(634) In central Alabama, Clanton's brigade, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(494) Mentioned as near Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865. (1002) At Mobile, ordered to report to Adams, February 21st.

WARD'S BATTERY.

Ward's battery, Capt. John J. Ward, was recruited in northern Alabama, and served with the army of Mississippi until the summer of 1864, when it was assigned to Storrs' battalion, army of Tennessee. It took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, serving in many battles, being highly commended at Kenesaw Mountain for courage under severe fire. Captain Ward was mortally wounded near Nashville, July 27, 1864. He was succeeded in command by Capt. S. R. Cruse.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, Mobile, June 8, 1863. (131, 157) In Cantey's brigade, Mobile, August. No. 58—(547, 548, 582) Department of the Gulf, January, 1864. No. 59—(861) In Fuller's brigade, Mobile, April, 1864. No. 74—(646, et seq.) Storrs' battalion, Polk's corps, Atlanta campaign. (873) Mentioned in report of Charles Vanderford, chief of ordnance. (901) Commended by Gen. S. G. French, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th. (904) Captain Ward mortally wounded, near Atlanta, July 27th; Gen. S. G. French says: "Captain Ward was a fine soldier, and his loss was severely felt." (910, 911, 968) Mentioned in General Young's and Major Storrs' reports of July 27th. No. 75—(668) Ordered to report to General Polk, May 5, 1864. (686) Ordered to Rome, Ga., May 9th. (771) Near Kenesaw mountain, June 12th. No. 76—(989) Mentioned in Stewart's corps, August 25th. No. 78—(858) Stewart's corps, September 20th.

ROBERTSON'S (DENT'S) BATTERY.

Robertson's battery was organized early in the war as part of the army of Pensacola. It fought with Gladden's brigade at Shiloh, where its gallantry was the subject of

universal commendation. Its conduct at Farmington and Bridge Creek was also highly commended. The battery lost heavily at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, fought continuously in the Atlanta campaign, and suffered severely at Franklin and Nashville. It was in Clanton's brigade, at Mobile, at the close of the war. It was commanded almost continuously by Captain Dent, and after the summer of 1863 was called by his name. It was composed only partially of men from Alabama.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(819) Army of Pensacola, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) General Gladden's brigade, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (472) Mentioned in General Ruggles' report; (475) in Colonel Bankhead's report; (515) in Captain Hodgson's report. (532, 534) General Withers says: "With such batteries there could be no failure." (537) Commended in Col. D. W. Adams' report of Shiloh. (566) Mentioned in General Girardey's report. (788) In Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30th. (809, 810) Mentioned in General Ruggles' report of Farmington, May 9th, "distinguished for gallantry of captain and good conduct of men on the field." (813) Commended in General Anderson's report. (853, 854, 855) Mentioned in Colonel Wheeler's report, Bridge Creek, May 28th and 29th. "This battery was skillfully and gallantly handled by Lieutenant Dent, of Robertson's battery, putting the enemy to flight." (924) Commended by Capt. David Provence.

Vol. X, Part 2—(307) Col. Joseph Wheeler's brigade, Corinth, March, 1862. (461, 549) Gardner's brigade, April and May.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Gardner's brigade, August, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) In Gardner's brigade, reserve corps, Bragg's army, June 30th.

No. 50—(229) In Hindman's division, Chattanooga, October 7, 1863. No. 52—(52) Mentioned in report of W. H. Lytle, August 16th.

No. 51—(15) In Hindman's division, battle of Chickamauga. (305-307) Commended by General Hindman.

Loss, 3 killed, 13 wounded. (331) Commanded by Deas, Missionary Ridge, October 9th. (338, 343) Mentioned by Coltart and Manigault, Missionary Ridge. (460-463) Highly commended in affairs of September 20th, by Bushrod Johnson. (475, 476) Mentioned in Col. John S. Fulton's report, Chickamauga. (491) Highly commended by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Snowden. (501) Mentioned in Col. D. Coleman's report.

No. 55—(659) In Hindman's division, November 20, 1863. (741, 742) Mentioned in report of Gen. Wm. B. Bate.

No. 56—(620, 808, 827, 886) In Hindman's division, Breckinridge's corps, December, 1863.

No. 58—(589, 821) In Hood's corps, February 29, 1864.

No. 59—(687) Present for duty, 110, March 29, 1864. (698-700) Report of Maj. A. R. Courtney says Dent's battery, Capt. S. G. Dent, was present at Pensacola. Shiloh, 2 killed, 17 wounded; Farmington, 1 wounded; Murfreesboro, 2 killed, 23 wounded; Chickamauga, 3 killed, 19 wounded; Missionary Ridge, 7 killed, 21 wounded.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) Hood's corps, Johnston's army, April 30, 1864, during Atlanta campaign.

No. 93—(668) In Trueheart's battalion, Stewart's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (692) Mentioned by Colonel Hoxton as in Courtney's battalion, December 10th to 17th.

No. 103—(1047) In Clanton's brigade, Mobile, March 10, 1865.

BATTLES OF THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA IN WHICH ALABAMA TROOPS WERE ENGAGED.

[In the following list of engagements the principal information intended to be given is the item "Alabama troops engaged," but the returns are so uncertain that it is not always possible to do this with accuracy. Such as is obtainable from the "Records" is given. The abbreviations are k, killed; w, wounded; and m, missing, which also includes prisoners, and accounts for the large numbers frequently given under that head.—EDITOR.]

1861.

Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18. Gen. Ewell, 1 brigade.—Federal, loss 19 k, 38 w, 26 m.

Alabama troops, 5th Inf.

Bull Run, Va., July 21. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, 18,053; loss 387 k, 1582 w, 13 m.—Federal, Gen. I. McDowell, 18,572; loss 460 k, 1124 w, 1312 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 6th Inf.

Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20. Gen. Stuart, 1200; loss 43 k, 143 w, 8 m.

—Federal, Gen. Geo. A. McCall, 3,100; loss 7 k, 61 w, 3 m.

Alabama troops, 10th Inf.

1862.

Siege of Yorktown, Va., Apr. 5 to May 3. Gen. Jos. Johnston.—Federal, Gen. G. B. McClellan, 42,000.

Alabama troops, 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 26th Inf.

Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Gen. James Longstreet, 13,816; loss 288 k, 975 w, 297 m.—Federal, Gen. G. B. McClellan, 42,000; loss 468 k, 1442 w, 373 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th Inf.

Lewisburg, W. Va., May 23. Gen. Heth; loss 38 k, 66 m.—Federal, Col. Crook, 2,000; loss 13 k, 53 w, 7 m.

Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Middletown, Newton, Front Royal and Winchester, Va., May 20 to June 10. Gen. T. J. Jackson, 16,000; loss 68 k, 329 w, 3 m.—Federal, Gen. N. P. Banks, 9,178; loss 62 k, 243 w, 1714 m.

Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks), Va., May 31. Gen. Longstreet, 8300; loss 980 k, 4749 w, 405 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 14,000; loss 790 k, 3594 w, 647 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Harrisonburg, Va., June 6. Gen. Jackson, 13,000; loss 17 k, 50 w, 3 m.—Federal, Gen. Fremont.

Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Cross Keys, Va., June 8. Gen. Jackson, 13,000; loss 56 k, 392 w, 47 m.—Federal, Gen. Fremont, 14,672; loss 14 k, 443 w, 127 m.

Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Port Republic, Va., June 9. Gen. Jackson, 13,000; loss 78 k, 533 w, 4 m.—Federal, Gen. Shields, 2,500; loss 67 k, 393 w, 558 m.

Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Oak Grove, Va., June 25. Total loss 541.—Federal, Gen. Heintzelman; loss 67 k, 504 w, 55 m.

Mechanicsville, Va., June 26. Gens. Jackson and Longstreet, 10,000; total loss 1589.—Federal, Gen. Fitz John Porter, 5,000; loss 49 k, 207 w, 105 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.; Jeff. Davis and Hardaway's Battr.

Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27. Gens. Longstreet and Jackson, 50,000; loss* 589 k, 2671 w, 24 m.—Federal, Gen. Fitz John Porter; loss 894 k, 3107 w, 2836 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Mechanicsville.

Golding's Farm, etc., Va., June 28. Gen. Magruder.—Federal, Gen. Smith; loss 37 k, 227 w, 104 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Savage's, Peach Orchard, Va., June 29. Gen. Magruder.—Federal, Gen. Sumner; loss 80 k, 412 w, 1098 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Frazer Farm, Glendale, White Oak, and Charles City Cross Rds., Va., June 30. Gen. Longstreet.—Federal, Gen. Hooker; loss 210 k, 1513 w, 1130 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Malvern Hill, July 1. Gen. R. E. Lee.—Federal, Gen. F. J. Porter; loss 397 k, 2092 w, 725 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Mechanicsville.

Seven Days' Battles, Va., June 25 to July 1. Gen. R. E. Lee, 85,000; loss 3286 k, 15,909 w, 940 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 105,445; loss 1734 k, 8062 w, 6053 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Mechanicsville.

Cedar Mt., Va., Aug. 9. Gen. Jackson, 20,000; loss 241 k, 1120 w, 4 m.—Federal, Gen. Pope, 38,000; loss 314 k, 1445 w, 622 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 26th, 47th Inf.; Hardaway's and Jeff. Davis Battr.

Second Bull Run, Aug. 16 to Sept. 2. Gen. R. E. Lee, 49,000; loss† 1553 k, 7112 w, 109 m.—Federal, Gen. Pope, 70,000; loss 1747‡ k, 8482 w, 4263 m.

* Loss does not include Longstreet's and Hill's corps.

† Includes Bristoe, Groveton, Gainesville, Chantilly and Rappahannock.

‡ Includes Chantilly and Rappahannock.

Alabama troops, 4t , 8t , 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 12 to 15. Gen. Jackson, 15,000.—Federal, Col. D. S. Miles; loss 14 k, 173 w, 12,520 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 26th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 15th Battn. Inf.; Hardaway's and Jeff. Davis Battr.

Crampton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14. Gen. McLaws, 8,000; total loss 749.—Federal, Gen. Franklin; loss 113 k, 418 w, 2 m.

South Mt., Md., Sept. 14. Gen. Longstreet, 9,900; loss 494 k and w, 440 m.—Federal, Gen. Hooker, 17,268; loss 325 k, 1,403 w, 85 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th Inf.

Antietam, Md., Sept. 17. Gen. R. E. Lee, 35,000; loss 1512 k, 7816 w, 1844 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 60,000; loss 2108 k, 9549 w, 753 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 26th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.; 5th Battn. Inf.; Hardaway's and Jeff. Davis Battr.

Maryland campaign, Sept. 12 to 20. Gen. R. E. Lee, 35,000; loss 1890 k, 9770 w, 2304 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 87,000; loss 2661 k, 11704 w, 13491 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 19-20. Gen. R. E. Lee.—Federal, Gen. F. J. Porter, 2 brigades; loss 71 k, 161 w, 131 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 13. Gen. R. E. Lee, 20,000; loss 608 k, 4116 w, 653 m.—Federal, Gen. Burnside, 116,683; loss 1284 k, 9600 w, 1769 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

1863.

Deserted House, Suffolk, Va., Jan. 30. Loss 8 k, 31 w.—Federal, Gen. M. Corcoran; loss 23 k, 108 w, 12 m.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Mar. 17.—Federal; loss 9 k, 35 w, 40 m.

Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 11 to 30. Gen. Longstreet, 20,000.—Federal, Gen. John J. Peck, 24,000; loss 41 k, 223 w, 2 m.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 1 to 4. Gen. Jackson, 60,000; loss 1665 k, 9081 w, 2018 m.—Federal, Gen. J. Hooker, 130,000; loss 1606 k, 9762 w, 5919 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th, 5th Battn. Inf.; Jeff. Davis and Hurt's Battr.

Winchester, Va., June 13 to 15. Gen. R. S. Ewell; loss 47 k, 219 w, 3 m.—Federal, Gen. Milroy; loss 95 k, 348 w, 4000 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 26th Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to 3. Gen. R. E. Lee, 70,000; loss 2592 k, 12799 w, 5150 m.—Federal, Gen. Meade, 101,679; loss 3072 k, 14,497 w, 5434 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

Funkstown, Md., July 12. Gen. R. E. Lee; loss 26 k, 130 w, 60 m.—Federal, Gen. Meade; loss 14 k, 77 w, 6 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th Inf.

Falling Waters, Md., July 14. Gen. R. E. Lee.—Federal, Gen. Meade; loss 31 k, 58 w, 32 m.

Alabama troops, 5th Battn.; 13th Regt. Inf.

Wapping Heights, Va., July 23. Gen. Longstreet.—Federal, Gen. French; loss 20 k, 83 w.

Brandy Station, Va., Aug. 1.—Federal, Gen. Buford; loss 21 k, 104 w, 20 m.

Alabama troops, 12th Inf.

Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 4. Gen. Heth, 2 divisions; loss 136 k, 797 w, 445 m.—Federal, Gen. Warren, 2 divisions; loss 50 k, 335 w, 161 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

Droop Mt., Va., Nov. 6.—Federal, loss 30 k, 88 w, 1 m.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7. Loss 5 k, 59 w, 295 m.—Federal, Gen. French; loss 6 k, 36 w.

Mine Run campaign, Va., Nov. 26 to 30. Gens. A. P. Hill and R. S. Ewell; loss 98 k, 610 w, 104 m.—Federal, Gens. Warren and Sedgwick; loss 173 k, 1099 w, 381 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 26th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.; Hardaway's Batty.

Walker's Ford, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Federal, loss 9 k, 43 w, 12 m.

1864.

Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6.—Federal, loss 10 k, 208 w, 42 m.

Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7. Gen. Lee, 61,000; total loss 11,400.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 118,000; loss 2246 k, 12,037 w, 3383 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.; Reeves' Batty.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 21. Gen. Lee, 9,000.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 2725 k, 13,416 w, 2258 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Wilderness.

Arrowfield Church, Va., May 9-10.—Federal, Gen. Butler; loss 36 k, 188 w, 19 m.

Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 12 to 16. Gen. Beauregard, 25,000; total loss 2500.—Federal, Gen. Butler, 35,000; loss 390 k, 2380 w, 1390 m.

Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th, 23d Battn. Inf.

Ware Bottom Church, Va., May 18 to 20.—Federal, loss 103 k, 796 w, 49 m.

Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th, 23d Battn. Inf.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16 to 30. Gen. Beauregard, 12,000.—Federal, Gen. Butler, 13,000; loss 18 k, 89 w, 21 m.

Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th, 23d Battn. Inf.

North Anna and Tolopotomoy, Va., May 23 to 27. Gen. Lee; total loss 2000.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 223 k, 1460 w, 290 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.

Sheridan's raid, Va., May 25 to 30.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan; loss 110 k, 450 w, 96 m.

Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th and Stallworth's 23d Battn. Inf.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 1 to 14.—Federal, loss 25 k, 134 w, 98 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 61st Inf.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, and Bethesda Church, Va., June 4. Gen. Lee 78,000; total loss 1700.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 103,875; loss 1844 k, 9077 w, 1816 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.; Hurt's Batty.

Petersburg assault, June 15 to 19. Gen. Beauregard, 20,000.—Federal, Gen. Hancock, 90,000; loss 1688 k, 8513 w, 1185 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 43d, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's 23d Battn. Inf.

Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18. Gen. Early, 10,000; total loss 200.—Federal, Gen. Hunter, 17,200; loss 103 k, 564 w, 271 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.

Weldon R. R., etc., Va., June 22.—Federal, loss 142 k, 654 w, 2166 m.

Petersburg Trenches, Va., June 20 to 30. Gen. Beauregard.—Federal, Gen. Hancock; loss 112 k, 506 w, 151 m.

Monocacy, Md., July 9. Gen. Early, 10,000; total loss 650.—Federal, Gen. Lew Wallace, 6,050; loss 123 k, 603 w, 568 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 18. Gen. Early, 9,300.—Federal, Gen. Thoburn, 1 division; 65 k, 301 w, 56 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Carter's Farm, Va., July 20. Gen. Ramseur, 1 division; total loss 400.—Federal, Gen. Averill, 2,350; loss 37 k, 175 w, 30 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Winchester, or Kernstown, Va., July 24. Gen. Early, 7,800.—Federal, Gens. Crook and Averill; loss 134 k, 678 w, 391 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

New Market, Malvern Hill, Darbytown, Va., July 26 to 29. Gen. Beauregard; total loss 250.—Federal, Gen. Hancock, 1 corps and 2 divisions; loss 62 k, 340 w, 86 m.

Petersburg Mine, Va., July 30. Gen. R. E. Lee, 54,751; total loss* 677.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 77,321; loss 504 k, 1881 w, 1413 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th, 61st Inf.; 23d Battn.; Hurt's Batty.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., July 1 to 31. Gen. R. E. Lee, 54,751; loss 54 k, 751 w.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 77,321; loss 915 k, 3808 w, 1644 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Petersburg Mine.

Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14 to 16. Total loss 1100.—Federal, loss 327 k, 1851 w, 721 m.

Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 18 to 20. Gen. A. P. Hill; loss 200 k; total loss 4000.—Federal, Gen. Warren; loss 251 k, 1148 w, 2879 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

* Elliott's S. C. brigade; others not reported.

Halltown, Va., Aug. 24. Gen. Early.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan; loss 9 k, 37 w, 16 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty. Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25. Gen. Hill; total loss 720.—Federal, Gen. Hancock; loss 140 k, 529 w, 2073 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

Halltown, Va., Aug. 26. Gen. Early.—Federal, Gen. Torbert; loss 30 k, 141 w.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29. Gen. Early.—Federal, Gen. Merritt, 1 division; loss 10 k, 90 w.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty. Siege of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Aug. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 34,677.—Federal, 58,923; loss 876 k, 4151 w, 5969 m.

Alabama troops, Lee's army as above.

Berryville, Va., Sept. 3. Gen. Anderson.—Federal, Gen. Crook; loss 30 k, 182 w, 100 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Opequon, or Winchester, Va., Sept. 19. Gen. Early, 15,000; loss * 226 k, 1567 w, 1818 m.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan, 45,000; loss 697 k, 3983 w, 338 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22. Gen. Early, 11,000; loss * 30 k, 210 w, 995 m.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan, 40,000; loss 52 k, 457 w, 19 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Chaffin's Farm, Va., Sept. 28. Gen. Anderson.—Federal, Gens. Ames and Stannard; loss 383 k, 2299 w, 645 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Poplar Spring Church, Peebles' Farm, Pegram's, Va., Sept. 30. Gen. Anderson.—Federal, Gen. Meade; loss 189 k, 900 w, 1802 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 to 30. Gen. Lee, 35,088.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 70,000; loss 74 k, 304 w, 424 m.

Alabama troops, Lee's army as above.

Darbytown Rd., Va., Oct. 7. Gen. Longstreet.—Federal, Gen. Kautz; loss 49 k, 253 w, 156 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Darbytown Rd., Va., Oct. 13.—Federal, Gen. Terry; loss 36 k, 358 w.

Cedar Cr., Va., Oct. 19. Gen. Early, 10,000; loss 320 k, 1540 w, 1050 m.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan, 37,000; loss 644 k, 3430 w, 1591 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Boydton Rd., or Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.—Federal, Gens. Warren and Hancock; loss 166 k, 1028 w, 564 m.

Alabama troops, 41st, 59th, 60th Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn.

Darbytown Rd., or Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27. Total loss 451.—Federal, Gen. Hancock; loss 118 k, 787 w, 698 m.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Oct. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 47,307.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 85,046; loss 528 k, 2946 w, 2094 m.

Alabama troops, Lee's army.

* Cavalry not included.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Nov. 1 to 30. Gen. Lee, 56,424.—
Federal, Gen. Grant, 86,723; loss 57 k, 258 w, 108 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Dec. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 66,533.—
Federal, Gen. Grant, 110,364; loss 66 k, 278 w, 269 m,
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Weldon R. R., Dec. 7 to 10.—Federal, Gen. Warren.

1865.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., Jan. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee.—Federal, Gen.
Grant, 120,000; loss 51 k, 269 w, 81 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., Feb. 1 to 28. Gen. Lee, 54,000.—Federal,
Gen. Grant, 120,000; loss 43 k, 257 w, 72 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 to 7. Gen. A. P. Hill.
—Federal, Gens. Warren and Humphreys; loss 171 k, 1181 w,
187 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

Fort Stedman, Va., Mar. 25. Gen. Gordon, 12,000; loss 120 k,
612 w, 1949 m.—Federal, Gen. Parke, 6th corps; loss 72 k, 450 w,
522 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th,
13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.

Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25. Gen. Lee.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss
103 k, 864 w, 209 m.

Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Gravelly Run, Va., Mar. 29.—Federal, Gen. Ayres; loss 55 k, 306 w,
22 m.

White Oak Rd., Va., Mar. 31.—Federal, Gen. Warren; loss 177 k,
1134 w, 556 m.

Alabama troops, 41st, 59th, 60th Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn.

Petersburg, Va., Mar. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 46,000.—Federal, Gen.
Grant; loss 58 k, 272 w, 98 m.

Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Five Forks, Va., April 1. Gens. Pickett and F. H. Lee, 7,000.—Fed-
eral, Gens. Warren and Sheridan, 26,000; loss 124 k, 706 w, 54 m.

Petersburg, Va., April 2. Gen. Lee, 50,000.—Federal, Gen. Grant,
120,000; loss 124 k, 706 w, 54 m.

Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Richmond, Va., April 3.—Federal, Gen. G. Weitzel.

Sailor's Cr., Va., April 6. Gens. Ewell and Anderson, 5,000.—Fed-
eral, Gens. Sheridan and H. G. Wright, 30,000; loss 166 k, 1014 w.

High Bridge, Va., April 6.—Federal, loss 10 k, 31 w, 1000 m.

Farmville, Va., April 7.—Federal; loss 58 k, 504 w, 9 m.

Appomattox, Va., April 9. Gen. Lee, 28,231; total loss 28,231.—Fed-
eral, Gen. Grant.

Alabama troops, army of Virginia surrendered.

BATTLES OF THE WESTERN ARMY IN WHICH ALABAMA TROOPS WERE ENGAGED.

1861.

Santa Rosa, Fla., Oct. 9. Gen. R. H. Anderson, 1,000; loss 18 k, 39 w, 25 m.—Federal, Col. Harvey Brown, 500; loss 50 k, 20 m.

Alabama troops, 1st and 7th Inf.

Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 21. Gen. Zollicoffer; loss 11 k, 42 w.—Federal, loss 5 k, 21 w, 40 m.

Alabama troops, 16th Inf.

Pensacola, Fort Pickens, Fla., Nov. 23. Gen. Bragg; loss 5 k, 23 w.—Federal, Lt. Slemmer, Capts. Ellison and McKean, the Niagara and Richmond 81st Art.; loss 5 k, 7 w.

Alabama troops, 7th, 17th, 19th, 29th Inf.; 1st. Inf. as Art.

Sacramento, Ky., Dec. 28. Col. B. Forrest; loss 2 k, 3 w.—Federal, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas; loss 65 k, 17 w, 18 m.

1862.

Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19. Gen. Zollicoffer, 4,000; loss 125 k, 309 w, 95 m.—Federal, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, 4,000; loss 39 k, 207 w, 15 m.

Alabama troops, 16th Inf.; Ketchum's Batty.

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8. Gen. Wise and Com. Lynch; loss 23 k, 58 w, 2527 m.—Federal, Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough, 7,500, 24 gunboats; loss 37 k, 214 w, 13 m.

Alabama troops, Montgomery True Blues Art.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 14-16. Gen. Buckner, 17,000; loss 446 k, 1534 w, 13,829 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant and Com. Foote, 20,000, 6 gunboats; loss 500 k, 2108 w, 224 m.

Alabama troops, Garvin's Battn.; 26th-50th, 27th Inf.

Near Shiloh, Tenn., April 4. Col. Clanton; loss 7 m.—Federal, loss 1 k, 1 m.

Alabama troops, 1st Cav.

Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7. Gens. A. S. Johnson and Beauregard, 38,773; loss 1728 k, 8012 w, 959 m.—Federal, Gens. Grant and Buell, 70,863; loss 1754 k, 8408 w, 2885 m.

Alabama troops, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 26th-50th, 31st, 4th Batt. Inf.; Brewer's, Forrest's, Clanton's, Jenkins', Cav.; 1st, 3d, 53d Cav.; Ketchum's, Gage's, Lumsden's Battns.

New Madrid or Island No. 10, Tenn., March 16 to April 8. Gen. McCown, 15 regts.; loss 17 k, 13 w, 2000 m.—Federal, Gen. Pope and Com. Foote, 33 regiments, 17 boats; loss 17 k, 34 w, 3 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 54th Inf.

Huntsville, Ala., April 11. Total loss 200.—Federal, Gen. O. M. Mitchell, 8,000.

Farmington, Miss., May 9, 10. Gen. Ruggles.—Federal, loss 16 k, 148 w, 14 m.

Alabama troops, 19th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th Inf.; Ketchum's Batty.

Rodgersville, Ala., May 13. Col. Adams.—Federal, Col. Starkweather, 1,000.

Alabama troops, Adams' Cav.

Bridge Creek, Miss., May 28. Col. Jos. Wheeler, 1,000; loss 8 k, 28 w, 7 m.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; loss 12 k, 70 w.

Alabama troops, 25th, 19th, 26th, 1st Cav.; Robertson's.

Tishomingo Cr., Miss., May 30. Col. Jos. Wheeler, 1,100; loss 1 w.—Federal, Gen. Granger, 5,000; loss 2 k, 10 w.

Alabama troops, 19th, 22d Inf.; Dent's Batty.

Blackland, Miss., June 4.

Alabama troops, 24th Inf.

Secessionville, S. C., June 16. Gen. N. G. Evans; loss 52 k, 144 w, 8 m.—Federal, Gen. Stevens, 6,600; loss 107 k, 487 w, 89 m.

Battle Creek, Tenn., June 21. Gen. Leadbetter.—Federal, Gen. Mitchell; loss 4 k, 3 w.

Alabama troops, 46th Inf.; 3d Conf. Cav.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13. Gen. Forrest, 2,000—Federal, Gen. T. T. Crittendon, 1 brigade; total loss, 1 brigade.

Alabama troops, Forrest's Cav.; 1st, 51st Cav.; 3d Conf. Cav.

Middleburg, Bolivar Road, Forked Deer, and Jackson Road, Tenn., July. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, 8th Conf. Cav.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, 2,600; loss 84 k, 315 w, 57 m.—Federal, Gen. Thos. Williams, 2,500; loss 84 k, 266 w, 33 m.

Alabama troops, 31st, 35th Inf.; 4th and Snodgrass' Battns.

Near New Market, Ala., Aug. 5.—Federal, Gen. R. L. McCook; loss 2 k, 1 w, 60 m.

Alabama troops, Gurley's and Hambrick's Cos., Rangers.

Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 6. Gen. C. L. Stevenson; loss 9 k, 40 w.—Federal, loss 3 k, 23 w, 50 m.

Alabama troops, 30th, 31st, 46th Inf.; Eufaula Batty.

Bridgeport, Ala., Aug. 27. Gen. S. B. Maxey.

Alabama troops, 32d Inf.

Altamont, Tenn., Aug. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 3.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 31. Gen. S. B. Maxey.

Alabama troops, 32d Inf.

Gallatin Road, Tenn., Sept. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Kentucky Line, Tenn., Sept. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

- Franklin Road, Tenn., Sept. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 2.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 70.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.
- Scottsville Road, Tenn., Sept. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 9.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 135.
- Log Church, Tenn., Sept. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 5.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 80.
- Woodburn, Tenn., Sept. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 30.
- Smith's, Tenn., Sept. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 3.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 18.
- Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 14-17. Gen. Bragg, 16,000; loss 40 k, 211 w.—Federal, Col. Wilder, 4,200; loss 15 k, 57 w, 4076 m.
Alabama troops, 22d, 28th, 33d Inf.; Waters' Batty.
- Near Oakland, Ky., Sept. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 14.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.
- Bowling Green and Merry Oaks, Ky., Sept. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.
- Near Cave City, Ky., Sept. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 23.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.
- Horse Cave, Ky., Sept. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.
- Bear Wallow, Ky., Sept. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 29.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.
- Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19. Gen. Price, 3,179; loss 86 k, 408 w, 199 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 9,000; loss 141 k, 613 w, 36 m.
Alabama troops, 37th Inf.
- Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 12.—Federal, Major Foster; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.
- Shepherdsville, Ky., Sept. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 25.—Federal, Col. Granger; total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Woodsonville, Ky., Sept. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Vinegar Hill, Ky., Sept. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- New Lebanon Junc., Ky., Sept. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Elizabethtown Rd., Ky., Sept. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

- Louisville Pike, Ky., Oct. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Shepherdsville Rd., Ky., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Near Bridge, Ky., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 42.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4. Gen. Van Dorn, 20,000; loss 505 k, 2150 w, 2183 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 20,000; loss 355 k, 1841 w, 324 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 49th Inf.; 4th Battn. Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.
- Bardstown Pike, Ky., Oct. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Perryville Pike, Ky., Oct. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Hatchie Bridge, Miss., Oct. 5. Gen. Van Dorn.—Federal, Gen. Ord; loss 46 k, 493 w, 31 m.
Alabama troops, 1st Conf. Battn.
- Fair Grounds, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Springfield, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 65.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Burnt Cross Rds., Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Beach Fork, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Grassy Mound, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Lavergne, Tenn., Oct. 7. Gen. S. R. Anderson, 2 regiments; loss 80 k and w, 175 m.—Federal, Gen. Palmer, 1 brigade; loss 5 k, 9 w, 4 m.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.
- Brown Hill, Ky., Oct. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Perryville Rd., Ky., Oct. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 80.
- Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8. Gen. Bragg, 16,000; loss 510 k, 2635 w, 251 m.—Federal, Gen. Buell; loss 916 k, 2943 w, 489 m.
Alabama troops, 16th, 22d, 27th, 33d, 45th, 18th Battn. Inf.; 1st, 3d Cav.; 1st Conf. Cav.; Waters', Lumsden's, Semple's Battr's.
- Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 174.

- Alabama troops, 16th, 22d, 27th, 33d, 45th, 18th Battn. Inf.; 1st, 3d Cav.; 1st Conf. Cav.; Waters', Lumsden's, Semple's Battns.
- Lawrenceburg, Ky., Oct. 9. Gen. E. K. Smith; loss 11 k.—Federal, loss 6 k, 8 w, 200 m.
- Mackelville Pike, Ky., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 13.
- Alabama troops, 1st Cav.
- Danville Rd., Ky., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 55.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Danville Cross Rds., Ky., Oct. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, Col. Boyle, 1 regiment; total loss 74.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Danville, Ky., Oct. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 80.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Dick's Ford, Ky., Oct. 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 27.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Lancaster Rd., Ky., Oct. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 50.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 80.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Crab Orchard Rd., Ky., Oct. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 75.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Crab Orchard, Ky., Oct. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 140.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Barren Mound, Ky., Oct. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 60.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Mountain Gap, Ky., Oct. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 50.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.
- Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 60.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Valley Woods, Ky., Oct. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 72.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Rocky Hill, Ky., Oct. 17.—Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 75.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Cross Rds. to Big Hill, Ky., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 40.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Little Rockcastle River, Ky., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Mountain Side, Ky., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 28.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Near Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 39.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Pitman's Cross Rds., Ky., Oct. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22. Col. W. S. Walker; loss 21 k, 124 w, 18 m.—Federal, Gen. Mitchell, 4,448; loss 43 k, 294 w, 3 m.

Nashville Pike, Tenn., Nov. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Scrougesville and Lavergne, Tenn., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, Gen. Sill, 5 brigades; total loss 29.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Kimbrough's, Tenn., Dec. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Carter's Farm, Tenn., Dec. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 58.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, loss 5 k, 48 w, 6 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Nolensville Pike, Tenn., Dec. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 3.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Little Bear Cr., Ala., Dec. 12. Col. Roddey; loss 11 k, 30 w, 40 m.—Federal, Col. Sweeny; loss 1 k, 2 m.

Alabama troops, Col. Roddey's Cav.

Lexington, Tenn., Dec. 18. Gen. Forrest; loss 7 k, 28 w.—Federal, loss 7 k, 10 w, 150 m.

Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; Forrest's Cav.

Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 18. Gen. Forrest; loss 70 w, 3 m.—Federal, loss 30 w, 200 m.

Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; Forrest's Cav.

Asylum Hill, Tenn., Dec. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., 8th Conf. Cav.

Cox Hill, Tenn., Dec. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 36.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Hillsboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 25. Col. Malone.

Alabama troops, Col. Malone's Battn.

Hurricane Cr., Tenn., Dec. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Jefferson Pike, Tenn., Dec. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 130.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Creek Bridge, Tenn., Dec. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Stewart's Cr., Tenn., Dec. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 30.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Stewart's Cr., Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 230.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Overall's Cr., Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 110.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Brick House, Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Jefferson, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, Starkweather; loss 20 k, 40 w, 200 m.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Burnett's, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 1100.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Rock Cr. Cross Rds., Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Nolensville, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, Col. M. B. Walker; total loss 400.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863. Gen. Pemberton, 25,000; loss 63 k, 134 w, 10 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 33,000; loss 208 k, 1005 w, 563 m.

Alabama troops, Ward's Batty.; 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 37th, 40th Inf.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863. Gen. B. Bragg, 37,712; loss 1294 k, 7945 w, 1027 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 43,400; loss 1533 k, 7802 w, 3717 m.

Alabama troops, 16th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 45th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Wheeler's Cav.; Garrity's, Waters', Ketchum's, Lumsden's, Robertson's, Semple's and Eufaula Battr's.

1863.

Russell's, Tenn., Jan. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 140.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 436.—Federal, total loss 3100.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Cox's Hill, Tenn., Jan. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Manchester Pike, Tenn., Jan. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 24.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Mill Cr., Tenn., Jan. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Off Texas, Hatteras, and Albemarle, Tenn., Jan. 11. Ad. Semmes.—Federal; loss 2 k, 3 w, 110 m.

Harding Pike, Tenn., Jan. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 1 w.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Harpeth Shoals, Tenn., Jan. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 650.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Mill Cr., Tenn., Jan. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 85.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Smyrna, Tenn., Jan. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Iron Furnace, etc., Tenn., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 168.—Federal, total loss 136.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 260.—Federal; loss 16 k, 60 w, 50 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 7th Cav., 3d Conf., and Forrest's Cav.

Nolensville, Tenn., Feb. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 45.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d Conf., and 3d, 4th Cav.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Mar. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Brentwood, Franklin, Tenn., Mar. 25. Gen. Forrest; loss 4 k, 4 w, 25 m.—Federal; loss 4 k, 19 w, 40 m.

Alabama troops, Forrest's Cav., and 7th, 53d Cav.

Woodbury, Tenn., April 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, Gen. Granger; total loss 13.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d Cav.

Hadley's Bend and Hurricane Cr., Tenn., April 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, Gen. Granger; total loss 320.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Bear Cr., Ala., April 17. Gen. Roddey; loss 6 k, 20 w.—Federal; loss 26 w, 16 m.

Alabama troops, Roddey's Cav.

Cumberland R., Tenn., April 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, Col. Minty; total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st and 3d Cav.

Tuscumbia, Ala., April 24. Gen. Roddey.

Alabama troops, Roddey's Cav.

Streight's raid, Tuscumbia, Ala., to Rome, Ga., April 27 to May 3.
Gen. Forrest, 500.—Federal, Gen. Streight, 1,700; loss 12 k, 69 w,
1500 m.

Alabama troops, 53d Cav.; Julian's Battn.

Town Cr., Ala., April 28. Gens. Forrest and Roddey; loss 1 k,
3 w.—Federal, Gen. G. M. Dodge.

Alabama troops, Forrest's and Roddey's Cav.

Day's Gap, Sand Mt. and Black Warrior Cr., Ala., April 30 to May 1.
Gen. Forrest; loss 5 k, 50 w.—Federal, Gen. Streight; total loss 75.

Alabama troops, 53d Cav., and Julian's Battn.

Port Gibson, Miss., May 1. Gen. J. S. Bowen, 7,000; loss 1150 k
and w, 500 m.—Federal, Gens. Grant and McClelland, 20,000;
loss 130 k, 718 w, 5 m.

Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 37th, 46th Inf.; Wade's
Batty.

Woodbury, Tenn., May 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Fed-
eral; total loss 9.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

Jackson, Miss., May 14. Gen. Johnston, 9,000; total loss 845.—Fed-
eral, Gen. Grant; loss 42 k, 251 w, 7 m.

Alabama troops, 32d, 41st, 54th, 55th Inf.; 2d Cav.; 1st Conf.
Battn. Inf.; Nelson's and Waddell's Battr's.

Baker's Cr., Miss., May 16. Gen. Pemberton, 25,000; loss 2000 k and
w, 1800 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 15,000; loss 426 k, 1842 w, 189 m.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 40th, 42d,
46th, 54th, 55th Inf.

Big Black, Miss., May 17. Gen. Pemberton, 4,000; loss 600 k and
w, 2500 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 39 k, 237 w, 3 m.

Alabama troops, 23d Inf.

Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4. Gen. J. C. Pemberton,
30,581; loss 1260 k, 3572 w, 4227 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant and
Adml. Porter, 75,000 and about 85 boats; loss 545 k, 3688 w, 303 m.

Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 40th, 42d,
46th, 54th, 55th Inf.; Emanuel's, Waddell's, Sengstack's, 20th Battn.
Art.

Plain Stores, Port Hudson Plains, La., May 21. Gen. Beall; total
loss 89.—Federal, Gen. Auger; loss 19 k, 81 w, 51 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 49th Inf.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9. Gen. F. Gardner,
7,000; loss 176 k, 447 w, 5500 m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut and
Gen. Banks, navy and 14,000; loss 708 k, 3336 w, 319 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 27th, 31st, 49th, and 6th Battn. Inf.

Uniontown, Tenn., June 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—
Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 170.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav., 1st Conf. Inf.

Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24. Gen. Bate, 1 brigade; loss 10 k, 50
w.—Federal, Col. J. E. Wilder, 1 brigade; loss 61 w.

Alabama troops, 9th Battn., and Eufaula Batty.

Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25. Gen. B. Johnson, 2 brigades.—
Federal, Col. J. F. Miller; loss 40 w, 100 m.

Alabama troops, 18th, 36th, 38th, and 9th Battn. Inf.

Guy's Gap, Tenn., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 41.—Federal, Gens. Granger and Stanley; total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 7th, 51st Cav.

Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, Col. Minty; total loss 75.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 260.—Federal, Gens. Granger and Stanley; total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Tullahoma, Tenn., June 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Manchester Rd., Tenn., June 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Allisonia, Tenn., June 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 110.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

New Church, Tenn., July 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Elk River, Tenn., July 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 150.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Near Winchester, Tenn., July 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

University Pl., Tenn., July 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 100.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav.

Iuka, Miss., July 7 to 9. Col. Roddey.—Federal, loss 5 k, 3 w, 3 m. Alabama troops, Roddey's 4th Cav.

Near Corinth, July 7 to 9. Col. Roddey; loss 2 k.—Federal, total loss 21.

Alabama troops, Roddey's 4th Cav.

Jackson, Miss., July 9 to 16. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston; loss 71 k, 504 w, 25 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 100 k, 800 w, 100 m.

Alabama troops, 32d, 40th, 41st Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.; 2d, 3d, 11th Cav.; Gid. Nelson's Batty.

Canton, Miss., July 18. Gen. W. H. Jackson; total loss 72.—Federal, loss 5 k, 20 w.

Alabama troops, 32d, 40th, 41st Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.; 2d, 3d, 11th Cav.; Gid. Nelson's Batty.

Caperton's Ferry, Ala., Aug. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d Conf., and 51st Cav.

Wills' Valley, Ala., Aug. 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d Conf., and 51st Cav.

Wills' Cr., Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 28.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d Conf., and 51st Cav.

Davis Gap, Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

Tap's Gap, Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 150.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

McNeil's Gap, Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

Alpine, Ga., Sept. 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 55.—Federal, total loss 200.

Alabama troops, part of 3d Cav.

Near Summerville, Ga., Sept. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 15.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near LaFayette, Ga., Sept. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 60.—Federal, total loss 11.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Tryon Factory, Ga., Sept. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 55.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Alabama Rd., Ga., Sept. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 4th Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

McLemore's Cove, Ga., Sept. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 60.—Federal, total loss 200.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Owen's Ford, Ga., Sept. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 150.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20. Gen. Bragg, 66,000; loss 2389 k, 13,412 w, 2003 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 69,000; loss 1656 k, 9749 w, 4774 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 58th Inf.; Hilliard's Legion; Garrity's, Fowler's, Dent's, Semple's and Kolb's Battr's.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 375.—Federal, total loss 3450.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Chattanooga Valley and Stevenson's Gap, Tenn., Sept. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 1500.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Chattanooga and Summertown, Tenn., Sept. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 95.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

- Pt. Lookout, Tenn., Sept. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Hiwassee, Tenn., Sept. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 66.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Cotton Port Ford, Tenn., Sept. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 160.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th Cav., and 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Mountain Gap, Tenn., Oct. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Pitt's Cross Rds., Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Anderson's Cross Rds., Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 60.—Federal, total loss 1300.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Valley Rd., Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 46.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Near Dunlap, Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.
- Hill's Gap, Tenn., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.
- Thompson's Cool Sps., Tenn., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 6 k, 26 m.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- McMinville, Tenn., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 587.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.
- McMinville Rd., Tenn., Oct. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.
- Woodbury Rd., Tenn., Oct. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.
- Near Readyville, Tenn., Oct. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

- Stone River Stockade, Oct. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 79.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Christiana, Posterville, War Trace, Tenn., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, part of 7th Cav.
- Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 86.—Federal, total loss 228.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Sugar Cr., Tenn., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 48.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, part of 3d Conf. Cav.
- Elk River, Tenn., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 10.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Tennessee River, Tenn., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.
- Tishomingo, Miss., and Cave Cr., Ala., Oct. 20 to 26. Gen. S. D. Lee; loss 10 k, 30 w.—Federal; loss 31 k, 81 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d and 51st Cav.
- Brown's Ferry and Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27. Gen. Longstreet; total loss 206.—Federal, loss 81 k, 360 w, 31 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th Inf.
- Rockford, Tenn., Nov. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.
- Marysville, Tenn., Nov. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 250.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.
- Stock Cr., Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.
- Holston River near Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 400.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Loudon Cr., Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 6 k, 10 w.—Federal, loss 4 k, 12 w.
- Knoxville Rd., Tenn., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 27.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16. Gen. Longstreet; total loss 300.—Federal, total loss 300.

Alabama troops, 43d, 59th, 60th Inf.

Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 to 23. Gen. Longstreet, 20,000; loss 182 k, 768 w, 192 m; also, Gen. Wheeler; total loss 190.—Federal, Gen. Burnside, 12,000; loss 92 k, 394 w, 207 m.

Alabama troops, 15th, 31st, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's Inf.; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.; 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.; Kolb's Batty.

Chattanooga, or Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23 to 25. Gen. Bragg; loss 361 k, 2180 w, 4146 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 60,000; loss 752 k, 4713 w, 350 m.

Alabama troops, Ketchum's, Waters', Eufaula, Fowler's, Semple's, Kolb's, Robertson's Battns.; parts of 3d, 8th, 10th, Conf. Cav.; 16th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42d, 45th, 46th, 50th, 58th Inf.

Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Chickamauga Sta., Tenn., Nov. 25. Total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Galesville Rd., Tenn., Nov. 26. Total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 75.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Ringgold, Tenn., Nov. 27. Total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 150.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th, and 3d Conf. Cav.

Fort Sanders, Nov. 29. Gen. Longstreet, 3 brigades; loss 80 k, 400 w, 300 m.—Federal, Gen. Burnside, 1,300; loss 20 k, 80 w.

Alabama troops, 15th, 31st, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th Inf.; Stallworth's Battn.; Kolb's Batty.

Cleveland Rd., Tenn., Nov. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 45.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 10. Gen. Longstreet; loss 12 k, 20 w.—Federal, Gen. Garrard.

Alabama troops, 15th, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's Battn. Inf.

Bean's Sta., Tenn., Dec. 14. Gen. Longstreet; total loss 290.—Federal, total loss 700.

Alabama troops, 15th, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's Battn. Inf.

Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 22. Maj. White.—Federal; loss 1 k; total loss 6.

Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.

Charleston, Tenn., Dec. 28. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 57.—Federal, Col. Laibold; total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 28.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.'

1864.

- Near Chattanooga, Jan. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 21.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Athens, Ala., Jan. 25. Col. Johnson; loss 30 w.—Federal; loss 20 w.
Alabama troops, 4th Cav.
- Florence, Ala., Jan. 26. Col. Roddey; loss 30 m.—Federal, Col. A. O. Miller; loss 10 w.
Alabama troops, Roddey's Cav.
- Fair Gardens, Tenn., Jan. 27. Gen. Martin; loss 65 k, 100 m.—Federal, total loss 100.
Alabama troops, Martin's Cav.
- Tunnel Hill, Ga., Jan. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 32 w.—Federal; loss 2 w.
Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.
- Tunnel Hill, Ga., Jan. 28. Gens. Stewart and Hindman.
Alabama troops, Stewart's and Hindman's Inf.
- Chickamauga Cr., Ga., Jan. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 28.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Sherman's expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., Feb. 3 to Mar. 5. Gen. L. Polk; total loss 200.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 20,000; loss 21 k, 68 w, 81 m.
Alabama troops, 17th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 54th, 55th Inf.; 2d, 4th, 11th, 52d Cav.
- Champion Hill, Baker's Cr., and Bolton Depot, Miss., Feb. 4. Gen. S. D. Lee; loss 10 k, 30 w.—Federal, loss 16 k, 40 w, 7 m.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.; 2d, 56th Cav.
- Clinton and Jackson, Miss., Feb. 5. Gen. S. D. Lee; loss 10 k, 35 w.—Federal; loss 7 k, 30 w, 13 m.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.; 2d, 56th Cav.
- Smith's raid, West Point, Miss., Feb. 21 to Mar. 8. Gen. Forrest, 2,500.—Federal, Gen. W. Sooy Smith, 7,000; loss 47 k, 152 w, 120 m.
Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; 11th Cav.
- Stone Church, Ga., Feb. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, part of 10th Conf. Cav.
- Tunnel Hill Rd., Ga., Feb. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.
- Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 36.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Mill Cr., Ga., Feb. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.
- Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Rocky Face, Ga., Feb. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 34.—Federal, total loss 212.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th and 10th Conf. Cav.

Crow Valley, Ga., Feb. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 55.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Varnell Station, Ga., Feb. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 38.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Rocky Face, Ga., Feb. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 15.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Ringgold Pass, Ga., Feb. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 16.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

McLean's Hill, Ga., Feb. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 17.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Leet's Mill, Ga., Mar. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 38.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Gunter's Landing, Ala., Mar. 8. Capt. H. F. Smith, 65; loss 1 k, 4 w.—Federal, 70; loss 1 k, 3 w, 66 m.

Alabama troops, Capts. Henry's, May's, Smith's Cos.

Ringgold Rd., Ga., Mar. 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 27.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 10th Conf. Cav.

Pensacola, Fla., April 2. Maj. Randolph; loss 10 w, 11 m.—Federal; loss 3 w.

Alabama troops, 7th Cav.

Ducktown Rd., Ga., April 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 29.

Alabama troops, part of 8th Conf. Cav.

Plains Store, La., April 7. Gen. Wirt Adams; loss 2 m.—Federal; loss 1 k, 4 w, 3 m.

Alabama troops, Adams' Cav.

Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 12. Gen. Forrest, 2 brigades; loss 14 k, 86 w.—Federal, Major L. F. Booth, 557; loss 163 k and w, 237 m.

Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; 7th, 11th Cav.

Taylor's Ridge, Ga., April 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 16.

Alabama troops, part of 8th Conf. Cav.

Nickajack Trace, Ga., April 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, loss 5 k, 9 w, 22 m.

Alabama troops, Wheeler's scouts.

Ringgold Bridge, Ga., April 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 19.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.

Stone Church, Ga., May 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 32.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d and 8th Conf. Cav.

- Lee's Cross Rds., Ga., May 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Chickamauga Cr., Ga., May 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 65.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Red Clay, Ga., May 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Varnell Rd., Ga., May 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. and 53d Cav.
- Near Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Ridge, Ga., May 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Dug Gap, Ga., May 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 450.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Cleveland Rd., Ga., May 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 26.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., and 53d Cav., and Snodgrass' Battn.
- Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga., May 8. Gen. Pettus. — Federal, Gen. Howard, 4th corps.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 46th Inf.
- Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Mill Cr. Gap, Buzzard Roost, Snake Cr., and near Dalton, May 9. Gen. Johnston, 43,000; total loss 600.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 98,797; loss 200 k, 637 w.
Alabama troops, 16th, 20th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 40th Inf.
- Resaca, Ga., May 9. Gen. Canty.
Alabama troops, Canty's brigade.
- Railroad, Ga., May 9. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 22.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 53d, and Snodgrass' Battn, Inf.
- Near Varnell's, Ga., May 9. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 36.—Federal, Gen. La Grange; loss 100 m; total loss 260.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., 53d, and Snodgrass' Battn. Inf.
- Mill Cr. Gap, Ga., May 10. Gen. Bates.
- Cleveland Rd., Ga., May 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, Gen. Stoneman; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th Conf. and 53d.

Dalton, Ga., May 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 81.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, total loss 255.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.

Rocky Face, Ga., May 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.

Resaca, etc., Ga., May 13 to 16. Gen. Johnston, about 55,000; total loss 2800.—Federal, Gen. McPherson, 103,000; loss 600 k, 2147 w.

Alabama troops, 16th, 18th, 19th, 23d, 29th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 55th, 58th Inf.; Semple's and Tarrant's Battrs.

Dalton, Ga., May 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Ridge, Ga., May 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Tilton, Ga., May 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 145.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 53d Cav.

Oostanaula, Ga., May 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 53d Cav.

Resaca, Ga., May 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 135.—Federal, total loss 490.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 24th Battn. Inf.

Spring Pl. Rd., Ga., May 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 4.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Calhoun, Ga., May 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Calhoun Rd., Ga., May 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Six engagements at Adamsville, Ga., May 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 120.—Federal, total loss 480.

Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Madison Station, Ala., May 17. Col. Patterson, 500; total loss 7.—Federal, 400; loss 80 m.

Alabama troops, 5th Cav., and Stewart's Battn.

Near Cassville, Ga., May 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Kingston Rd., Ga., May 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 21.—Federal, total loss 160.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Cassville, Ga., May 19 to 22. Gen. Johnston.—Federal, Gen. Sherman.

Alabama troops, Gen. Johnston's army as above.

Etowah River, Ga., May 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 26.—Federal, total loss 220.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Con.

Cassville, Ga., May 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 420.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th and 10th Conf.

Dallas and New Hope Ch., May 25 to June 4. Gen. Johnston; total loss 3000.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; total loss 2400.

Alabama troops, 1st, 18th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 54th, 58th Inf.; 56th Cav.; Tarrant's Batty.

New Hope Ch., May 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 190.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Decatur, Ala., May 26. Loss 15 m.—Federal, total loss 30.

Pickett's Mill, Ga., May 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 356.—Federal, Gen. Howard; total loss 3600.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d Cav., and Lowrey's brigade.

Allatoona Rd., Ga., May 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 18.—Federal, total loss 155.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Burnt Hickory, Ga., May 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Moulton, Ala., May 28 and 29. Gen. Roddey; loss 15 k; total loss 30.—Federal, Col. Long; loss 4 k, 14 w.

Alabama troops, 45th Inf.; Roddey's Cav.

Atlanta, Ga., May 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 170.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Marietta, Ga., May 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 200.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Atlanta Works, June 1 to 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 72.—Federal, total loss 680.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Davis Cross Rds., June 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, 24th Battn.

Atlanta Works, June 6 to 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 145.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 2d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Ackworth Rd., June 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 36.—Federal, total loss 140.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d Cav.

Entrenchments, June 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 24.—Federal, total loss 200.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Near Atlanta, June 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 25.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Price's Cross Rds., Miss., June 10. Gen. Forrest, 3,500; loss 131 k, 475 w.—Federal, Gen. Sturgis, about 5,000; loss 223 k, 394 w, 1623 m.

Alabama troops, 11th Cav.

Kenesaw Mt., including Pine Mount, Pine Knob, Culp's, McAfee's, Golgotha, Lattimer and Powder Springs, June 9 to 30. Gen. Johnston, 60,000; total loss 4600.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 112,819; loss 1370 k, 6500 w, 800 m.

Alabama troops, army of Tennessee (as at New Hope).

Bell's Ferry Rd., Ga., June 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 29.—Federal, total loss 150.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav.

Marshy Cr., Ga., June 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 53d Cav.

Canton Rd., Ga., June 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 160.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Open Field, Ga., June 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 44.—Federal, total loss 175.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav

Noonday Cr., Ga., June 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 200.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Artillery fight, Ga., June 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Green Meadows, Ga., June 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, part of 10th Conf. Cav.

Bell's Ferry Rd., Ga., June 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 29.—Federal, total loss 110.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st, 53d Cav.

McAfee's, Ga., June 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 41.—Federal, total loss 270.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Canton Rd., Ga., June 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 350.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 53d Cav.

Noonday Cr., Ga., June 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf.

- Canton Rd., Ga., June 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.
- Near McAfee's, Ga., June 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 61.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Rice's Farm, Ga., June 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 125.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 7th Cav.
- Breastworks, Ga., June 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.
- Works near Rice's, Ga., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 59.—Federal, total loss 450.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.
- Marietta Rd., Ga., June 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 37.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.
- Rosswell Rd., June 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 3d, 4th, 51st Cav.
- Near Marietta, Ga., June 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 42.—Federal, total loss 140.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th Cav.
- Cannonade, Ga., July 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Mil. School, Ga., July 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Boggy Cr., July 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 100.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th, Conf. Cav.
- Pace's Ferry Rd., Ga., July 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 67.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of 51st, 53d Cav.; 24th Battn.
- On Chattahoochie, Ga., July 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 27.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.
- Artillery enfilading line, Ga., July 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 18.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th Cav.
- Isham's Ford, etc., Ga., July 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

- Near Isham's Ford, Ga., July 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.
—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 24th Battn.
- Decatur Rd., Ga., July 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.
- On Chattahoochie, Ga., July 12. Total loss 44.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Atlanta Rd., Ga., July 13. Total loss 39.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Rosswell's, Ga., July 14. Total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Stone Mt. Rd., Ga., July 15. Total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.
- Decatur Rd., Ga., July 16 to 19. Total loss 37.—Federal, total loss 135.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Buckhead, etc., Ga., July 17. Total loss 49.—Federal, total loss 220.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Decatur, Ga., July 18. Total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- R. R. Crossing, Ga., July 18. Total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Decatur, Ga., July 19 to 22. Total loss 134.—Federal, total loss 610.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Georgia R. R., Ga., July 19. Total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Peachtree Cr., Ga., July 19-20. Total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 246.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Atlanta, Ga., July 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 180.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Mill Rd., Ga., July 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Georgia R. R., Ga., July 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

On Hardce's right, July 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Swamps, Ga., July 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 56.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Chattahoochie R., Ga., July 6 to 10. Gen. Johnston; total loss 600.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 80 k, 450 w, 200 m.

Alabama troops, army of Tennessee (as at New Hope).

Rousseau's raid, Ala., July 11-12. Loss 8 k, 60 w.—Federal, Gen. Rousseau; loss 3 k, 30 w.

Tupelo, Miss., July 13 to 15. Gens. Forrest and S. D. Lee, 12,000; loss 153 k, 794 w, 49 m.—Federal, Gen. A. J. Smith, 14,000; loss 82 k, 568 w.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 53d Cav.

Chewa Sta., M. & W. P. R. R., July 18. Total loss 40.

Alabama troops, 400 reserves.

Peachtree Cr., July 20. Gen. Hood, 45,000; loss 1113 k, 2500 w, 1180 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 300 k, 1400 w.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Semple's, Tarrant's, Gid. Nelson's Battr.; Wheeler's Cav.

Atlanta, Ga., Hood's 1st sortie, July 22. Gen. Hood, 40,000; loss 2482 k, 4000 w, 2017 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 500 k, 2141 w, 1000 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Semple's, Tarrant's, Gid. Nelson's Battr.; Wheeler's Cav.

Ezra Chapel, 2d sortie, July 28. Gen. Hood.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 100 k, 600 w.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Semple's, Tarrant's, Gid. Nelson's Battr.; Wheeler's Cav.

Wheeler's pursuit of Stoneman, etc., at Snapfinger Cr., Shoal Cr., Lithonia, Jonesboro, Flint River, Clear River, Fayetteville Rd., Woody Hill, Newnan, Sunshine Cr., near Corinth, near Franklin, near Jug Tavern, Ga., July 27 to 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 4,500; total loss 300.—Federal, Gens. Stoneman and Garrard, 4,500.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 65.

Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Buckhead Rd., Ga., Aug. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 55.

Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Decatur Rd., Ga., Aug. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Mill Rd., Ga., Aug. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Mobile Bay, Aug. 5. Adml. Buchanan and Gen. R. L. Page, 3 ships and 1,500; loss 12 k, 20 w, *280 m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut and Gen. Granger, 14 ships and 1 army corps; loss 200 k, 170 w, 4 m.

Alabama forces, ram Tennessee; gunboats Morgan, Gaines, Selma; 1st Battn. of Art.; Capt. Cothran's Co., 21st Inf.

Fort Gaines, Aug. 8. Col. Anderson, 600; loss *— m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut.

Alabama troops, part of 21st Inf.; 1st Battn. Art.; Pelham's cadets and reserves.

Wheeler's raid in Sherman's rear through Ga., Tenn., N. Ala., Aug. 10 to Sept. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 125.—Federal, Gens. Rousseau and Kilpatrick; total loss 1900.

Alabama troops in different engagements, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.

Ten Islands, Ga., Aug. 14. Gen. Clanton.—Federal, Gen. Rousseau.

Alabama troops, 6th, 8th Cav.

Fort Morgan, Aug. 23. Gen. R. L. Page, 400; loss * 1 k, 2 w, 396 m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut and Gen. Granger, 14 ships and 5,500; loss 7 w.

Alabama troops, parts of 21st Inf., and 1st Art.

Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Gen. S. D. Lee; total loss 2000.—Federal, loss 1149 w.

Alabama troops, Lee's corps and Hardee's corps.

Athens, Ala., Sept. 23. Gen. Forrest, 4,500; loss 5 k, 26 w.—Federal, Col. Campbell; loss 1400 m, total loss 1900.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 11th, 53d Cav.

Sulphur Branch Trestle, Sept. 25. Gen. Forrest.—Federal, loss 200 k, 30 w, 820 m.

Alabama troops, 11th Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 27. Gen. Forrest; total loss 25.

Alabama troops, 11th Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Blockhouse, Tenn., Oct. 1. Gen. Forrest.—Federal, total loss 65.

Alabama troops, 11th Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Sweetwater, Ga., Oct. 1 to 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, Gen. Kilpatrick.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

Near Dalton, Ga., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

* Prisoners at Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan, estimated, 1464.

- Snake Cr. Gap, Ga., Oct. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.
- Maddox Gap, Ga., Oct. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.
- La Fayette, Ga., Oct. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 46.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.
- Cane Cr., Ga., Oct. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 27.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.
- Grave Level Church, Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Tryon Factory, Ga., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 27.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Summerville Rd., Ga., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Chattooga R., Ga., Oct. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Eaglesville, Ala., Oct. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Blue Pond Rd., Ala., Oct. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 22.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Little River, Ala., Oct. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.
- Round Mt. Iron Works, Ala., Oct. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Turkeytown Rd., Ala., Oct. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Turkeytown, Ala., Oct. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Near Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Near Goshen, Ala., Oct. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.
- Big Shanty and Ackworth, Ga., Oct. 2. Gens. Stewart and Loring.—Federal, loss 420 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 55th, 57th, 26th, 27th, 29th Inf.; 56th Cav.; Lumsden's, Selden's, Tarrant's Batts.

Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5. Gen. French.—Federal, Gen. Corse, 1,944; loss 142 k, 353 w, 212 m.

Eastport, Miss., Oct. 10. Col. D. C. Kelly.—Federal, total loss 250. Alabama troops, 7th Cav.

Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13. Gen. Hood.—Federal, Col. Johnson; total loss 400.

Alabama troops, army of Tennessee.

Decatur, Ala., Oct. 26 to 29. Total loss 125.—Federal, total loss 155. Alabama troops, 4th, 53d Cav.

Fort Heiman, Tenn., Oct. 28 to 30.—Federal, U. S. gunboats; total loss 22.

Alabama troops, Chalmers' and Buford's Divs.; Forrest's Cav.

Florence, Ala., Oct. 30. Gen. Ed. Johnson.

Jonesboro, Ga., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Lovejoy Sta., Ga., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 38.—Federal, total loss 30.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Bear Cr., Ga., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Towaliga, Ga., Nov. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Run's Cr., Ga., Nov. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 24.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ulcofaw, Ga., Nov. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 39.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Macon, Ga., Nov. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 42.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Walnut Cr., Ga., Nov. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 45.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 36.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Myrack's Mill, Ga., Nov. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 35.—Federal, total loss 130.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ball's Ferry, Ga., Nov. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ocone, Ga., Nov. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ogechee, Ga., Nov. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 48.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Sylvan Grove, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Swampy Cr., Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

River Cr., Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 25.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Hill, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Whitehead's, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 25.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 30.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Carter's, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 42.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Cross Rds., Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 70.

- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Buckhead Church, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 150.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Buckhead Cr., Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 24.—Federal, total loss 120.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Reynolds' Farm, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 74.—Federal, total loss 250.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Near Louisville, Ga., Nov. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 20.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Louisville Rd., Ga., Nov. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 35.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Shady Grove, Ga., Dec. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 28.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Rock Cr. Church, Ga., Dec. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 40.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Thomas Sta., Ga., Dec. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 30.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Waynesboro, Ga., Dec. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 90.—Federal, total loss 170.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Stateboro, Ga., Dec. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 32.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Near Jacksboro, Ga., Dec. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 10.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Black Cr., Ga., Dec. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 15.
- Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.
- Savannah River, Dec. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Swamp, Ga., Dec. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Graveston's, Ga., Dec. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 75.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ebenezer Church, Ga., Dec. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Engagement of rear guard, Dec. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Middleground Rd., Ga., Dec. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 25.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Springfield, Dec. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 30.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Siege of Savannah, Ga. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 128.—Federal, total loss 280.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 22. Gen. Forrest, 10,000; total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, 6th, 12th Cav.

Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 23. Gen. Forrest; loss 5 k, 30 w.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; loss 20 k, 100 w, 60 m.

Alabama troops, Chalmers' division and Forrest's escort.

Campbellville and Lynnville, Tenn., Nov. 24.

Alabama troops, 6th, 12th Cav.

Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 29. Gen. Pettus.

Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 46th Inf.

Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29. Gen. Hood, 40,000; loss 1750 k.—Federal, Gen. Schofield, 28,000.

Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30. Gen. Hood, 40,000; loss 1750 k, 3800 w, 702 m.—Federal, 28,000; loss 189 k, 1033 w, 1104 m.

Confederate troops, Cheatham's and Stewart's corps, and Gen. Ed. Johnson's division, army of Tennessee.

Skirmishing before Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1 to 14. Gen. Hood, 30,000.—Federal, Gen. Thomas, 55,000; loss 16 k, 100 w.

Confederate troops, Cheatham's and Stewart's corps, and Gen. Ed. Johnson's division, army of Tennessee.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 5 to 8. Gen. Forrest; total loss 197.—Federal, Gen. Rousseau; total loss 175.

- Confederate troops, Forrest's Cav.
 Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16. Gen. Hood, 23,053; total loss 15000.—
 Federal, Gen. Thomas, 70,000; loss 400 k, 1740 w.
 Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th,
 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th,
 45th, 46th, 49th, 50th, 57th, 58th Inf.; 7th Cav.; Dent's, McKen-
 zie's, Kolb's, Selden's, Tarrant's, Lumsden's, Phelan's, Gold-
 thwaite's Battr's.
- Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., Dec. 17. Gen. Hood; total loss 413.
 Alabama troops, 18th, 19th, 22d, 25th, 32d, 36th, 38th, 39th, 50th,
 58th Inf., and McKenzie's Batty.
- Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17. Gen. Hood; total loss 1800.
 Alabama troops, army of Tennessee, as at Nashville.
- Pine Barren Cr., Fla., Dec. 17 to 19. Gen. Maury.—Federal, loss
 7 k, 32 w, 10 m.
 Alabama troops, 15th Conf. Cav.
- Anthony's Hill, Tenn., Dec. 25. Gen. Hood; loss 15 k, 40 w.—Fed-
 eral, Gen. Thomas; total loss 200.
 Alabama troops, 7th Cav.; Kolb's, Lumsden's Battr's.
- Sugar Cr., Tenn., Dec. 26. Gen. Hood.—Federal, Gen. Thomas;
 loss 400 k and w, 100 m.
 Alabama troops, 7th Cav.; Kolb's, Lumsden's Battr's.
- Pond Spring, Ala., Dec. 29. Loss 1 k, 2 w, 45 m.—Federal, loss 1 k.

1865.

- Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 8. Loss 1 k, 5 w, 5 m.
- Savannah Rd., S. C., Jan. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—
 Federal, total loss 35.
 Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th
 Conf. Cav.
- Pocotaligo Rd., S. C., Jan. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 18.—
 Federal, total loss 45.
 Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th
 Conf. Cav.
- Combahee Rd., S. C., Jan. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—
 Federal, total loss 30.
 Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th
 Conf. Cav.
- Robertsville Rd., S. C., Jan. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.
 —Federal, total loss 40.
 Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th
 Conf. Cav.
- Robertsville, S. C., Jan. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 12.—
 Federal, total loss 60.
 Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th
 Conf. Cav.
- Near McBride's Bridge, Feb. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—
 Federal, total loss 50.
 Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th
 Conf. Cav.

Hickory Hill, S. C., Feb. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Loper's Cross Rds., S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 48.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lawtonville Rd., S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lawtonville, S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Whippy Swamp, S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Hayward's, S. C., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 28.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Duck Cr. Rd., S. C., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Rivers' and Braxton's Bridges, S. C., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 45.—Federal, total loss 148.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Springtown, S. C., Feb. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Salkahatchie Rd., S. C., Feb. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Graham's Turnout, S. C., Feb. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 38.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Blackwell's, S. C., Feb. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Binnaker's Bridge Rd., S. C., Feb. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

- Orangeburg Rd., S. C., Feb. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Aiken, S. C., Feb. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Black Cr., defending Columbia, S. C., Feb. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Columbia Rd., S. C., Feb. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Congaree Cr., S. C., Feb. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 33.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Saluda River, S. C., Feb. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 48.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Broad River, S. C., Feb. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Winnsboro, S. C., Feb. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Winnsboro, S. C., Feb. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Sack of Columbia, S. C., Feb. 16 and 17. Gens. Hampton and Wheeler.—Federal, Gen. Logan; loss 20 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.; Jeff. Davis Legion,
- Wadesboro, S. C., Feb. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Youngsville, S. C., Feb. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 95.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Chesterville, S. C., Feb. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 125.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lansford, S. C., Feb. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cane Cr., S. C., Feb. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 220.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Wilson's store, S. C., Mar. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lexington, S. C., Mar. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 120.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Monroe, S. C., Mar. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cross Rds., S. C., Mar. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 65.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Hornsboro, S. C., Mar. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Wadesboro, S. C., Mar. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Rockingham, S. C., Mar. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Rockingham, S. C., Mar. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 56.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Jacksonville, S. C., Mar. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 480.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Fayetteville, S. C., Mar. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 45.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Neuse, S. C., Mar. 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 30.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

- River Rd., S. C., Mar. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Silver Run, S. C., Mar. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Pine Woods, S. C., Mar. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Smith's Hill, S. C., Mar. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Black River, S. C., Mar. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 42.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Black River, S. C., Mar. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 69.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Averasboro, N. C., Mar. 16. Gen. Hardee, 3 divisions; loss 108 k, 540 w, 217 m.—Federal, Gen. Slocum, 3 divisions; loss 77 k, 477 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.; Jeff. Davis Legion.
- Near Averasboro, N. C., Mar. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 111.—Federal, Gen. Kilpatrick; total loss 270.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Near Mingo Cr., N. C., Mar. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Boyd's Sta., Ala., Mar. 18.—Federal, loss 5 k, 1 m.
- Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19 to 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 157.—Federal, total loss 395.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Mill Cr., N. C., Mar. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 48.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Black Cr., N. C., Mar. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Goldsboro Rd., Nahunta Swamp, Little River, N. C., Mar. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 236.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Kinston, N. C., Mar. 19.—Federal, Gen. Schofield.

Alabama troops, 34th Inf.

Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19 to 21. Gen. Johnston, 10,000; loss 239 k, 1604 w, 673 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 60,000; loss 191 k, 1168 w, 287 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th-45th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d-(25th, 39th, 50th), 23d, 24th, 28th, 34th, 27th-(35th, 49th, 55th, 57th), 29th, 30th, 37th-(42d, 54th) Inf.

Pine Barren Cr., Ala., Mar. 25. Gen. Maury; loss 275 m.—Federal, Gen. Steele; loss 2 k, 10 w.

Alabama troops, 15th Conf., and 8th Cav. reserves.

Spanish Fort, Ala., Mar. 26 to April 8. Gen. Gibson; loss 93 k, 395 w, 250 m.—Federal, Gen. Canby, 32,000; loss 100 k, 695 w.

Alabama troops, 18th, 21st, 32d, 36th, 37th, 38th, 58th Inf.; Ketchum's, Lumsden's Battr.

Wilson's raid, Ala. and Ga., Mar. 22 to April 24. Gen. Forrest; loss 1200 k and w, 6820 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson, 12,500; loss 99 k, 598 w, 28 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th Cav., and State reserves.

Montevallo, etc., Ala., Mar. 31. Gen. Adams; total loss 100.—Federal, Gen. Upton, 1 division; loss 12 k, 30 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th Cav.

Trion, Ala., April 1. Gen. Jackson.—Federal, Gen. Croxton, 1 brigade; loss 3 k, 10 w, 20 m.

Alabama troops, 5th Cav.

Mt. Pleasant, Ala., April 1. Gen. Forrest, 1,500; total loss 63.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 5 w.

Centreville, Ala., April 1. Gen. Jackson; total loss 15.—Federal, Gen. Croxton.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th Cav.

Bogler's Cr., Ala., April 6. Gen. Forrest, 7,000; loss 1500 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 30 k, 60 w.

Alabama troops, 5th Cav.

Selma, Ala., April 2. Gen. Forrest, 7,000; loss 1500 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson, 9,000; loss 42 k, 270 w, 7 m.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th Cav.

Scottsville, Ala., April 2. Gen. Jackson; loss 3 k, 10 w.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 1 k, 8 w, 6 m.

Alabama troops, 5th Cav.

Northport, Ala., April 3. Loss 60 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 4. Col. Garland; loss 150 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson.

Alabama troops, corps of cadets.

Sipsey Swamp, Ala., April 6. Gen. Wirt Adams.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 4 k, 24 w, 30 m.

Alabama troops, Adams' Cav. and reserves.

Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9. Gen. Liddell; loss 500 k and w, 2400 m.—Federal, Gen. Canby, 31,000; loss* 189 k, 1201 w, 27 m.

* Losses of Mobile campaign.

- Alabama troops, Thomas' boy reserves, 6th Cav.. Tarrant's Batty., 15th Conf. Cav.
- Montgomery, Ala., April 12-13. Loss 50 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson.
Alabama troops, several companies of militia.
- Near Raleigh, Hillsboro Rd., Morrisville, Chapel Hill Rd., Creek near Chapel Hill, N. C., April 12 to 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 68.—Federal, total loss 290.
- Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.
- Fort Tyler, Ala., April 16. Gen. R. C. Tyler, 265; loss 19 k, 28 w, 218 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 7 k, 29 w.
- Alabama troops, boys and convalescents.
- Columbus, Ga., April 16. 3,000; loss 1200 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 6 k, 24 w.
- Macon, Ga., April 20. Loss 2193 surrendered.
- Mumford's Sta., Ala., April 23. Loss 150 surrendered.
- Greensboro, N. C., April 26. Gen. Johnston; loss 29,924 surrendered.
Confederate troops, army of Tennessee.
- Meridian, Miss., May 4. Gen. Taylor; loss 10,000 surrendered.
Confederate troops, army of Mobile.
- Irwinsville, Ga., May 10. President Davis and escort; total loss 21.
—Federal, Col. Pritchard; loss 2 k, 4 w.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Major-General William Wirt Allen was born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1835. His father, Wade Allen, went from South Carolina to Alabama in 1818 and became a planter near Montgomery. His mother was a Miss Sayre, sister of Daniel Sayre, a prominent citizen of Montgomery county. With a preparatory education in the schools of his own city, young Allen entered Princeton college, New Jersey. After graduation he studied law, but with no view of practicing. He preferred the life of a planter, and in that employment was engaged when the South's call to arms aroused her sons from the seaboard to the mountains. The enthusiasm with which our people, from beardless youths to grayhaired sires, responded to that call has seldom, if ever, been equaled in the history of this world. Without the least hesitation young men of education and fortune marched and fought in the ranks by the side of the poor and ignorant, and were proud of the sacrifice thus made, submitting without complaint to the hardships of a soldier's life, and obeying without a tinge of shame the orders of men who at home were their companions, and, in some instances, their inferiors in social rank. Some of them, of course, were fortunate enough to be elected by their comrades to positions of command, but in the large armies brought into the field, the greater part were privates from first to last. Young Allen was one of the first to respond, and had the good fortune to be elected first lieutenant of the company of which General Clanton went out as captain. When the First Alabama cavalry was organized he was elected its major. This was some time after the company had enlisted, for many of the companies of cavalry at

first were not put into regiments. His commission as major dates from March 18, 1862. Later in the same year he was promoted to be colonel of the regiment. He fought at Shiloh, and was engaged in the subsequent operations of that company. When the advance into Kentucky was made, he went as colonel of his regiment. At the battle of Perryville he received a slight wound. At Murfreesboro he commanded a brigade, and received a severe wound which disabled him for some time. On the 26th of November, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and took command of a brigade at Dalton, consisting of the First, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Twelfth and Fifty-first regiments of Alabama cavalry, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee. He was in charge of this brigade through all the arduous duties of the mounted men in the Atlanta campaign. In August, 1864, Crews' Georgia brigade was added to his command, and subsequently Anderson's Confederate brigade. At the head of this division he, under the command of Wheeler, followed Sherman in his march through Georgia and in the Carolinas, earning by his fidelity to duty the commission of major-general, conferred upon him in 1865. He surrendered at Salisbury, N. C., May 3, 1865. Returning home he devoted himself to agriculture. For several years he was adjutant-general of the State. As a soldier he was cool and fearless in danger and tireless in the performance of duty. As a citizen he was cordial in manner and of ardent public spirit. In peace, as well as in war, he merited and received the confidence and esteem of his people. He died at Sheffield, Ala., November 21, 1894. His wife was a sister of Col. Charles P. Ball, of Montgomery county.

Brigadier-General Alpheus Baker was born at Clover Hill, Abbeville district, S. C., May 28, 1828. His father, an eminent teacher and scholar, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, a Miss Courtney, a native

of Ireland. Alpheus Baker was educated by his father, and he began to teach school himself before he was sixteen years old. He was successful in this profession at Abbeville, S. C., then in Lumpkin, Ga., and lastly in Glennville, Barbour county, Ala., where he settled in 1848. Meanwhile he had been studying law. Being admitted to the bar in 1849, he opened his office in Eufaula and began to practice. His success was wonderful. In 1856 he accompanied Major Buford to Kansas, and returned to rouse the people to the importance of making Kansas a slave State, thinking that this would restore the equilibrium between the free and the slave States, and prevent the inevitable conflict between the two sections. In 1861 he represented Barbour county in the constitutional convention, but resigned his seat to go into the army, as captain of the Eufaula Rifles, which he led to Pensacola. This company had on its rolls at Pensacola the names of fifty persons who afterward became officers. In November he went to Fort Pillow, above Memphis, where he was elected colonel of a regiment made up of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama troops. This regiment was in the siege of New Madrid, and was captured at Island No. 10, April 10, 1862. In September of that same year Colonel Baker was exchanged, together with his regiment. At that time four Alabama companies took the place of the four from Tennessee, and the regiment, under the name of the Fifty-fourth Alabama, gladly received Alpheus Baker as its colonel. It fought at Fort Pemberton, on the Yazoo, where General Loring commanded, and at Baker's Creek, where Colonel Baker was wounded in the foot. On March 5, 1864, he was assigned to brigade command of the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second, and Fifty-fourth Alabama regiments. He led this brigade through the entire campaign, from Dalton to Atlanta. At Resaca his horse was killed under him, and near Atlanta he was slightly wounded, at the battle of Ezra Church, July 28th.

Baker and his brigade were next near Mobile in the department of the Gulf. In January, 1865, they went to the Carolinas to engage in what proved the final campaign, and at Bentonville, though numbering only 350 muskets, captured 204 of the enemy. Upon the return of peace General Baker gave his whole attention to the practice of law. He was an able orator, who pleased by his eloquence and humor, and convinced by his argument. In 1878 he removed to Louisville, where he soon made many new friends, and at once took rank among the foremost of the bar of Kentucky. General Baker was a brave soldier, a strong lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, and a devout Christian. His useful and honorable career came to a close by his death at Louisville, Ky., October 2, 1891.

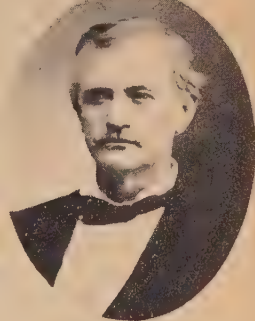
Major-General Cullen Andrews Battle, the second son of Dr. Cullen Battle and Jane A. (Lamon) Battle, natives of North Carolina, was born in Powelton, Ga., June 1, 1829, and removed with his parents to Irwinton (now Eufaula), Ala., in 1836. In 1851 he was married to Miss Georgia F. Williams, of LaGrange, Ga., who died at Petersburg, Va., November 6, 1895. Of the children by this marriage there survive Rev. Henry W. Battle, D. D., of Petersburg, and Miss Jennie L. Battle. General Battle was admitted to the practice of law in 1852, and in 1856 was a sub-electro on the Buchanan ticket. In the Alabama Democratic State convention of 1860 he was, on motion of William L. Yancey, made elector for the Montgomery district and delegate to the Charleston convention, and subsequently he canvassed Alabama, and visited the cities of Charleston, New York, Boston and Philadelphia in company with Mr. Yancey. Upon the capture of Harper's Ferry by John Brown, Mr. Battle organized the Tuskegee light infantry, purchased arms and uniforms, and, six days later, in concert with Peyton H. Colquitt, captain of the Columbus light city guards, tendered

his services to Gov. Henry A. Wise, receiving in answer the message, "Virginia can defend herself." The State of Alabama immediately began the organization of the "Alabama Volunteer Corps," to consist of ten regiments. But two were actually formed, the First, with headquarters at Mobile, and the Second, at Montgomery. The Tuskegee light infantry was assigned to the Second regiment, of which Tennent Lomax was elected colonel, Cullen A. Battle, lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel Marks, major. On January 8, 1861, by order of Gov. A. B. Moore, the First regiment was sent against Fort Morgan and the Mount Vernon arsenal, and at the same time the Second regiment was ordered to report at Pensacola to General Chase, commander of Florida troops, and participated in the seizure of the Warrington navy yards and the forts on the Florida coast. The Second regiment captured the navy yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae on January 10th and 11th, and soon afterward General Chase, Colonel Lomax and Lieutenant-Colonel Battle telegraphed to Senator Jefferson Davis, at Washington, for advice as to the propriety of an attack upon Fort Pickens, and received the reply: "In the present condition of affairs Pickens is not worth one drop of blood." Not long after this the Alabama legislature passed the ordinance of secession, and at the same time annulled all military commissions previously issued above the rank of captain. Lomax and Battle immediately shouldered muskets and served as privates until the Confederacy was formed; and the station at Barrancas was taken by the First Alabama regiment of twelve-months' men, under Col. Henry D. Clayton, a command which included among its privates James L. Pugh, since United States senator. The Third Alabama regiment was at once organized from the companies which had served at Mobile and Pensacola, and its officers elected were Jones M. Withers, of Mobile, colonel; Tennent Lomax, of Montgomery, lieutenant-colonel, and Cullen A. Battle, of Tuskegee, major. The Second

battalion, under Major Battle, was ordered to Virginia, and early in April reported to Lieut.-Col. E. Kirby Smith, commanding at Lynchburg. Being joined a few days later by the other battalion, under Lomax, the regiment was mustered into the Confederate service, by Colonel Smith, about April 12, 1861. The regiment was soon ordered to Norfolk, reporting to Major-General Gwynn, and during the Confederate occupation of that post, Colonel Withers was promoted and sent west, and Lomax became colonel, and Battle, lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was assigned to Mahone's brigade early in 1862, and in that command participated in the battle of Seven Pines, where Colonel Lomax was killed, and the regiment suffered severely, but was highly complimented by Generals Mahone, Hill and Longstreet. Battle was now promoted colonel, and early in June his regiment was transferred to General Rodes' brigade, in which the colonels ranked as follows: Twenty-sixth Alabama, Col. E. A. O'Neal; Sixth Alabama, Col. John B. Gordon; Fifth Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall; Twelfth Alabama, Colonel Gale; Third Alabama, Colonel Battle. On account of a wound received at Seven Pines, Colonel Battle was kept from the field until the Maryland campaign. In his report of the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, General Rodes wrote: "The men and officers behaved well, but Colonel Gordon's Sixth Alabama, Major Hobson's Fifth Alabama, and Colonel Battle's Third Alabama deserve special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight." General Rodes recommended the promotion of Gordon and Battle, but the honor could be conferred upon one only, and fell to Gordon. Colonel Battle was slightly wounded at Sharpsburg, and during the battle of Fredericksburg he was seriously injured by his horse falling upon him. During the flank movement of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville, the colonel, still disabled, but anxious to participate in the fight, accompanied his regiment in an ambulance, and attempted to mount his

horse to lead his men in the attack, but was unable to keep his saddle, and was sent back to his ambulance by General Rodes. Mortified by his condition and fearing that his usefulness was ended, he sent forward his resignation, but it was disapproved by General Rodes, who renewed his recommendation of promotion, asking that Colonel Battle be assigned to the command of Rodes' brigade. He was able to take part in the Gettysburg campaign, and was distinguished in the fighting of July 1st. General Rodes reported: "The whole brigade, with the exception of the Third Alabama, was repulsed quickly and with loss." General Ramseur wrote: "Colonel Battle, with the Third Alabama, rendered brilliant and valuable service. Attaching his regiment to my command, on his own responsibility, he came in at the right place at the right time and in the right way." General Ewell also mentioned the movement in complimentary terms. Colonel Battle was promoted brigadier-general on the field and assigned to command of Rodes' brigade. On the third day at Gettysburg he attacked the enemy at 4:30 in the morning by order of General Ewell, who stated that General Longstreet would go in on the right at the same time. Battle's brigade was one of the first to encounter Grant in the Wilderness. General Early, in one of his first publications, stated that the brigades of Battle and Jones were driven back, and Mr. Davis repeated this in his history, but the fact is that Battle's brigade was drawn back to conform to the nature of the ground, and one regiment retired farther than was intended. General Ewell more correctly stated: "Battle's left and Stewart's right rested on the pike. Slight works were thrown up and several partial attacks of the enemy repulsed. In a counter attack by Stewart's and Battle's brigades, two 24-pounder howitzers were captured." In the fight of May 12th, at Spottsylvania, the "bloody angle," Rodes' division, including Battle's brigade, was thrown across Hancock's front, and there took part in the

hardest fighting of the war. In the following summer he was with Early in the Shenandoah valley. In the battle of Winchester, September 19th, his brigade was for a time held in reserve, but later sent into action with a result well described by Mr. Davis: "Just then Battle's brigade moved forward and swept through the woods, driving the enemy before it, while Evans' brigade was rallied and coöperated. Our advance was resumed, and the enemy's attacking columns were thrown into great confusion and fled from the field." General Early exclaimed: "It was a grand sight to see this immense mass hurled back in utter disorder by my two divisions, numbering very little over 5,000 men." Early addressed a congratulatory note to General Battle, giving him the credit of having saved the day in the enemy's first attack. Major-General Rodes, falling at this battle, Ramseur succeeded to the division command. General Battle led his brigade in the successful attack upon Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek, October 19th, but received a severe wound in the knee while General Ramseur was congratulating him upon his part in the fight. He was taken to the field hospital, where preparations for the amputation of his leg were suspended by the startling news that Ramseur was killed and the day was lost. After much suffering he reached the hospital at Richmond, and was confined there about three months. While on sick bed he was informed by Col. Lawson Clay, of the adjutant-general's department, that his commission as major-general, dating from the battle of Winchester, had been forwarded to the army, but General Battle was never able to take the field again. For two years he was upon crutches. Resuming the practice of law in Alabama, after the close of hostilities, he was elected to Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1870 his name was urged by his friends for nomination for United States senator, and he would perhaps have received that honor, but the legislature was advised from Washington not to elect any man who



Brig.-Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.
Brig.-Gen. G. D. JOHNSTON.
Brig.-Gen. W. H. FORNEY.
Brig.-Gen. P. D. RODDEY.

Brig.-Gen. P. D. BOWLES.
Maj.-Gen. E. M. LAW.
Maj.-Gen. H. D. CLAYTON.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. HOLTZCLAW.

Brig.-Gen. D. LEADBETTER.
Maj.-Gen. J. M. WITHERS.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. MORGAN.
Brig.-Gen. JAMES HAGAN.

would not take the oath. His name was then withdrawn, and Judge Goldthwaite was nominated and elected. General Battle was a prominent member of the convention which framed the present constitution of Alabama. For many years he has been connected with journalism, a field in which he has won laurels, and contributed largely to the success of democratic principles.

Brigadier-General Pinckney Downie Bowles was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1838, and was educated at the military academy in Charleston and at the university of Virginia. He studied law under General McGowan at Abbeville, S. C., and in 1859 removed to Alabama and settled in Conecuh county with the intention of practicing law. He was engaged in this profession when the call to arms aroused the South and made of the whole country one great military camp. He entered the Confederate service as a captain in the Fourth Alabama, which was organized at Dalton, Ga., May 2, 1861, and proceeded immediately to Virginia. This regiment was mustered into service for twelve months, at Lynchburg, Va., May 7th, and was sent to Harper's Ferry. At Winchester it became a part of the brigade of General Bee. At First Manassas the regiment lost heavily, among the killed being Col. Egbert J. Jones. The gallant commander of the brigade, Gen. Barnard E. Bee, also fell. In January, 1862, the Fourth Alabama re-enlisted for three years, and in April was sent to the vicinity of Norfolk. It was engaged on both days at Seven Pines, and a fortnight later marched to join Jackson in the valley, coming back to Richmond with Jackson's corps. After the Seven Days' battles, and shortly before Second Manassas, Captain Bowles was promoted to major of the gallant Fourth, August 22, 1862. Soon after the return from the Maryland campaign, he received his commission a lieutenant-colonel, September 30, 1862, and a few days later, October 3d, he was made colonel. He led his regi-

ment at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; also through the overland campaign of 1864, and in the battles near Petersburg and Richmond. For his continued faithful service and gallantry in battle he was, on the 2d day of April, 1865, commissioned brigadier-general. He had already been in command of a brigade and had proven his ability for such a position by meritorious conduct from first to last. He enjoyed his new honors only a short time, for the end of the Confederacy came on rapidly, and on the 9th of April the Confederate army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms and furled its banners forever. Though Colonel Bowles participated in so many bloody battles, he came off unhurt. Yet he had some narrow escapes. At the First Manassas his canteen was shattered by a ball, and at Spottsylvania Court House his cap was shot out of his hand. After the establishment of peace, General Bowles returned to his law practice at Sparta, Conecuh county, remaining there until the removal of the county-seat to Evergreen, in 1867, when he made his home at the latter place. Here he has built up a lucrative legal business, and ranks among the leading lawyers of south Alabama. For ten years he held the office of prosecuting attorney for Conecuh county, but has not been connected with any official position since, preferring to give himself entirely to his private practice. He was married, during the war, at Sparta, Ala., February 24, 1862, to Alice Irene, daughter of Judge N. F. and Anna C. Stearns. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, and he has for many years acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Brigadier-General Michael J. Bulger was born in Columbia, S. C., February 13, 1806. He went to Montgomery, Ala., in 1823, and made that city his home for many years. While living there he was elected major of Alabama militia. In 1834 he was in the Creek nation and was elected colonel. In 1838 he moved to Tallapoosa county.

Soon afterward he was elected brigadier-general, and held that position until 1861. In 1836 he was a delegate to a State convention, to nominate a candidate for vice-president, to run on the same ticket with Andrew Jackson. He was also a delegate to all Democratic State conventions from 1836 to 1861. In 1851 he was nominated by the Democrats to run against the secessionists and was elected. In 1855 he was nominated to the legislature but declined, and being again nominated unanimously he declined the position, but in 1857 he accepted the nomination and was elected. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and was a candidate for elector on the Douglas ticket. After the election of Lincoln he was an independent candidate against secession. As a member of the Alabama convention he voted against secession, and refused to sign the ordinance, which had been printed on parchment; but when it became necessary to raise an army to maintain the position taken by his State he accompanied and assisted Governor Shorter in organizing the cavalry. In the winter, when recruiting became a drag, he raised and organized a company, and went into camp at Loachapoka. With his assistance a regiment was raised. When it was organized he failed to be made colonel and went into service as a captain in the Forty-seventh infantry. After much campaigning it happened that, at the battle of Cedar Run, Captain Bulger was in command of the regiment, and during an attack on the flank he was wounded in the arm, but he bound his arm tightly, laid it in his bosom, and continued to command his regiment. A little later he was shot in the leg and an artery severed, but the indomitable soldier stopped the bleeding by placing a corncob on each side which he bound with a suspender, given him by one of the soldiers, and then persisted in the fight until, about to faint from loss of blood he was compelled to desist. The casualties on the ground occupied by the Forty-seventh Alabama were General Winder killed, General Taliaferro wounded,

Captain Menefee killed, Captains Bulger, McIntosh and Campbell severely wounded. The privates killed, wounded and missing number 114. Captain Bulger was borne to the residence of Mr. Tinsley, where he was tenderly cared for. It appeared to the surgeons to be necessary to amputate his leg, but by stout and heroic objections he saved himself this mutilation. He returned to his home, on account of this wound, and while confined there on his bed was elected to the State senate to fill a vacancy. He served in that capacity through the session of 1862-63. After his recovery he returned to his regiment, with promotion to lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in General Law's brigade in the charge on Little Round Top, and while commanding the regiment was shot through the chest with a minie ball, which lodged under the right shoulder-blade, where it has ever since remained. He was left on the field and reported dead, but was given good care by the Federals during his stay at Gettysburg; later he was removed to Baltimore, and thence sent to Johnson's island, where he spent the winter. The following spring he was exchanged, and returning to his command was commissioned colonel. It being necessary for him to have a surgical operation performed, he was sent home, and while still confined to his bed he was again elected to the State senate, where he served through the session and then returned to his command. His wound having not entirely healed, he was granted leave of absence, and while in Richmond at the office of General Withers, assistant secretary of war, that gentleman handed him a commission as brigadier-general. Colonel Bulger asked him to keep it until his return to the army, but before he could get home the Confederate armies were surrendered. After the war he remained at his home until 1880, when, in response to an earnest appeal of the people, he served again in the legislature. After rendering that service he gave his entire attention to his farm until 1895. At that date he retired from

farming and made his home with his daughter at Jackson's Gap, Ala. Venerable, dignified, and crowned with many honors, he enjoys, in serene old age, the esteem of his people.

Brigadier-General James Cantey was born in Kershaw district, S. C., December 30, 1818. His father was a South Carolina planter, his mother a Miss Richardson. He graduated at the South Carolina college, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced law in Camden for several years. At the commencement of the war with Mexico he responded to the call of his country, and was an officer in the celebrated Palmetto regiment of South Carolina. He won distinction in the battles of that regiment in Mexico, and was wounded in one of them. The year after the return of peace (1849) he settled in Russell county, Ala., and became a planter. He married a daughter of Col. Lemuel Benton, of that county. He led this quiet life until the war of 1861-65 called the sons of the South to arms. He was one of the true men of that day, who, without stopping to count the cost, laid their all upon the altar of country. In 1861 he was elected colonel of the Fifteenth Alabama, and went with it to Virginia. He served in the Shenandoah valley, under Stonewall Jackson, and was engaged in the battles around Richmond, shortly after which he was transferred to the Western army and stationed at Mobile. There he organized a brigade, consisting of the Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Alabama regiments, and the Thirty-seventh Mississippi. He received his commission as brigadier-general January 8, 1863. He was next placed in command of his own, Sears' Mississippi and Reynolds' Arkansas brigades. When the army of Tennessee was being reorganized and reinforced at Dalton in the winter of 1863 and 1864, the First and Twenty-sixth Alabama were added to his brigade, and the Twenty-first taken from it. As then organized, it entered the campaign of 1864, one

calculated to test the endurance and courage of the best of troops. Part of the time General Cantey led the division of which he had held the command at Pollard; but on account of his health he could not be present all the time. Therefore Maj.-Gen. E. C. Walthall was put in command of the division. His brigade passed through the fiery ordeal of the "Hundred Days" from Dalton to Atlanta, was in the battle of Jonesboro, in Hood's Tennessee campaign, then in the campaign through the Carolinas, which, soon after the battle of Bentonville, ended in the surrender of the army under Joseph E. Johnston, at Durham's Station, on the 26th of April, 1865. During this time General Cantey was with his command as much as his physical condition would permit. After the war he resumed planting, and continued in that occupation until his death.

Brigadier-General James Holt Clanton was born in Columbia county, Ga., January 8, 1827. His mother was a relative of Gen. H. D. Clayton, of Barbour county, Ala., himself a native of Georgia. His father was Nathaniel Holt Clanton, who represented Macon county at one time in the lower, and at another in the upper house of the Alabama legislature. It was in 1835, when James Holt was eight years old, that the Clantons moved from their Georgia home and settled in Macon county, Ala. It was here that young Clanton grew up to manhood. His education ended with his admission to the college at Tuscaloosa; for his youthful ardor led him then to enlist as a private in Capt. Rush Elmore's company of Col. Bailie Peyton's regiment. Serving out his six months' enlistment he soon after enlisted in the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina, for which Capt. Preston S. Brooks had come back to recruit. He reached Mexico just after the occupation of the city by the American forces. Returning home he began the study of law, in Tuskegee, with Hon. David Clopton, and then attended the law school of

Judge Chilton. Being admitted to the bar in 1850 he opened his office in Montgomery. In 1855 he was a representative of that county in the Alabama legislature, and in 1860 he was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. He opposed secession, but when his adopted State decided upon that policy, he obeyed her voice and did all in his power to make her cause succeed. Having had experience in Mexico he was elected captain of a mounted company, and served on the Florida coast until the fall of 1861, when he increased his command to a regiment, of which he was chosen colonel. This command, known as the First Alabama cavalry, he led to Tennessee. He opened the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was also engaged in the second day's fight. At Farmington he acted as aid to General Bragg. At Booneville he led a brigade, consisting of his own and a Mississippi regiment and Maj. S. J. Murphy's battalion, and drove the enemy from the field. In the spring of 1863 Colonel Clanton raised three more regiments, the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Alabama cavalry, and on November 13th of that year was commissioned as brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. In 1864 he had a fierce fight with General Rousseau at "Ten Islands," on the Coosa river. In this affair he lost his entire staff, Capt. Robert Abercrombie, of Florida, and Lieutenant Judkins, of Montgomery, being killed, and Captain Smith, of Dallas, and Lieutenant Hyer, of Florida, being wounded. Being ordered to Dalton, he reached there ahead of his command, and acted as aid to General Polk, at Resaca, Adairsville and Cassville. For his services in getting the artillery and stores safely across the Etowah, on the retreat from Cassville, he received the thanks of the generals of the army of Tennessee. He was subsequently placed on duty with his brigade in the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. Early in 1865 he relieved General Baker at Pollard, and soon afterward defeated a raiding party of the enemy. In March he was danger-

ously wounded and captured at Bluff Spring, Fla. From 1866 he resumed his law practice, and was the great leader of the Democratic party in his State until his death at Knoxville, Tenn., September 26, 1871, where he was shot down on the street by the son of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, an ex-Union officer. His remains were carried to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, where they lay in state, and were followed to the grave by the whole population. The demonstrations of grief and respect that came from every part of the State, showed the high esteem in which Alabama held this gallant soldier and honored citizen.

Major-General Henry DeLamar Clayton was born in Pulaski county, Ga., March 7, 1827. He was graduated at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, after which he read law under John G. and Eli S. Shorter in Eufaula. In 1849 he was licensed as an attorney, and began the practice of law in Clayton. He devoted himself so completely to business that he kept entirely out of politics until 1857, when he was chosen to represent Barbour county in the Alabama legislature. He served as a member of the house of representatives until 1861. Upon the very first threat of war he urged Governor Moore to accept the volunteer regiment of trained companies of which he was colonel. Two of the companies were accepted in February, and he enlisted in one of them as a private, but was not allowed to remain in this position. He was ordered to go at once to Pensacola and take command of the Alabama troops as they should arrive. On March 28, 1861, the First Alabama regiment was organized, with him as colonel. He remained at Pensacola in this service, part of the time in command of a brigade, for a year, and then organized a new regiment, the Thirty-ninth Alabama, which he led as colonel in the Kentucky campaign and in the sanguinary battle of Murfreesboro. In this last-named battle he was severely wounded, and immediately



Brig.-Gen. ZACH. C. DEAS.
Brig.-Gen. JOSIAH GORGAS.
Brig.-Gen. ISHAM W. GARROTT.
Brig.-Gen. W. F. PERRY.

Brig.-Gen. JAS. DESHLER.
Brig.-Gen. C. M. SHELLEY.
Brig.-Gen. JAS. CANTHEY.
Brig.-Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. O'NEALL.
Brig.-Gen. B. D. FRY.
Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON.
Brig.-Gen. YOUNG M. MOODY.

after he was promoted to brigadier-general. The brigade to which he was assigned at Tullahoma, in April, 1863, consisted of the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-second and Fifty-eighth regiments. Clayton's brigade bore a conspicuous part at Chickamauga, in the fighting around Dalton, at New Hope church, and in all the battles of the Atlanta and Tennessee campaigns, and the final campaign in the Carolinas. General Clayton's splendid conduct in the Atlanta campaign obtained for him the commission of major-general, July 7, 1864, and he became the successor of A. P. Stewart in division command, the brigades under his command being Gibson's, Stovall's, Baker's and his own, under Holtzclaw. He led this superb division during the battles around Atlanta, at Jonesboro, in the Nashville campaign, and up to the surrender in North Carolina. After the defeat at Nashville, Clayton, with his division and the brigade of General Pettus, covered the retreat of the army until relieved by General Stevenson on the next day. General Hood said: "Order among the troops was in a measure restored at Brentwood, a few miles in rear of the scene of disaster, through the promptness and gallantry of Clayton's division, which speedily formed and confronted the enemy, with Gibson's brigade and McKenzie's battery of Fenner's battalion, acting as rear-guard. General Clayton displayed admirable coolness and courage in the discharge of his duties." At the close of the war General Clayton turned his attention to planting, till elected judge of the circuit court in May, 1866. This position he held until removed, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, in 1868. From that time he practiced law and planted, until his death at Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 13, 1889. He was an active, laborious man, a gallant soldier, and a Christian gentleman.

Brigadier-General Zachary C. Deas was born in Camden, S. C., October 25, 1819. His father was James S.

Deas, who represented Mobile county in the Alabama legislature in 1857, his mother a sister of Hon. James Chestnut, at one time United States senator from South Carolina. The Deas family moved to Mobile in 1835, where the future soldier grew to manhood and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. His business was interrupted by a term of service in the Mexican war. At the opening of the Confederate war he was a commission merchant in Mobile. He offered his services to the Confederate government and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, serving in that capacity at the first battle of Manassas. Then obtaining authority to raise a regiment, with the assistance of Maj. Robert B. Armistead, he recruited the Twenty-second Alabama, at its organization was elected colonel, and commissioned October 25, 1861. At that time there were not arms enough in the Confederacy to supply the men who enlisted. So Colonel Deas paid out of his own means \$28,000 in gold for 800 Enfield rifles, and equipped his own regiment. In return for this service the Confederate government, one year later, gave him that amount of Confederate bonds. At Shiloh he led his regiment until General Gladden, brigade commander, and Col. Wirt Adams were borne wounded from the field, on the first day, when he took command of the brigade. On the second day, after having had two horses shot under him, he was severely wounded. He was well again in time to lead his regiment through the Kentucky campaign, being present in the affairs at Munfordsville and at Salt river. In that campaign the brigade, under Gen. Franklin Gardner, included the Alabama regiments of Cols. Joe Wheeler, J. Q. Loomis, J. G. Coltart, H. D. Clayton, besides his own. It fought under Loomis and Coltart at Murfreesboro, after which Deas, promoted to brigadier-general December 13, 1862, took command. The regiments of this gallant Alabama brigade, of Withers' division, later under Hindman and Patton Anderson, were the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth,

Thirty-seventh, and consolidated Twenty-sixth and Fiftieth. At Chickamauga this brigade, led by General Deas, struck in the flank and routed Sheridan's division, killing Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lytle and capturing seventeen pieces of artillery, Deas himself losing forty per cent of his force engaged. He also led his brigade at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and through the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro, his brigade taking a prominent part in most of the battles of the Hundred Days. He marched through Alabama into Tennessee with Hood. The division, under Gen. Edward Johnson, was the only one of Lee's corps which fully shared in the desperate assault at Franklin, where Deas led his brigade with great gallantry, and was slightly wounded. On December 16th Gen. Johnson was captured at Nashville, and Deas then took command of the remnant of the division, and led it during the heroic retreat to Alabama. Subsequently, in command of his brigade, he was in the front of Sherman and in active command during the campaign in the Carolinas, 1865, until taken sick at Raleigh. On the return of peace he made his residence in New York City.

Brigadier-General James Deshler was a native of Tuscumbia, Ala., born February 18, 1833. His father, Maj. David Deshler, was an eminent civil engineer, who removed from Pennsylvania to Alabama in 1825, and who, dying in Tuscumbia in 1871, bequeathed a large sum for the establishment in that city of a female college, called the "Deshler institute." James Deshler entered the United States military academy in 1850, and on graduation was promoted to second lieutenant of the Third artillery. He served on frontier duty in California in 1854-55; was at Carlisle barracks, Pa., in 1855, and on frontier duty in the Sioux expedition in the same year, being engaged in the action at Blue Water on September 3d. After participating in the Utah expedition, he was at Fort Wise, Col., in 1861, when he heard of the with-

drawal of Alabama from the Union. He immediately resigned, went to Richmond, and was appointed captain of artillery and assigned to the command of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, then stationed on the banks of the Greenbrier river, at the head of a little valley known as "Traveler's Repose," in western Virginia. He acted as adjutant-general of Jackson's brigade, in the Cheat mountain expedition in September, and on the 3d of October was in a spirited little battle on the Greenbrier, in which the Confederates repulsed the enemy. At the battle of Alleghany Summit, December 13, 1861, Captain Deshler was shot through both thighs. Upon his recovery he was appointed colonel of artillery and assigned to duty in North Carolina, whence he accompanied General Holmes in 1862 to the Trans-Mississippi department as chief of staff. Later he commanded a brigade of Texans in Churchill's division, which was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. In June he was exchanged, and going to Tullahoma, Tenn., met the remnants of his division, which were thrown into one brigade. Deshler was on July 28th promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and placed in command of this brigade. As a part of Cleburne's division his brigade was hotly engaged at Chickamauga. On the morning of the second day, September 20th, when the other brigades had suffered heavily, and, by the disposition of the line of battle, Deshler's command had not had an opportunity to fight, General Cleburne remarked to him: "General, your brigade has not been engaged to-day." "It is not my fault," was Deshler's reply. Deshler's Arkansans and Texans were then sent forward to a low ridge, from which Lowrey's Mississippians had been withdrawn after heavy loss, on the right of Thomas' advanced works. Taking this position at 10 a. m. his men lay down and returned the terrific fire of the enemy for four hours. About noon the ammunition ran low, and Deshler, being informed of it, lost his life in the personal performance

of duty. "General Deshler fell," said General Cleburne, "a shell passing fairly through his chest. It was the first battle in which this gentleman had the honor of commanding as a general officer. He was a brave and efficient one. He brought always to the discharge of duty a warm zeal and a high conscientiousness." His successor in brigade command, Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, said in his report of the battle of Chickamauga: "I may pause here and pay a passing tribute to the memory of our fallen chief. He was brave, generous and kind, even to a fault. Ever watchful and careful for the safety of any member of his command, he was ever ready to peril his own. Refusing to permit a staff officer to endanger his life in going to examine the cartridge-boxes to see what amount of ammunition his men had, he cheerfully started himself to brave the tempest of death that raged on the crest of the hill. He had gone but little way when he fell—fell as he would wish to fall—in the very center of his brigade, in the midst of the line, between the ranks, and surrounded by the bodies of his fallen comrades. He poured out his own blood upon the spot watered by the best blood of the brigade. Among the host of brave hearts that were offered on the altar of sacrifice for their country on that beautiful Sabbath, there perished not one nobler, braver, or better than his. He lived beloved, and fell lamented and mourned by every officer and man of his command. He sleeps on the spot where he fell, on the field of his country's victory and glory, surrounded by the bodies of those who stood around him in life and lie around him in death."

Major-General John Horace Forney was born at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, N. C., August 12, 1829, and in 1835 went with his parents to Calhoun county, Ala. His father was Jacob Forney, son of Gen. Peter Forney, and brother of Daniel M. Forney, who represented North Carolina in Congress. His mother was a daughter of

Hon. Daniel Hoke, also of Lincoln county. Young Forney, after going through his preparatory course, was appointed to the United States military academy in 1848, and in 1852 was graduated as brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh infantry. He served in garrison in Kentucky and on frontier duty in Indian Territory, and accompanied Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston on the expedition to Salt Lake in 1858. In 1860 he was first lieutenant and instructor of tactics at West Point. Foreseeing the coming struggle between the North and the South, he resigned in December, 1860, and, going to Montgomery, offered his services to Governor Moore. He was commissioned colonel of artillery in the State forces and sent to take command at Pensacola. On March 16, 1861, he was promoted to captain in the regular army of the Confederacy and made a staff officer by General Bragg. When the Tenth Alabama was organized he was appointed as its colonel, and commissioned June 4, 1861. The regiment proceeded to Virginia and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Kirby Smith, of which Colonel Forney was in command for three months after First Manassas. At Dranesville, where he was again in command of his regiment, he was severely wounded in the arm. On March 10, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and on October 27th of the same year was promoted to major-general, and soon after assigned to the department of South Alabama and West Florida. After being in Mobile a year on this duty, he was sent to Vicksburg, where he commanded a division before and during the siege. After his exchange he was transferred to the department of the Trans-Mississippi, where he commanded a division under General Magruder. He remained in this position, performing every duty with the fidelity and zeal for which he was distinguished, until the final surrender in 1865. The battles in which he was engaged proved him a capable officer, cool and undaunted in danger, and skillful in the handling of his men. After the end of the war he

settled down to the quiet life of a farmer, planting in Calhoun and Marengo counties. His wife was a daughter of Col. Henry A. Rutledge of Talladega, Ala., a descendant of the celebrated South Carolina family of that name.

Brigadier-General William Henry Forney, brother of Gen. John H. Forney, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., November 9, 1823. In 1835 he went with his parents to Calhoun county, Ala. Here he received his elementary education, and then entered the university of Alabama, where he was graduated in 1844. He was studying law with his brother, D. P. Forney, in Jacksonville, when youthful and patriotic zeal impelled him to go to the Mexican war in Coffee's First Alabama regiment of volunteers. In this command he was lieutenant, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed his studies, this time in the law office of Hon. T. A. Walker. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Gen. Jas. B. Martin. In 1859 he was a representative in the Alabama legislature from Calhoun county. Upon the secession of Alabama he once more laid aside his professional work and entered the service as captain in the regiment (Tenth Alabama) of which his brother John was colonel. At Dranesville he was wounded in the leg, but within two months he was back in the field, having meanwhile been commissioned major of his regiment, December 21, 1861. On March 17, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. At Williamsburg he was wounded in the shoulder by a ball, which broke the bone of his right arm. At William and Mary college, one of Virginia's venerable institutions of learning, then converted into a hospital for wounded soldiers, he was captured by the enemy on their occupation of Williamsburg. After four months of captivity he was exchanged, and returned to his command to find that on June 27th he had been promoted to colonel of his regiment, upon the death

of Colonel Woodward. His command participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at Salem church, where Colonel Forney was slightly wounded in the leg. He led his regiment again at Gettysburg, where his arm was shattered by a ball, being broken in the same place as at Williamsburg. Another ball, which struck him after he had fallen, carried away one-third of his heel-bone. This was his severest wound. On the retreat from Gettysburg it was necessary to leave him behind. He fell into the hands of the enemy and remained a prisoner for thirteen months. He was one of the officers selected to be put on Morris island, under range of the Confederate batteries, and was carried as far as Port Royal for that purpose. But matters were adjusted between the belligerents so that this so-called retaliatory measure was not carried into effect in his case. Being exchanged, though still on crutches, he reported for duty and was placed in charge of Wilcox's Alabama brigade, Mahone's division, A. P. Hill's corps, receiving his commission as brigadier-general on November 8, 1864. His service was not again interrupted by wounds. He was with his men in the trenches near Petersburg, led them at Hatcher's Run, High bridge and Farmville, and at Appomattox. Though the remnants of his brigade, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, hardly equaled the number of one full regiment, it was one of the largest and most efficient brigades in the army. Returning home, he resumed practice at Jacksonville, Ala., and was chosen to the State senate in 1865. In this capacity he served until the reconstruction measures were put in force. He has attended to his professional business, keeping out of politics. One of his brothers, Lieut.-Col. George Hoke Forney, of the First Confederate battalion, fell at the Wilderness, at the age of twenty-eight. Maj. Daniel P. Forney, of the Second Alabama, is an elder brother, and Capt. Alexander Brevard Forney, who in 1847 represented Lowndes county in the

Alabama legislature, is a cousin. His wife is the daughter of E. L. Woodward, a merchant of Calhoun county.

Brigadier-General Birkett Davenport Fry was born in Kanawha county, Va., June 24, 1822. His father was Thornton Fry, grandson of Col. Joshua Fry, who figured in colonial history. He was educated at Washington college, Pa., at the Virginia military institute, and at West Point. He did not remain at West Point to graduate, but studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. When ten new regiments were raised for the Mexican war he was commissioned a first lieutenant of United States voltigeurs and foot riflemen, of which Joseph E. Johnston was lieutenant-colonel. He served as adjutant at Contreras and Churubusco, and led a company at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, where he was mentioned as distinguished. After the war had ended and the regiment had been disbanded at Fort McHenry, Md., he, with a party of other young men, went across the plains to California, where he remained until 1856. Going then to Nicaragua, he joined Walker's expedition as colonel and general. He commanded at Granada and defeated the army of Guatemala. After the failure of that expedition he returned to San Francisco, continuing there until the autumn of 1859, when he went to Alabama and, settling at Tallassee, engaged in cotton manufacturing until the opening of the civil war. On July 19, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth Alabama infantry. Reporting at once with his regiment at Richmond, he was ordered to Yorktown, where he remained until its evacuation. At the battle of Seven Pines he was wounded in the hand. After an absence of six weeks he returned to his regiment and remained with it until his left arm was shattered, near the shoulder, at Sharpsburg. The surgeons decided that it would be necessary to amputate the arm. "What are the chances of my living without the operation?" "One in three hundred," was the answer.

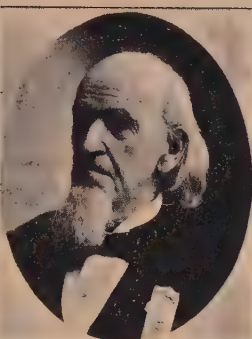
"Then I will take it," he replied. He rejoined his command in time for Chancellorsville, where he led his brigade (Archer's) on the second day. Here he was again wounded, but did not leave his regiment until Gettysburg, commanding it or the brigade until that battle. The Thirteenth Alabama, with Archer's brigade, Heth's division, was among the first to be engaged in the hard fighting for position at Gettysburg, July 1st, and after the capture of General Archer that day he took command of the brigade, and led it in the second furious assault. "Colonel Fry judiciously changed his front," said General Heth, "thus protecting the right flank of the division during the engagement. This brigade (Archer's), the heroes of Chancellorsville, fully maintained its hard-won and well-deserved reputation." On July 3d his brigade was on the right of the division, under Pettigrew, and was the brigade of direction for the whole force, being immediately on the left of Pickett's division. He led it gallantly up Cemetery ridge, under a fire which melted away his line, until he reached the stone wall, where he fell, shot through the shoulder and the thigh, and again became a prisoner of war. He lay in field hospital six days; then was taken to the hospital at Fort McHenry, and in October was sent to the Federal prison on Johnson's island, in Lake Erie. By a special exchange he returned to the army in Virginia in March, 1864. He was ordered to take command of Barton's brigade at Drewry's bluff, and led it in the battle in which Beauregard drove back Butler's army. Being sent now to Lee, Gen. A. P. Hill placed him in command of Archer's and Walker's brigades, and this force, with some other troops, he led in the second battle of Cold Harbor, holding the left of the Confederate line. On May 24, 1864, he had been promoted brigadier-general, and a few days after the battle of Cold Harbor he was ordered to Augusta, Ga., to command a district embracing parts of South Carolina and Georgia. This he held until the close of the war. He

then went to Cuba, but in 1868 returned to Alabama and resumed his old business of cotton manufacturing at Tallassee, in which he continued until 1876, when he removed to Florida. After spending some time there he went back to Alabama and resided in Montgomery, where his wife died. This estimable lady was Martha A. Micau, born in Augusta, Ga., but living in San Francisco when married. In 1881 General Fry went to Richmond, Va., and engaged in cotton buying. He was president of the Marshall manufacturing company of that city from 1886 until his death, February 5, 1891.

Brigadier-General Isham W. Garrott was a native of the old North State, born in 1816. He was educated at the university of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), studied law and was admitted to the bar. His parents were not wealthy and he had to make his own way in the world. He removed to Alabama and located at Greenville; but the next year he settled in Marion county and became law partner of Hon. James Phelan, afterward Confederate senator from Mississippi. He also took much interest in public affairs, and removing to Perry county represented it in the legislature from 1845 to 1849. He was afterward an associate of Judge Brooks in law practice. He was a democrat of the State rights school, and was a Breckinridge elector in 1860. When Alabama seceded he was sent by Governor Moore, as a commissioner, to North Carolina for the purpose of asking the coöperation of the legislature in the secession movement. After performing this task he returned home and, with the assistance of General Pettus, raised the Twentieth Alabama. Of this regiment he was commissioned colonel, and at once gave to his command the same energetic attention that had characterized his civil life, showing great aptitude for military affairs. There were points that had to be guarded, where an enemy did not happen to come, and for a time it was the lot of Colonel Garrott and his

regiment to be on duty at just such points. After serving at Mobile, and in east Tennessee until the winter of 1862, he and his regiment, in Tracy's brigade, were sent to Mississippi. The first battle in which Colonel Garrott had a chance to show his steady valor and skill in handling his regiment was in resisting Grant's advance from the river, at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. Both there and at Baker's Creek he acquitted himself with great credit. When Pemberton allowed his army to be shut up in Vicksburg, he and his regiment shared the fortunes of that excellent gentleman, but unfortunate general. Just four days before the investment of Vicksburg had been made complete his commission as brigadier-general had been forwarded from Richmond. He cheerfully bore the privations and perils of the siege, and set his men an example of the courage and spirit with which a true soldier endures every trial that the good of the cause demands. He was frequently on the outposts, cheering his men in the performance of their perilous duties. On the 17th of June he asked of one of the private soldiers the privilege of using his rifle to fire at the enemy. The soldier gave him the piece, he brought it to his shoulder, and was taking aim when a ball pierced his heart. Without a word he fell and expired. He was buried in Vicksburg, sincerely mourned by the gallant men whom he had led, by his fellow officers, and by the people of his adopted State.

Brigadier-General Archibald Gracie was the son of Archibald Gracie, a merchant of Mobile for seventeen years prior to the Confederate war. His grandfather was one of the rich merchants of New York. His mother was Miss Bethune, of Charleston, S. C. General Gracie was born in New York, December 1, 1833. When of suitable age he attended for five years a school in Europe. In September, 1850, he was appointed to the United States military academy from New Jersey. On gradua-



Brig.-Gen. A. GRACIE.
Brig.-Gen. J. C. C. SAUNDERS.
Brig.-Gen. E. W. PETTUS.

Brig.-Gen. M. J. BULGER.
Brig.-Gen. E. D. TRACY.
Maj.-Gen. WM. W. ALLEN.

Maj.-Gen. R. E. RODES.
Brig.-Gen. J. H. FORNEY.
Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

tion, in 1854, he was promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of infantry. He served on frontier duty in Washington territory; on an expedition against the Snake Indians; was engaged with much credit near Walla Walla; afterward at Fort Boise, and again at Fort Vancouver. In 1856 he resigned and became a member of his father's firm in Mobile, displaying much capacity for business, and enjoying home life with his wife, Miss Mayo, of Virginia, a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. He did not, however, lose his fondness for the military life, joining the Washington light infantry of Mobile and becoming its captain. Just before the secession of Alabama Governor Moore instructed him to seize Mount Vernon arsenal, which he promptly did. Shortly after, this company, the first from Alabama mustered into the Confederate service, became a part of the Third Alabama infantry. Proceeding to Virginia with his regiment, Captain Gracie was promoted to major of the Eleventh Alabama, July 12, 1861. Later he obtained authority to raise a regiment, which he did in the spring of 1862, and was elected colonel. This was the Forty-third Alabama, and was assigned to the corps led by Gen. Kirby Smith, operating in east Tennessee. Toward the latter part of August, 1862, Colonel Gracie was put in command of a brigade and led an expedition from Clinton northward to Jacksboro, and across the Cumberland mountains into Scott county, where he attacked Fort Cliff, defended by a body of Tennessee loyalists under Colonel Cliff. He captured the fort, whose defenders fled after making a slight show of resistance. He led his regiment through the Kentucky campaign, was commandant of the town of Lexington during its occupancy by the Confederates, and of Cumberland Gap after the return to Tennessee. In November, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general; his command consisted of the Forty-third Alabama, Sixty-third Tennessee, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth battalions of the Hilliard legion, until after the battle of Chick-

amauga. Then the legion was divided into the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama regiments, and Twenty-third Alabama battalion, and continued under him; while the Forty-first Alabama was substituted for the Sixty-third Tennessee. General Gracie participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where the intrepid conduct of himself and his brigade is shown by the fact that within two hours it lost 705 killed and wounded out of 1,870 in action. When Longstreet was ordered into east Tennessee, Gracie's brigade formed part of his force, and suffered severely at Bean's Station, where Gracie also received a painful wound in the arm. As soon as he recovered he rejoined his brigade, which was assigned to the Richmond and Petersburg lines, under General Beauregard, during the campaign of May, 1864. He had a horse killed under him in a skirmish before Richmond, and led the brigade at Drewry's Bluff, winning approving mention. From June until his death he was constantly in the trenches before Petersburg in the active work of Bushrod Johnson's division, his position being famous as Gracie's salient. While inspecting the enemy's line, with telescope in hand, he was struck in the head by a bullet from a shrapnel shell and instantly killed, December 2, 1864. He was buried in Hollywood cemetery, but shortly after the war his remains were conveyed to the family vault in New York City. The men of his brigade, in assemblage, paid this tribute to him: "He was a brave and excellent soldier . . . a sincere friend without an atom of selfishness; without one trait, however small, to detract from the nobleness of his nature; always anxious for the comfort and safety of his men; of cheerful and genial manner; a member of the church and a true Christian. In fine, a gentleman and a soldier, without fear and without blemish." To this tribute from his men should be added the expressions of Gen. Robert E. Lee in a letter to his own wife: "The death of General Gracie was a great grief to me. I do not know how to replace him. He was an excellent

officer and a Christian gentleman. I had been all over his line with him the day before his death, and decided on some changes I wished made. He had just received the telegram announcing the birth of his daughter, and expected to visit his wife the next day. Our loss is heavy, but his gain great. May his wife, whom he loved so tenderly, be comforted in the recollection of his many virtues, his piety, his worth, his love."

Brigadier-General James Hagan was born in Ireland in 1821, and came with his parents to America in his infancy. The family settled in Pennsylvania, where his father engaged in farming. So James Hagan grew up to manhood in that State. He then entered business life with his uncle, John Hagan, a rich merchant of New Orleans, and soon afterward became connected with a branch of his uncle's house in the city of Mobile. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he and other gallant young men from Alabama joined Colonel Hays' Texas Rangers, and were engaged in the storming of Monterey. Subsequently commissioned captain of the Third dragoons, he served in that rank in the army of General Taylor. Returning from Mexico, he gave his attention to planting. When the war between the States began, he gave his sympathy and active support to the cause of his adopted State. He entered the army as captain of a cavalry company, from Mobile county. Shortly after he was commissioned major in a proposed regiment, of which Gen. Wirt Adams was appointed colonel. When, a short while after the battle of Shiloh, the Third Alabama cavalry was organized, he was appointed its colonel. From that time until the close of the long war he was on constant and active duty in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and during a large part of the last two years commanded a cavalry brigade under General Wheeler, consisting of the First, Third, Fourth, Ninth and Fifty-first Alabama regiments, and Twelfth battalion.

He was wounded twice in Tennessee, once at Franklin, the next time at Kingston, and once in North Carolina, at Fayetteville. Though for some time commanding a brigade, he did not receive a brigadier-general's commission until a short while before the close of the war, in February, 1865. Being a man of generous nature and manly impulses, he was greatly admired and loved by his soldiers. He knew how to obey as well as command, and set before his men an example of the implicit obedience due by a subordinate to a superior officer. Since the war he has led a quiet, uneventful life, the kind best calculated to give peace and comfort to declining years.

Brigadier-General Moses Wright Hannon was a native of Georgia, born in Baldwin county in 1827, the son of a planter and lawyer, whose wife was an aunt of Hon. Augustus R. Wright of that State. He moved to Alabama in 1847, settled in Montgomery county and engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued, except during a residence in California for eight years, from 1850. He was living in Montgomery when the war began, and at once entered the service of the Confederate States as lieutenant-colonel of the First Alabama cavalry. A few months later he raised the Fifty-third Alabama (a mounted regiment). At the head of this regiment, he served for some time in the Tennessee valley in Roddey's brigade of Forrest's cavalry command, being intimately connected with all the movements of the army of Tennessee. When Forrest went to Mississippi, in the latter part of 1863, Hannon remained with the army of Tennessee, and was placed in command of a brigade consisting of his own regiment, Young's Georgia regiment, Roswell's Georgia battalion, and the Alabama battalion of Major Snodgrass. This brigade was assigned to Kelly's division of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry corps. It was a magnificent body of horsemen (or mounted infantry, for they could fight either on horseback or on foot). During the Atlanta campaign

and Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, the exploits of Wheeler's cavalry were something wonderful. Although the main army, even when successful in battle, was constantly on the retreat, the cavalry was so frequently employed in aggressive movements that they hardly shared in the depression that fell upon the infantry by reason of their disappointed hopes. They were not only successful in repelling raiders, but frequently made brilliant raids to the rear of their enemy, interrupting his communications and defeating his detached forces. Hannon's brigade participated in all these arduous and perilous duties, and had their full share of the triumphs of the cavalry during this long campaign. In the daring raid through Tennessee in August, 1864, this command, under its gallant leader, captured 100 men in Sherman's rear, destroyed a wagon train, and brought off 1,500 beef cattle. Under Wheeler's command Hannon followed Sherman into the Carolinas, and at Statesboro, in North Carolina, engaged in the last fight of the cavalry forces in that State. His promotion to brigadier-general was made toward the end of the war, but the commission was never received. He well merited it, for he had with great skill led his brigade through the last year and a half of the struggle. After the return of peace he was for a time a merchant in Montgomery, Ala., then in New Orleans. In 1870 he removed to Texas and engaged in planting in Freestone county.

Brigadier-General James T. Holtzclaw was born in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., December 17, 1833. His father was, however, at that time a citizen of Alabama, living in Chambers county, and the family soon returned to that home. He was educated at the Presbyterian high school, and in 1853 he was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, but on account of the death of an older brother did not enter. In 1854 he went to Montgomery and began the study of law in

the office of Elmore & Yancey. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and, with the exception of the war, continued to practice law in Montgomery until his death. He answered the first call to arms in 1861, and with his company (the Montgomery True Blues), of which he was a lieutenant, was present at the capture of Pensacola navy yard. In August, 1861, President Davis appointed him major of the Eighteenth Alabama. At Shiloh he was shot through the right lung while standing by the colors of his regiment, and was supposed to be mortally wounded; but within ninety days he rejoined his regiment. In the autumn of 1862 he was sent to Mobile, and was there for some time in command of a brigade, having been promoted to colonel. At Chickamauga, though injured by his horse, which ran against a tree, he remained upon the field, his regiment losing two-thirds of its rank and file. In command of Clayton's brigade, he relieved Walthall's brigade on the evening of November 24th, on Lookout Mountain, and on the next day he took a gallant part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was also with A. P. Stewart's division, supporting Cleburne at Ringgold Gap. In command of his regiment he was a gallant participant in the fighting from Rocky Face ridge to Atlanta, until General Clayton was promoted, when he was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of Clayton's brigade. He commanded the brigade during Hood's flank movement in North Georgia, and in the Tennessee campaign which followed, was the first, with his brigade, to reach the position before Nashville, which the army occupied next day. On the fatal 16th of December he held a line directly across the Franklin pike, and maintained his position against repeated assaults of the enemy. Of the result of one of these assaults he wrote: "I have seen most of the battlefields of the West, but have never seen dead men thicker than in front of my two right regiments." When the crumbling of the Confederate line reached his brigade he withdrew, under the

destructive fire of eighteen guns, and took position as rear-guard across the pike. At Franklin a portion of his brigade was sacrificed in covering the retreat of General Gibson across the Harpeth river, and on the south side the brigade fought during the day as rear-guard under his command and that of Col. Bush Jones. Early in 1865 he and his brigade were sent to Mobile, and during the early part of the siege of Spanish Fort, Holtzclaw's and Ector's brigades relieved Thomas' Alabama reserves in the trenches. During the valorous defense of that post he commanded the left wing of the little army, Colonel Jones commanding his brigade, and was warmly commended for his services by General Gibson. Retreating to Meridian, after the fall of Mobile, he was paroled, with the army of Gen. Richard Taylor, in May, 1865. Returning then to Montgomery, he again took up the practice of law. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic convention that nominated Seymour and Blair, was a district presidential elector in 1876, and elector for the State at large in 1888. In February, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Jones a member of the State railroad commission to succeed Gen. Levi W. Lawler, deceased. His appointment gave universal satisfaction. His useful career as a citizen was cut short by death on July 19, 1893.

Brigadier-General George Doherty Johnston was born in 1832, at Hillsboro, N. C. His father was a merchant of that town and his mother was a Miss Bond, granddaughter of Maj. George Doherty, a colonial officer in 1776. His parents moved to Alabama and settled at Greensboro in 1833. That same year his father died and his mother moved to Marion, where he was reared, and educated at Howard college. He studied law and, being admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Tenn., opened an office at Marion in 1855. The following year he was mayor, and in 1857 he represented the county in the legislature. At the opening of the war he was a lieutenant in the

Fourth Alabama and was with that command at Manassas and in its other service in Virginia until January, 1862, when he was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Alabama. On the fall of Colonel Loomis at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he became lieutenant-colonel. From that day he was with his regiment in every encounter, leading it a great part of the time. In the great battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga he maintained fully the high reputation which he had gained at Shiloh. On October 27, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of his regiment, a promotion richly deserved. In the constant fighting of the Atlanta campaign he was ever with his men, setting them an example of courage and endurance. In the battle of July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, he led the regiment in a charge which forced the enemy's lines, capturing more men than he led, bearing off as trophies two flags and 350 stand of arms. Before this he had been recommended for promotion by Gens. J. E. Johnston, Hood and Hindman. Now his promotion was again urged by Generals Bragg, Hood, Cheatham and Brown. Just four days after this battle he was commissioned brigadier-general, and received notice of it on July 28th. Three hours after being notified of this appointment his leg bone was fractured by a bullet, but, supporting the wounded limb in his bridle rein, he continued in command of the brigade (Deas') until exhausted. During the campaign into Tennessee he was on crutches much of the time. After General Quarles, commanding a brigade of Walthall's division, including the First Alabama, had been wounded at Franklin, General Johnston was assigned to that command, in which he served efficiently at Nashville. His brigade was one of those selected for the famous rear-guard of infantry, under Walthall, during the retreat. In 1865 he was in the campaign of the Carolinas, still commanding Quarles' old brigade. On the second day of the battle of Bentonville he took command of Walthall's division and led it until the reorganization at Goldsboro, just before

the surrender at Durham's Station, near Raleigh. When the surrender occurred he was on his way west to join Gen. Richard Taylor. At the return of peace he became a partner with John F. Vary in the practice of law at Marion, where he continued to reside until 1868. After that he lived for a while in Dallas county, and later at Tuscaloosa, as commandant at the State university.

Brigadier-General John Herbert Kelly was born in Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., March 31, 1840. Left an orphan before he was seven years old, he was brought up under the tender care of his grandmother, Mrs. J. R. Hawthorn, of Wilcox county, and at the age of seventeen, through the influence of his relatives, Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, and Hon. Philip T. Herbert, of California, he obtained a cadetship at West Point. He lacked but a few months of graduation when Alabama seceded from the Union, but at once resigned, and, repairing to Montgomery, offered his services. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army of the Confederate States and sent to Fort Morgan. He accompanied General Hardee to Missouri, and on October 5, 1861, was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general. Later he was commissioned major, and put in command of an Arkansas battalion. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and a month later was promoted to the command of the Eighth Arkansas regiment, with the rank of colonel. He was with Bragg in the Kentucky campaign, fighting at Perryville, and after the army returned to Tennessee was engaged in the great battle of Murfreesboro, where he was severely wounded. Soon returning to the field, at Chickamauga he commanded a brigade consisting of the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Sixty-fifth Georgia, Fifth Kentucky, and Sixty-third Virginia, under General Buckner. "During the struggle for the heights," said Gen. William Preston, "Colonel Kelly had his horse shot under him, and displayed great courage and skill." The desperate

nature of the fighting done by this brigade in that battle is shown by the fact that within an hour it suffered a loss of 300 out of 876 effective men. His immediate promotion was urged by Generals Preston, Liddell and Cleburne, the latter saying, "I know no better officer of his grade in the service." He was promoted promptly, his commission being dated November 16, 1863. Thus, at the early age of twenty-three and a half years, he was made a brigadier-general, and was very soon assigned to the duties of a major-general. At the beginning of the Georgia campaign of 1864 he was put in charge of a cavalry division of Wheeler's corps, embracing the brigades of Allen and Dibrell, to which Hannon's brigade was added. His career was now signalized by a series of brilliant exploits. He acted a very prominent part in Cleburne's brilliant success at Pickett's mill, May 27, 1864, and in all the movements of the Atlanta campaign Kelly's men were always ready for the fiercest fight, either on foot or mounted. On the expedition to the rear of Sherman's army in August, 1864, his command was again actively employed. Near Franklin, Tenn., on August 20th, during Wheeler's raid against Sherman's communications in Tennessee, this valiant young leader was killed. In his report General Wheeler paid him this tribute: "To my brave division commander, General Kelly, who gave up his life at Franklin, while gallantly fighting at the head of his division, I ask the country to award its gratitude. No honors bestowed on his memory could more than repay his devotion." In 1866 General Kelly's remains were removed to Mobile and laid to rest in the bosom of his native State. It may be said of him, as Lee said of Pelham, another son of Alabama, "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young."

Major-General Evander McIver Law was born at Darlington, S. C., in 1836; was graduated at the military academy in Charleston in 1856; for three years he was a

professor in a military school at Yorkville, and in 1860 removed to Macon county, Ala., where he taught school while studying law. On the 11th of January Alabama seceded, and shortly afterward he took a company of State troops to Pensacola, Fla., where he remained two months. Entering the Confederate service as captain he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Alabama, one of the commands greatly distinguished in the first battle of Manassas, where Law was severely wounded. In October, 1861, he was elected colonel of this regiment and commissioned on the 28th of the month. He led this regiment at Seven Pines, and at the battle of Gaines' Mill commanded Whiting's old brigade, consisting of the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, the Fourth Alabama and the Sixth North Carolina. This brigade, in company with Hood's of the same division, made the first break in the Union lines on that day of triumph for the Confederates. He had the same command through the rest of the Seven Days' battles, including Malvern Hill, also at Second Manassas and at Sharpsburg. On October 3, 1862, he received his commission as brigadier-general. In January, 1863, his brigade was reorganized and was henceforth composed of the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama regiments. Early on the second day of the battle at Gettysburg, when General Hood was wounded, General Law took command of the division in the famous assault on the Federal position on Round Top, a movement which he protested against before it was ordered, but carried out with a skillful handling of his valiant men, who lost 2,000 of their number. On the third day his prompt dispositions defeated the flank attack of Federal cavalry. At Chickamauga Hood was again wounded, losing a leg, and again the command of the division fell upon Law, who led it with such intrepidity that General Longstreet sent a note expressing his admiration and satisfaction. At the Wilderness Law again commanded his brave Alabamians, also at Spottsylvania

and on the North Anna. At Second Cold Harbor, in charge of his own and Anderson's brigades, he was ordered to reinforce the line on the right, leaving it to his judgment to select a position. He planted his force where Kershaw's line had been bent back on June 1st, and, intrenching during the night there, sustained a determined attack on June 3d, which resulted in the terrible slaughter of the Federal forces in his front, the Federal Eighteenth corps reporting a loss of over 3,000. In this fight General Law was severely wounded. He did not return to his brigade, being relieved at his own request, desiring cavalry service. On the approach of Sherman's army he was assigned to command at Columbia, S. C., and in February took command of Butler's brigade of cavalry. He was actively engaged in the attack on Kilpatrick's camp, served on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Bentonville, and then resumed command of Butler's cavalry. He was promoted to major-general, just before the surrender, on the recommendation of Generals Johnston and Hampton. After the war he resided in South Carolina and became connected with railroad enterprises. Of recent years he has been at the head of a military college at Barton, Fla.

Brigadier-General Danville Leadbetter was a native of Maine, born in 1811; was graduated at the United States military academy in 1836 as second lieutenant, and was assigned at first to the artillery and then transferred to the engineer corps. He served on garrison duty at Oswego Harbor, N. Y., 1839-45; was in charge of the engineer agency in New York for the purchase and shipment of supplies for the construction of fortifications, 1845-48; as member of joint commission of naval and engineer officers for examination of the Pacific coast of the United States, also as superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Morgan, and the building of Fort Gaines, at Mobile, Ala. The custom house at Mobile was built under his super-

vision. Like many other officers of Northern birth his residence as an army officer among the Southern people had caused him to become identified with the South in sentiment. He regarded Alabama as his State, and, upon her secession, determined to espouse her cause. Accordingly he resigned his commission as captain in the army of the United States and, accepting from his adopted State the commission of lieutenant-colonel, was placed in command of Fort Morgan. Later he was made a brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States (February 27, 1862) and sent into east Tennessee. When the Union army was moving upon Chattanooga in 1862, General Leadbetter was engaged in quite a spirited affair at Bridgeport, in which, although the Confederates were worsted, considerable delay was caused to the movements of the enemy. His skill as an engineer caused him to be sent soon afterward to superintend the construction of the defenses of Mobile. In 1863 he was for a short time chief of the engineer department of the army of Tennessee, and he served in this capacity during the construction of the lines along Missionary Ridge, while the army of General Bragg was investing Chattanooga. A short while before the battle of Missionary Ridge General Leadbetter accompanied the brigades of Bushrod Johnson and Gracie on their march to reinforce Longstreet near Knoxville. They reached Longstreet on the 24th of November. As Leadbetter had once been stationed at Knoxville he was familiar with its fortifications, and for that reason had been sent to give General Longstreet such help as might be expected from an experienced engineer. After three days spent in reconnoitering the position of the enemy, an attack upon Fort Sanders was decided upon. The result, however, was disastrous to the Confederates. General Leadbetter continued to serve the Confederacy faithfully until the close of the war,

when he went to Mexico and afterward to Canada. He died at Clifton, Canada, September 26, 1866, at the age of fifty-five.

Brigadier-General Young Marshall Moody was a Virginian, born in Chesterfield county, June 23, 1822, son of Carter Moody, a gentleman of considerable wealth. At the age of twenty he left his Virginia home and, going to Alabama, settled in Marengo county, where he taught school, and later became a merchant. Speedily attaining prominence in the community, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court in 1856, and elected in 1858. When, in 1861, the State of Alabama seceded he was prompt to offer his services, and entered the Confederate army as a captain in the Eleventh Alabama infantry. After about a year's service with that regiment he returned to Alabama and assisted in raising the Forty-third Alabama, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Archibald Gracie colonel. He was with the expedition that defeated and scattered the loyalists at Fort Cliff, in Scott county, Tenn., went through the Kentucky campaign, and was stationed for a while at Cumberland gap, when the army returned to Tennessee. At the battle of Chickamauga he was colonel of the regiment, Gracie having been made brigadier-general, with the Forty-third Alabama as one of the regiments in his command. His valor in the desperate situation in which the brigade found itself in this battle, was highly commended by General Gracie. He accompanied Longstreet into Tennessee, was at the siege of Knoxville and at Bean's Station, and early in 1864 the brigade was sent to Beauregard at Petersburg. In the battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 16th, Colonel Moody was severely wounded in the ankle. On the death of General Gracie, which occurred December 2, 1864, he took charge of the brigade, consisting of the Forty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama regiments and the Twenty-third Alabama battalion. He received his com-

mission as brigadier-general March 4, 1865. After serving in the trenches around Petersburg during the winter of 1864-65, he was present at the final struggle on these lines. Just one day before the surrender at Appomattox he was captured, being at the time sick and with the wagon train. Subsequently, he went to Mobile and engaged in business. In the summer of 1866, while in New Orleans for the purpose of establishing a branch of his business, he contracted yellow fever and died. He was a man of soldierly bearing, six feet in height, slender and erect; of very gentle disposition, and loved by the men of his command as a friend and protector, whom they obeyed because they held him in high esteem.

Brigadier-General John Tyler Morgan, who enlisted as a private in the Confederate States army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general, was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824. His father was a merchant; his mother, whose maiden name was Irby, was a relative of Chancellor Tyler, of Virginia. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Calhoun county, Ala., and in that State received an academic education; studied law at Talladega, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and subsequently practiced at Talladega, Cahaba, and Selma, his present home. His canvass of the State in 1860 as candidate for presidential elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket widened his reputation for extraordinary ability as an orator; and as a delegate from Dallas county he was an active participant in all the proceedings of the convention which, on January 11, 1861, passed the ordinance of secession. After the adjournment of that body he was appointed on the staff of Major-General Clemens, in command of the State forces at Fort Morgan, where he was on duty until the fort was transferred to the Confederate government. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Cahaba Rifles, which became Company G of the Fifth Alabama infantry, and upon the organization of the regi-

ment, May 5, 1861, he was elected major, Robert E. Rodes being colonel and Allen C. Jones lieutenant-colonel. When the regiment was reorganized at the close of its first year's service, he, being lieutenant-colonel by promotion, resigned and returned to Alabama with authority to recruit a regiment of partisan rangers. This organization, completed mainly by his efforts, and equipped without other aid from the government than a few arms and some ammunition, was mustered into service, 1,300 strong, at Oxford, Ala., August 11, 1862, with Morgan as colonel, James D. Webb lieutenant-colonel, and H. D. Thompson major. On the 6th of June, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general at the instance of Gen. Robert E. Lee, then preparing for the Pennsylvania campaign, who personally notified him of his promotion and assignment to what had been the brigade of the lamented Rodes; but he felt compelled to resign the commission by circumstances that seemed to make it his clear duty to remain with his regiment, whose lieutenant-colonel, Webb, had fallen in battle while Morgan was on his way to join his new command. On November 16, 1863, he was again promoted brigadier-general and given command of a brigade composed of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Fifty-first regiments of Alabama cavalry.

General Morgan's military service, with his regiments and his brigade, respectively, were on a field extending from the Gulf to the Cumberland river and from Nashville to Bull run. The Fifth regiment, after a month's stay at Fort Morgan, was ordered to Virginia, and pitched its tents at the Stone bridge on Bull run, in General Ewell's brigade. It was here that he received his "baptism of fire," in command of a detachment that earned special mention in General Beauregard's report for gallantry in a sharp fight with the advancing columns of General Heintzelman. The Fifty-first was ordered upon its organization, to Tennessee, where at first it was attached to General Forrest's command, and, subsequently, was

transferred to the command of General Wheeler, then chief of cavalry. Afterward it fought in Martin's division. It was in constant, active and arduous service, often far in front of the Confederate forces, on the flanks or in the rear of the enemy, or raiding the enemy's territory and destroying his supply trains. It was in daily conflict with the Federals, and the aggregate of its losses was large. It was in the fights at Lavergne, Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, Tracy City and Chickamauga, and in the famous raid in the Sequatchie valley, in which 1,000 wagons, loaded with stores, were burned, and 4,000 mules were butchered. With the brigade his work was of the same nature on a larger field and with greater responsibilities. With it he shared the hardships and the dangers of the campaigns around Knoxville, against Burnside, and in east Tennessee, and, subsequently, having been ordered from the French Broad to General Johnston at Dalton, participated in the Atlanta campaign. When General Hood began his movement upon Nashville, General Morgan was left with his command south of Atlanta to watch and harass General Sherman. This was his last service in the field, being then detached to raise regiments for the depleted ranks of the army. He was at Meridian, Miss., when the surrender of Lee and Johnston put an end to the war.

In outpost and detached warfare, in which three of the four years' military service of General Morgan were passed, opportunities for attracting attention and gaining distinction are infrequent. The enemy is to be observed, his raids interrupted and driven back, his communications cut, his trains attacked and his advance delayed; and a force, necessarily dispersed in these varied, arduous and incessant duties, gives up in its daily skirmishes its tens and twenties of gallant men who have ridden far and fast, and watched and fought and bled in obscure engagements for the information of the commanding general and the safety of the army which presently is to meet its opposing enemy in the open day and achieve renown before the

world. It is not often that a "Jeb" Stuart is permitted to pass around the enemy's lines with a force that is of itself almost an army, or that a John H. Morgan is sent on dashing, distant and difficult undertakings with an independent command of divisions. General Morgan did the work, and all the work, set for him to do, diligently, intelligently, promptly and well. He was a faithful and deserving officer, who had not taken up arms as a profession, but diligently studied their most effective uses, and with rare intelligence and wise discretion engaged in his patriotic work. Duty called him to the field and he responded with alacrity. His country needed his services, and they were promptly tendered. He was not ambitious of rank or brilliant success, if these were to be prices of the lives of his men, uselessly sacrificed. Promotions came to him, but they came unsought. Sometimes they were declined, when he thought they would take him from a sphere of greater usefulness in lower rank. He declined a brigadier's commission when it would have left his regiment without a field officer, and when it needed him. He accepted a brigadier's commission when his regiment, recruited by himself, could spare him. The men who had volunteered upon his appeal to their patriotism were the constant objects of his thoughtful care; and their welfare was esteemed by him beyond any interest or aspiration of his own, or any honors that might come to him through separation from them. They loved him with a singular devotion, and thought any service light and any danger trivial to which he ordered them. Without the genius or the art of war, his quick perceptions enabled him to divine the movements of the enemy and the intentions of his superiors in rank; and, reading orders through and between the lines, he executed them in their letter and spirit and true intent. He would not have attained immortality by the unnecessary sacrifice of the life of one of his privates. He would not have lost an opportunity to serve his cause and country which required the sacrifice

of his own life. Withal, he was a modest soldier. He had on his staff no convenient correspondent to proclaim through the press his virtues and magnify his deeds. He has not the old soldier's proverbial garrulity in fighting his battles over again. He tries to forget, rather than remember, the events of a war which seems to him like a death-bed scene in which his most beloved had passed away. To this outline sketch of General Morgan's military life, it is not possible within the limits of this memorial to add any sufficient notice of his career as a statesman. A popular favorite, almost any civil honor in the affairs of his State was within his reach long before the crisis of 1860 brought him into public life. During the troublous days which followed the war he was conspicuous as a leader, adviser, and advocate of a wronged and oppressed people. After the State, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," had thrown off the rule of ignorance, brigandage and barbarism and firmly re-established its government on the sure foundations of intelligence and integrity, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 1, 1877; and three times has he been re-elected. He is an industrious senator, devoted in work, diligent vigilant, ready and vigorous in his treatment of all public matters. He has convictions, strong and clear, and gives them eloquent and bold utterance. Serving on many important committees, he is a working member of each; and on pending measures, from time to time he has made many notable speeches and engaged in many memorable debates. He is earnest, persistent, resolute, and accepts defeat only when the last resource has been exhausted and the last vote taken. It took him five sessions to defeat the Blair educational bill, intended to transfer to the Federal government the education of the children of the States. From his first term he has supported on every occasion the free and equal coinage of gold and silver in the mints of the country. He has often voted

and spoken for a tariff for revenue, and against a tariff for protection. He favored the civil service law, and opposed the interstate commerce act. As often as opportunity has offered he has protested against every form of trust, monopoly, or subsidy intended to divert the earnings of the many to the use of the few. He was very active in efforts to enforce the payment of the debts of the subsidized Pacific railroads to the government. It is impossible to name any important measure under consideration in the Senate for twenty years which has not had his attention. His record covers the whole range of senatorial legislation and discussion since he entered the Senate, when men now voters were unborn. It is, however, in connection with matters relating to the foreign affairs of the country that of late he has been more prominent. For many years he has been the leading democratic member of the committee on foreign relations, and has made a special study of international usages, history and law. On every report from the committee he has been the principal speaker in the Senate. His broad patriotism finds expression in an American foreign policy which embraces the nations of the continent and isles of the sea. American commerce covers the world, and he would follow the flag wherever it goes with effective protection for every man and every dollar under its folds. He has been the strongest supporter from the beginning of the Nicaraguan canal, intended to extend the Mississippi river across the isthmus, unite in closer bonds the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and open on more advantageous terms and more fully the vast business of India, China and Japan to American farmers, manufacturers and merchants. He advocated the speedy annexation of the Hawaiian islands and urged the prompt and decisive interposition of our government in the affairs of Cuba. He would limit British and enlarge American rights in the mackerel and seal fisheries. He would prevent the threatened dismemberment and appro-

priation of China by the European powers. He would give the United States an effective voice in diplomacy wherever, to the uttermost parts of the earth, an American right or an American interest is involved, and, if necessary, support diplomacy even by arms. Because of his aggressive Americanism, no less than because of his learning and ability, President Harrison appointed him one of the two American members of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal that met in Paris in 1893.

Brigadier-General Edward Asbury O'Neal was born in Madison county, Ala., in 1818. His father, Edward O'Neal, was a native of Ireland, and his mother was Miss Rebecca Wheat, a member of one of the Huguenot families of South Carolina. They moved to Alabama and settled in Madison county soon after their marriage. When Edward Asbury was but three months old his father died. His mother was a lady of much force of character and managed her affairs well, giving to both her boys, Basil and Edward, a good education, and equipping them well for the battle of life. Edward graduated at LaGrange college with the first honors of his class in 1836. He read law in the office of Hon. James W. McClung, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and located at Florence. In 1841 he was elected solicitor of the Fourth judicial circuit and served four years. From that time forward, for many years, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of law. He was a strong believer in the right and advisability of secession. When that policy was adopted and resulted in war, he proved his faith by works, and was prompt to take up arms to make it a success. He raised a company for the Ninth Alabama, of which regiment he was elected major, and commissioned June 26, 1861. In the fall he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel (October 21, 1861). He received another promotion in March, 1862, as colonel of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, when in Richmond. The com-

mission, however, was not made out until April 2d. He led this regiment at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and the battles around Richmond. At Seven Pines he had a horse killed under him, and was himself severely injured by a fragment of shell. During the advance into Maryland he commanded Rodes' brigade until two days before the battle of Boonsboro, when he was relieved and returned to the command of his regiment. In this battle he received a very painful wound in the thigh. During the winter he again reported for duty and took command of the brigade. He led the brigade at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, General Rodes having been put in command of the division. Early in 1864 his regiment was sent back to Alabama to recruit, but was not permitted to long remain idle, being ordered to Dalton and placed in Cantey's brigade. General Cantey being now in charge of the division, Colonel O'Neal led his brigade through the battles and marches of the Atlanta campaign until after the removal of General Johnston. Soon after that event Colonel O'Neal was relieved and during the rest of the war served on detached duty. A commission of brigadier-general was during this time issued to him, bearing date, June 6, 1863; but on account of the irregularity of the mails, he never received it, though acting in that capacity for the last year and a half of the war. Just four years from the time that he had left Florence for the war he returned home. He resumed the practice of law, and also took much interest in political matters. In 1874 he entered the political fight which resulted in the restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the State. In 1875 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and was chairman of the committee on education. In 1880 he was an elector on the Hancock ticket, and in 1882 was elected governor of Alabama. In 1884 he was re-elected. His administration throughout was highly commended. Retiring from the highest office in the gift of his State, he

resumed his residence at Florence and the practice of law, and was actively engaged in a number of enterprises looking to the development of his region of the State, until his death, November 7, 1891.

Brigadier-General William F. Perry was born in Jackson county, Ga., in 1823, and was educated in his native State and in Alabama, where his parents settled in 1833. After leaving the schools he perfected his education by careful and constant study. From 1848 to 1853 he was principal of a high school at Talladega; then studied law at Tuskegee, under Judge Chilton. In 1854 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Alabama, and in the same year he was elected by the legislature as the first superintendent of education for the State. He held this position until the fall of 1858, when he resigned to take charge of the East Alabama college at Tuskegee. He was in this position when the Confederate disaster at Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, caused him to give up every other duty for what he considered the just cause of his imperiled country. He enlisted as a private and was elected major at the organization of the Forty-fourth Alabama, in May, 1862, and on the 1st of September became lieutenant-colonel by the resignation of Colonel Kent. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and first assigned to Wright's brigade, with which it served in their very first battle with the steadiness and valor of veterans, at Second Manassas, and then went into the Maryland campaign. At Sharpsburg Colonel Derby was killed, and from the date of that battle, September 7, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry became the colonel of the Forty-fourth Alabama. In November the regiment was transferred to Law's brigade, and at Gettysburg, under Colonel Perry, shared in the assault on Round Top, winning undying fame. At Chickamauga Colonel Perry led the brigade, and for gallantry General Longstreet recommended his promotion. At the Wilderness, where General Law was

again in command of the brigade, Colonel Perry had two horses killed under him in the charge which retrieved the threatened disaster to Heth and Wilcox. Again at Spottsylvania the brigade did splendid work. From the battle of Cold Harbor to the close of the war Colonel Perry led this famous brigade of Alabamians, though he did not receive his commission as brigadier-general until February, 1865. At Appomattox, so well were the discipline and morale of the brigade preserved, that it was one of the largest brigades in the army of Northern Virginia paroled after the memorable 9th of April, 1865. Returning to his Alabama home after the surrender, General Perry engaged in planting until 1867, when he removed to Glendale, Hardin county, Ky. Going back to his favorite occupation, he took charge of a military college in that town, which he conducted with great ability and success.

Brigadier-General Edmund Winston Pettus was born in Limestone county, Ala., July 6, 1821. His father was John Pettus, a planter, and his mother a daughter of Capt. Anthony Winston. By the death of his father, which occurred in his infancy, he was left to the sole care of his mother, a lady of great mental force. After a course of study at Clinton college, Tennessee, he prepared himself for the profession of law; was admitted to the bar in 1842, when he located in Gainesville. Being in the same year elected district solicitor, he held the office until 1851, when he removed to Pickens county. In 1853 Governor Collier appointed him to the same office to fill a vacancy. He was elected a judge of the circuit court in 1855, and held this position until January, 1858, when he removed to Cahaba. Upon the secession of Alabama he was sent as a commissioner to Mississippi. In the spring of 1861, he in company with Isham W. Garrott raised the Twentieth regiment of infantry, and at its organization Garrott was elected colonel and Pettus, major. On October 8th

he was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was with his regiment under Kirby Smith in east Tennessee in the summer, fall and winter of 1862, and then, going to Mississippi with Tracy's brigade, was in the gallant fight made against Grant at Port Gibson, May 1st. There the five left companies of the Twentieth, under his command, obstinately resisted every effort of the enemy to dislodge them, until flanked. In a daring attempt to bring off Captain Pratt and a portion of his company from their advanced position, which they yielded with great reluctance, he was cut off and captured, but soon had the good fortune to rejoin his command. At Baker's Creek, May 16th, his gallantry was mentioned by S. D. Lee, the new brigade commander. During the siege of Vicksburg he won additional laurels. At the time of the Federal assault of May 22d, a small body of the enemy obtained a lodgment in a redoubt on S. D. Lee's line, and it was necessary to drive them out. The work was so constructed that the Federals were perfectly protected, and the only means of dislodging them was to retake the angle by a desperate charge, and either kill or compel the surrender of the Federal party by the use of hand-grenades. A call for volunteers for this purpose was made, General Stevenson reported, "and promptly responded to by Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pettus, and about forty men of Waul's Texas legion. A more gallant feat than this charge has not illustrated our arms during the war." In the face of a concentrated fire of shot, shell and musketry, the little detachment, Pettus at the head, musket in hand, rushed upon the work, and almost before their heroism could be realized had captured the Federal flag, and the enemy soon surrendered. After the death of Colonel Garrott, Pettus commanded the regiment, and was surrendered with it, but was exchanged later in the year 1863. On September 18th he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assigned to succeed S. D. Lee and the lamented Tracy in the command of the heroic brigade distinguished

at Port Gibson, Baker's Creek and Vicksburg. He and his gallant brigade were in the front of the fight at the opening of the Georgia campaign of 1864, holding their position on Rocky Face ridge, May 8th, against a bloody assault. At New Hope church again they fought in the front line under fire, and at Powder Springs, the battles around Atlanta and Jonesboro, wherever Stevenson's division was engaged. During the battle on Lookout Mountain he led the Twentieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth regiments to the relief of Moore and Walthall, and, said General Stevenson, in his general orders of November 27th: "It was Pettus' brigade which first checked an enemy flushed with victory on Lookout Mountain, and held him at bay until ordered to retire. On the next day, on the right of Missionary Ridge, the whole division (Brown's, Cumming's and Pettus' brigades) fought with a courage which merited and won success." Whatever the issue with other commands, he said, the men of his division could look back to Missionary Ridge with the pride of soldiers entitled to the admiration of their country. In November he led his brigade into Tennessee, and his men were the first to cross Duck river, thrown across in squads, in a single boat, and making "a most gallant charge on the rifle-pits of the enemy, driving a much superior force, and capturing the pits." Both the brigade and its commander were commended by Gen. S. D. Lee for their gallantry at Nashville, and the heroism with which they fought as the rear guard to the Harpeth river. According to General Clayton, his division and Pettus' brigade, supported by the Thirty-ninth Georgia, were in line at Nashville after all the rest of the army was in "entire rout." Again Pettus' men stood like a rock at the Harpeth river. In the campaign in the Carolinas, in 1865, he led his brigade in the battles of Kinston and Bentonville. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. When the war had ended he made his home at Selma, and resumed the practice of law, becoming

distinguished in the profession. He was elected to the United States Senate, as the successor of James L. Pugh, for a term beginning March 4, 1897.

Brigadier-General Philip Dale Roddey was born in Moulton, Lawrence county, Ala., in the year 1820. His parents were in humble circumstances and able to give him but scanty educational advantages. For several years he labored as a tailor in his native town, but his natural ability was recognized by his election for a term of three years as sheriff of the county. Later he entered upon the adventurous occupation of steamboating on the Tennessee, in which he was engaged, with his home at Chickasaw, at the beginning of the war. When Alabama seceded he at once began to raise a company for the defense of the Southern cause, and he entered the Confederate service as captain of this company of mounted men. He was exceedingly efficient as a scout, and was held in high esteem by his commanding general. At Shiloh his company was the escort of General Bragg, and Roddey was complimented for gallantry on the field. While Bragg was organizing for his Kentucky campaign, he advised General Price that "Captain Roddey is detached with a squadron of cavalry on special service in northwest Alabama, where he has shown himself to be an officer of rare energy, enterprise and skill in harassing the enemy and procuring information of his movements. Captain Roddey has the entire confidence of the commanding general, who wishes to commend him to you as one eminently worthy of trust." When it is remembered that the Federal forces were now in great strength at Corinth and vicinity, that Bragg proposed to move past them to the north, and Roddey was depended upon to watch the enemy, it will be seen that the captain was given an important trust. On August 21, 1862, General Bragg said in general orders: "A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Earle,

Lewis and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in their utter discomfiture and the capture of 123 prisoners. The judgment and prudence of the previous dispositions exhibit high military skill." In December, 1862, he fought a severe engagement at Little Bear creek, in consequence of which the Federal expedition from Corinth, under General Sweeny, withdrew. At the close of 1862 he was colonel, in command at Tuscumbia, with his regiment, the Fourth cavalry, and other forces. He was then ordered to join Van Dorn's cavalry corps in Mississippi, and his force at that time was given as 1,400 strong. With this corps he was in battle at Tuscumbia, February 22, 1863, and at Columbia, Tenn., early in March. In April he assailed the strong expedition under General Dodge, intended to cover Streight's raid, and fought it stubbornly during its advance up the valley to Courtland. Soon afterward, having been promoted to brigadier-general, he was in command in this district, of a force including Patterson's Fifth cavalry, Hannon's Fifty-third, his own regiment, under Colonel Johnson, Capt. W. R. Julian's troop, and Ferrell's battery. In October he coöperated with General Wheeler in the raid into Tennessee against Rosecrans' communications. Early in 1864 he was in battle at Athens, near Florence, and at Lebanon, and in the latter part of February Gen. J. E. Johnston called him with his command to Dalton, and put him in command of a cavalry division, but he was ordered back to northern Alabama in April by the war department. He remained on duty in north Alabama commanding a cavalry division, two brigades, under Colonels Johnson and Patterson, and in June sent Johnson's brigade to the assistance of Forrest at Tishomingo creek. It took an important part in the battle of Harrisburg, under Forrest, and in the pursuit of the enemy. Part of his troops were with Forrest in the September-October raid in Alabama and Tennessee, under Colonel Johnson,

who was wounded. In the latter part of September, 1864, he was put in command of the district of Northern Alabama, under Lieutenant-General Taylor. During the Atlanta campaign he fought a heavy Federal raiding party at Moulton, and in Hood's Tennessee campaign did great service to that general by keeping open his communications. In 1865 he offered a stout, though vain, resistance to Wilson's column, and was engaged under Forrest in the gallant attempt to defend Selma against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. After the return of peace, General Roddey resided much of his time in New York city, engaged in the business of a commission merchant. He went to Europe in 1897, and died in London, England, in August of that year.

Major-General Robert Emmet Rodes was born at Lynchburg, Va., on the 29th of March, 1829. His father was Gen. David Rodes, a prominent citizen of Lynchburg, and his mother was a Miss Yancey, of a family distinguished in the annals of five States—Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama. Robert Rodes spent his boyhood in his native city. On July 4, 1848, he was graduated at the Virginia military institute, at Lexington, well named the West Point of the South, the alma mater of so many distinguished men. Until 1854 he acted as assistant engineer of the Southside railroad, then going to Marshall, Tenn., and engaging in railroad construction. His next employment, as assistant, and later, chief engineer of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad, brought him to Tuscaloosa, where he made his home, becoming a citizen of Alabama. At the very opening of the great war he led a company to Fort Morgan, which became a part of the Fifth Alabama infantry, which regiment was organized and he elected its colonel on May 5, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and was present at the battle of First Manassas, in a brigade commanded by R. S. Ewell, afterward lieutenant-general,

but was not actively engaged. On the 21st of October, 1861, Rodes was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to command the First Alabama brigade in the Virginia army, composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth and Sixty-first Alabama and Twelfth Mississippi regiments. In the following spring the Twelfth Mississippi was detached from the brigade, and the Third and Twenty-sixth Alabama were added to it. The brigade was attached to D. H. Hill's division and Stonewall Jackson's corps of the army of Northern Virginia. General Rodes participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines, in the last of which he was disabled by a severe wound in the arm. He was able to rejoin his command in time for the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. At Chancellorsville he commanded the leading division of Jackson's corps which, urged on by his shout of "Forward, men, over friend or foe!" swept everything before it, piercing the lines of Howard's routed corps, breaking up every effort of the enemy to stem the tide, desisting only with the close of day. That evening Jackson and A. P. Hill were both wounded, and the command of the corps devolved upon him. He prepared to renew the movement at dawn, but General Stuart coming upon the field, Rodes yielded to him the command, and during the next day commanded his division. For his conduct in this battle, Rodes was promoted to major-general, to date from May 2d. Henceforth he led D. H. Hill's old division, consisting of the brigades of Doles, Daniel and Ramseur. At Gettysburg General Lee witnessed his great charge, on July 1st, and sent an officer to express his thanks. In the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and the second Cold Harbor, General Rodes so handled his troops as to increase his reputation for skill as a leader, and so conducted himself as to add fresh laurels to his fame as a soldier of undaunted courage. Rodes was with Early on the march into Maryland and, bringing up the rear on the return to Virginia, inflicted on the Federals bloody repulses at

Castleman's Ferry and Kernstown. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, just after inflicting a severe repulse upon the foe, "in the very moment of triumph and while conducting the attack with great gallantry and skill," as General Early says, he was struck behind the ear by a fragment of shell and died within a few hours. In Early's book, "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War," that general says that General Rodes "was a most accomplished, skillful and gallant officer, upon whom I placed great reliance."

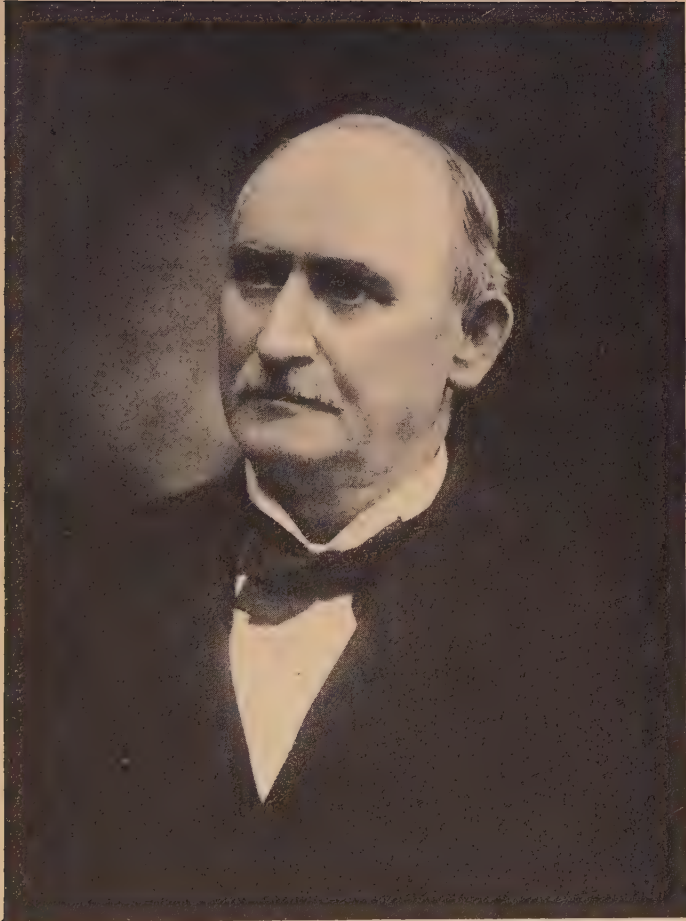
Brigadier-General John C. Calhoun Sanders was the son of Dr. Sanders, a native of Charleston, S. C., and his wife, daughter of Dr. Matthew Thomson, of Anderson district. The parents moved to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where their son was born, April 4, 1840, and named in honor of South Carolina's great statesman. The parents soon after settled at Clinton, Greene county, and here their son was reared until he entered the State university in 1858. At the beginning of the war the young man gave way to the patriotic impulse which took possession of so many of the young men of the South, and, in spite of the opposition of the family, left the university halls for the army. He was elected captain of a company organized at Clinton and entered the Eleventh Alabama infantry. It was not until the spring of 1862 that they had their first experience of fierce battle. At Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm he led his company. In the last named of these battles the regiment made a famous charge across an open field upon a battery strongly supported by infantry. Though severely wounded in this bloody struggle by a fragment of shell, which badly tore the deeper tissues of his leg, he remained on the field until after dark. August 11th he rejoined the regiment and took command of it. At the battle of Sharpsburg he was wounded in the face by pebbles thrown up by a cannon ball. On the return to Virginia he was commissioned

colonel. At Fredericksburg he was under fire again, and during the Chancellorsville campaign he was conspicuous for gallantry at Salem church. At Gettysburg he was wounded in the knee by a minie ball. During the winter of 1863-64 he was president of the division court-martial. In the Wilderness (May, 1864) he led his regiment, and at Spottsylvania, in the famous charge of the Confederates for the recovery of the salient, after the fall of General Perrin, he led the brigade. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made a brigadier-general, May 31, 1864, and assigned to command of Wilcox's old brigade, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Alabama regiments. In an assault on the Federal lines, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, General Sanders was the first to mount the hostile works. On this occasion the brigade captured more men than it numbered. At the battle of the Crater, July 30th, this brigade, being a part of Mahone's division, participated in the brilliant charge that retook the last position. At Deep Bottom he commanded his own and a North Carolina brigade. On August 21st General Sanders led his men in one of the fierce battles along the Weldon railroad. While advancing on foot, a minie ball passed through both his thighs, severing the femoral arteries. Without falling he said to his adjutant, Captain Clarke, "Take me back." On being removed a short distance he asked to be laid down, and in a few minutes breathed his last. He was buried in Richmond. One of the youngest general officers of the army, he had proved his fitness for command. A man of serene courage and unblemished moral character, he won general admiration.

Brigadier-General Charles Miller Shelley was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., December 28, 1833, son of William P. Shelley, a contractor and builder, who carried his family to Talladega, Ala., in 1836. At that place he was educated and brought up to his father's trade. After

the secession of Alabama, but before hostilities had actually commenced, he went to Fort Morgan with the Talladega artillery, of which he was a lieutenant. This was in February, 1861. After remaining at Fort Morgan six weeks, the company returned to camp at Talladega, where it was reorganized, with Shelley as captain, and assigned to the Fifth Alabama regiment, which, under the command of Col. R. E. Rodes, was sent to Virginia. Though not actively engaged in the first battle of Manassas, Captain Shelley's company was on picket duty at Parr's cross-roads, July 17th, where it was assailed by a strong force of the enemy. After a spirited combat of several hours the company was withdrawn, with the loss of two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. While in Virginia he was present at First Manassas, was engaged in a night skirmish in the Peninsula, and a cavalry skirmish near Accotink. In January, 1862, he was authorized to recruit a regiment, and of this command, known as the Thirtieth Alabama infantry, he was elected colonel, and commissioned in February, 1862. The regiment was assigned to Rains' and then to Barton's brigade, serving in the latter through the East Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns. He was in Stevenson's division, Bragg's army near Murfreesboro, and from there was sent to Pemberton's army, his regiment forming part of Tracy's brigade. Ordered to meet Grant's army at Port Gibson, the little brigade fought gallantly against great odds. The Thirtieth, said Colonel Garrott, under the "cool, brave and gallant Colonel Shelley," for a long time obstinately resisted the attacks of the enemy. At Baker's Creek, May 16th, the Alabama brigade, under S. D. Lee, were the heroes of the fight. The Forty-sixth, Thirtieth and Twenty-third were commended especially by Lee for distinguished gallantry, fighting against the enormous odds that Grant so masterfully threw against his scattered antagonists in this campaign. During the siege of Vicksburg he was praised by Lee as particularly

brave and vigilant. After his exchange he served with his regiment, the brigade under General Pettus, in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face near Dalton, Resaca, New Hope church, Kenesaw, the various battles around Atlanta, and at Jonesboro. The day after the battle at Jonesboro he took command of Cumming's brigade, which he reorganized. On the 17th of September he was commissioned brigadier-general, with temporary rank. In December it was made permanent. In the Tennessee campaign, under Hood, he commanded Cantey's old brigade, the Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Alabama, and Thirty-seventh Mississippi, in Walthall's division. At Franklin, Shelley's brigade was first held in reserve of the line of battle, at the center of Stewart's corps, but was soon put in the front line as the advance was made. Charging forward impetuously, the enemy was swept in disorder from the outer works, but in crossing the open plain that intervened before the inner works, the brigade was torn at every step by a destructive artillery and musketry fire. Finally they reached an abattis. "Over this," General Walthall reported, "no organized force could go, and here the main body of my command, both front line and reserve, was repulsed in confusion; but over this obstacle, impossible for a solid line, many officers and men (among the former Brigadier-General Shelley) made their way, and some, crossing the ditch in its rear, were captured and others killed or wounded in the effort to mount the embankment. Numbers of every brigade gained the ditch and there continued the struggle, with but the earth-work separating them from the enemy, until late in the night." In this famous assault Shelley's brigade lost 432 killed and wounded out of 1,100 engaged, but the intrepid commander escaped unhurt, though his horse was shot under him and his clothing pierced by seven balls. At the battle of Nashville, Shelley and his brigade were again distinguished in manful struggle in line on the Hills-



C. M. SHELLEY

boro pike on the 15th, and on the Granny White pike on the 16th. Early in 1865 he was on duty with a fraction of his command at Augusta, Ga., and in April Beauregard reported him at Danville. On April 9th the decimated Alabama regiments of Scott's, Quarles' and Lowrey's brigades were united under his command. These were the consolidated Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth regiments, Colonel Abercrombie; Seventeenth, Colonel Holcombe and consolidated Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh, Colonel McAlexander. The surrender occurred shortly afterward, and he returned to Alabama. In June, 1865, he married Kathleen McConnell, daughter of Felix Grundy McConnell, an Alabama congressman. On June 24th of that year he started for South America, but being taken sick in Louisiana he remained there a year, and, returning to Alabama, resumed his business as contractor and builder. He began to take an active part in politics, and in 1874 was appointed sheriff of Dallas county. He held this office two years and was then elected to Congress from the Selma district, and served with distinction for four consecutive terms. Refusing another nomination for Congress, he was appointed, by Mr. Cleveland, fourth auditor of the Treasury, which office he held for four years. Returning from Washington, he settled in Birmingham, Ala., where he still resides. One of his most important services for the Democratic party, in which he is prominent, was performed in the exacting campaign of 1892, when he served as chairman of the campaign committee. In recent years he was a member of the law firm of Shelley, Butler & Martin, Washington, D. C., his associates being Gen. M. C. Butler and J. H. G. Martin.

Brigadier-General Edward Dorr Tracy was a son of Georgia and an adopted son of Alabama. He was born in Macon, Georgia's beautiful "Central City," in the

year 1833, and was the son of Judge Tracy, a native of Connecticut, who came to Georgia and married a sister of Judge Campbell, of Mobile. Edward received an excellent education, and practiced law in Macon for two or three years. In 1858 or 1859 he settled in Huntsville, Ala., and entered into partnership with Hon. D. C. Humphreys. In the presidential election of 1860 he was an alternate elector for the State at large, on the Breckinridge ticket, and stumped the northern counties, making a brilliant reputation. When it became evident that secession was going to lead to war, a company, composed of young men from the best families of Madison county, was formed at Huntsville, and he was chosen captain. He accepted, and his company became a part of the glorious Fourth Alabama infantry. When the Twelfth Alabama infantry was organized he was appointed its major, but did not accept. He remained with the Fourth, and at First Manassas made a fine reputation for steady courage and intrepidity. He soon after became major of the Fourth (July 17, 1861), and on the 12th of October, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama, Col. Joe Wheeler's regiment. In the great battle of Shiloh, so full of glorious memories to the soldiers of the South, and yet so disappointing in its results, he led the Nineteenth, amid the hottest fire, and had a horse killed under him. Going to east Tennessee, with McCown's division, he soon attracted the attention of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who wrote, July 22d, "Should any new appointments be made for this command, I would recommend Lieut.-Col. Edward D. Tracy. Upright, intelligent and accomplished, Colonel Tracy, by his services at Manassas and Shiloh, has attested his soldierly qualities." The Alabama regiments in the various brigades of Smith's army were collected in a brigade, and he was put in command and commissioned brigadier-general, August, 1862. The regiments under his leadership were the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth, and under him

they began the gallant record continued under Stephen D. Lee and Pettus. He was sent to Vicksburg with his brigade early in 1863, and ordered to Grand Gulf about the time that Grant landed at Bruinsburg. With nine companies, each, of the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments, about 1,500 men, tired by a hasty march, he reached Port Gibson in time to participate in the battle of May 1st, where the brigade suffered a loss of 272 killed, wounded and captured. The fighting commenced at sunrise, and soon became warm and bloody. "A little before 8 o'clock," said Colonel Garrott in his report, "our brave and gallant commander, General Tracy, fell near the front line, pierced through the breast, and instantly died without uttering a word." His remains were sent to Macon, Ga., and there interred. Both Georgia and Alabama cherish his memory with pride. He was the type of an accomplished, knightly, Southern gentleman. His wife was a daughter of Capt. George Steele, of Madison county.

Major-General Jones M. Withers was born in Madison county, Ala., January 12, 1814. His father, John Withers, a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., was a planter and gentleman of culture. His mother was also a Virginia lady—Miss Jones, of Brunswick county. He attended the Greene academy in Huntsville, and at the age of seventeen was appointed, by President Jackson, a cadet at West Point. There he graduated, in 1835, as brevet second lieutenant, and served at Fort Leavenworth. In December of the same year he resigned and returned to his home; but he served, during the hostilities with the Creeks in 1836, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin S. Patterson, in which capacity he went to Tuskegee to drill volunteers. On the arrival of General Jessup, he was transferred to the staff of that officer. When peace had been restored, he read law in Tuscaloosa, while acting as private secretary to Governor Clay. After being admitted to the bar

he practiced awhile in Tuscaloosa, and then, going to Mobile, followed the business of a commission merchant, as well as his profession. In 1846 he volunteered as a private for the Mexican war in the company of Capt. W. E. Martin, and at the formation of the regiment in Mobile he was elected colonel. The government, however, did not need the services of the regiment, and only a portion of it got as far as New Orleans. He was, however, reappointed to the United States army, as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, April 9, 1847, and was promoted to colonel of the Ninth infantry September 13th. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned and returned to mercantile pursuits. In 1855 he was a member of the legislature, and the next year mayor of Mobile, in which office he was continued year after year, until 1861. At the beginning of the Confederate war he was elected colonel of the Third Alabama infantry and proceeded with it to Norfolk, Va., where he was placed over a brigade, and in May was given command of the eastern division of the Norfolk department under General Huger. In July he received the commission of brigadier-general and was put in command of the defenses of Mobile. When the Confederates were concentrating for the attack upon Grant, Withers' brigade was brought to Corinth, and in the fierce battle of Shiloh he led a division of two brigades. At the reorganization of the army at Tupelo, he was assigned to command of the reserve division, right wing, army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, and promoted to major-general. In his command were included Gardner's Alabama brigade, Chalmers' Mississippi brigade, Jackson's Alabama and Mississippi brigade, Manigault's Alabama and South Carolina brigade. He led this division in Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, but did not participate in the battle of Perryville on account of being ordered to join the forces under Kirby Smith, just before the engagement. At the battle of Murfreesboro his division was posted west of the river, and was

the front center division of the army, its right being the pivot on which the successful wheel of the army was made on December 29th. His skill and gallantry in the battle were highly commended by Polk and Bragg. His division had the most dangerous, difficult work of the day to perform, and they fought nobly, but with terrible loss, 2,500 out of 7,700 engaged. He continued in command of the division during the Tullahoma campaign, and until August 13, 1863, when he was succeeded by General Hindman. During the early part of 1864 he was in district command at Montgomery, and in July he was put in command of the reserve forces of the State, by order of the war department. This position he retained until the close of the war. He then resumed his residence at Mobile, and became editor of the Tribune newspaper of that city. In 1867 he was again elected mayor. His death occurred at Mobile, March 13, 1890.

Brigadier-General Sterling Alexander Martin Wood was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., in 1823. He took a collegiate course, studied law in Columbia, Tenn., was admitted to the bar in 1845, and became the partner of his brother at Florence, Ala. In 1857 he was representative from Lauderdale in the Alabama legislature, and at that session was elected district solicitor, an office he held until 1861. He then went into service as captain of the first company that left Lauderdale county, and upon the organization of the Seventh Alabama he was elected its colonel. He remained with his regiment at Pensacola until February, 1862, when he was ordered to Bowling Green, Ky. His commission as brigadier-general dated from January 7, 1862. At Shiloh his brigade, the Third of Hardee's corps, consisted of the Eighth and Ninth Arkansas, Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Tennessee, and Forty-fifth Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, Hardcastle's Mississippi battalion, Jefferson light artillery, Avery's Georgia dragoons. Attacking the enemy, he captured

six guns of a battery with the Sixteenth Alabama and two Tennessee regiments, on Sunday. Though thrown from his horse and temporarily disabled, he soon returned to command, and bravely led his men. After the evacuation of Corinth and the reorganization at Tupelo, he participated in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, in command of the Fourth brigade of Buckner's division, Hardee's corps, distinguished for valor at Perryville. Said General Hardee: "Brigadier-General Wood was severely wounded by the fragment of a shell; his quartermaster, commissary, and adjutant-general were killed, and the three colonels next in rank, on whom the command successively devolved, were wounded." In the Murfreesboro campaign he was warmly engaged at Triune December 27th, far in front, checking the Federal advance. On the 31st he shared in the splendid record of Cleburne's division, routing the enemy, and on January 1st, sent forward to feel the enemy, he lost nearly 100 men. Cleburne acknowledged great indebtedness to the efficiency of General Wood in this great conflict. The brigade lost 400, out of 1,100 engaged. On June 29th he was in command, and repulsed the enemy at Liberty Gap, Tenn. In the battle of Chickamauga, his brigade was Lowrey's Mississippi regiment, Samuel Adams' Thirty-third Alabama, Breedlove's Forty-fifth Alabama, McGaughey's Sixteenth, and Hawkins' sharpshooters. On the 19th he and his men shared in the intrepid and successful advance of Cleburne, and next day made a desperate attack on Thomas' breastworks, losing 96 killed and 680 wounded in the two days. After this battle he resigned from the army, and was succeeded in command by Gen. M. P. Lowrey. Subsequently he was engaged in the practice of law at Tuscaloosa.

MISSISSIPPI

BY

COLONEL CHARLES E. HOOKER.



CHARLES E HOOKER

CHAPTER I.

CIVIL ACTION OF THE STATE IN SECEDING FROM THE FEDERAL UNION—REVIEW OF THE REASONS FOR SECESSION—LEGISLATURE PROVIDES FOR CON- VENTION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAME.

A HISTORY of the military operations of the troops raised in the State of Mississippi during the war of the Confederacy should embrace their operations within the State and wherever they participated in battles fought in other States. Before proceeding to discharge this duty (assigned to the writer), it is proper to make a brief statement of the reasons which impelled the State of Mississippi to dissolve her connection with the Federal government, as expressed in her legislature, and more solemnly in her sovereign convention.

Our forefathers, in their solemn Declaration of Independence which severed the ties that bound them to the mother country, declared: "That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." They waged the seven years' war of the Revolution to maintain this declaration. They succeeded. When they came to form a civil government to protect the liberties thus dearly achieved, they refused to give the general or federal government, created under the Articles of Confederation, the power of taxation. The war of the Revolution had been waged by them to free the colonies from "unjust, onerous and oppressive taxation without representation." It was doubtless this recollection, fresh in their minds, which prompted them to deny the power of taxation to the newly constructed confederacy.

A very few years sufficed to show that a general or federal government, dependent on the voluntary quota of

taxes to be furnished by each State, and without the power of taxation, could not be self-sustaining. The Continental Congress passed an act authorizing a convention of all the original thirteen States, to assemble at Philadelphia in 1787 to adopt a new constitution. The convention, presided over by General Washington, adopted the new constitution known as the Constitution of 1789, and in accordance with its own provisions submitted it to the several States for their adoption or rejection. Let it at once be noted that by the very terms of this constitution, it was to become a constitution over the States only "when nine of the original thirteen States should, in convention assembled, adopt the same;" thus placing it in the power of four of the smallest of the original thirteen States, with an insignificant and sparse population, to have defeated its adoption. It is also important to observe that this Constitution of 1789 further provided, that when adopted "by nine of the original thirteen States it should only be operative and binding on the States so ratifying the same." Each State ratified the Constitution for itself, by itself, and was bound only by its own ratification.

So, when the rights and liberties of the State of Mississippi and other Southern States were invaded by unlawful conspiracies and combinations to destroy their property and disturb their domestic tranquillity, what was more natural than that they should declare, as they acceded to the Union of their own right and free will to secure liberty and the peaceable possession of their property, when this was denied them they had the right of secession?

When the war closed we surrendered by capitulation, with arms in our hands. What were the terms of the capitulation with Grant at Appomattox and Sherman in North Carolina? They were that the Confederates should furl their flags, stack their arms, return to their homes and yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the

Union then existing; and it was stipulated on the other side, that they should have the protection of the Constitution and laws of the Union. That the Confederates kept the terms of their capitulation, no one will be heard to deny.

The question soon arose as to how the seceded States were to be brought back into the Union. It was at first attempted to effect this by force, and on this plan military commanders were assigned to duty as governors over the seceded States. This proved a failure. It was then attempted to rehabilitate the seceded States by unjust and oppressive reconstruction laws. This, too, proved a failure. The United States government had at last to recognize the great principle of home rule and community independence, which is the corner stone of the Constitution of 1789, and allow the States, in their own conventions, to resume their places in the Union.

The sovereign power and entity of the States had not been destroyed by the secession of the States, nor had it been destroyed by the terrible four years' war between the States. The Supreme Court itself, that august tribunal to whose ultimate decisions all good citizens bow, declared in the celebrated case of *Garland* that this was "an indissoluble Union, composed of indestructible States." And so the termination of the war found Mississippi and all the Southern States with indestructible sovereignties still theirs, and yielding a willing obedience to the laws of the Union.

Having thus prefaced my task with a brief résumé of the causes of the war, I proceed to show, in detail, the civil action of the State of Mississippi and the history of the troops in the field.

The reasons that moved Mississippians to withdraw from the Federal Union were given by themselves in their legislative as well as their sovereign capacity. Before presenting these reasons, however, and for the purpose of comparison hereafter, and to show the unanimity with which the people acted, an observation or two may

be deemed necessary. The threatened invasion of Mississippi soil, the assailment of their right of property and its possible ultimate destruction, caused Whig and Democrat to stand shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand in support of a common cause. The report of the auditor of public accounts of Mississippi for the year 1860, shows that there were 60,001 free white polls between 21 and 50 years of age in the State, and 415,689 slaves under 60 years of age. In a memorial of the legislature to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, adopted July 29, 1861, it is stated that fully one-fifth of the entire cotton crop, averaging \$40 per bale, was gathered from the soil of Mississippi, and that at the time of separation the people were in a prosperous condition.

The Democratic party of the State, representing "an overwhelming majority of the people," says Governor McWillie in his message to the legislature, November, 1859, had "adopted the following resolutions:"

"Resolved, That in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate to the Presidency by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States upon the avowed purpose of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness to co-operate with her sister States of the South in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the confederacy."

Official returns of the vote for governor of the State of Mississippi, at an election held on the first Monday of October, 1859, as opened and counted by a joint convention of the two houses of the legislature on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1859, show that the total vote cast was 44,882. Of this number, John J. Pettus received 34,559; H. W. Walter, 10,306; scattering 15. Pettus' majority, 24,253.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin having been elected, Governor Pettus convened the legislature in extraordinary session, saying in his message that he had assembled them

"to take into consideration the greatest and most solemn question that ever engaged the attention of any legislative body on the continent." The legislature met at Jackson, November 26, 1860, and, after citing in a preamble their reasons for so doing, adopted the following resolution: "Be it Resolved, by the legislature of the State of Mississippi: That, in the opinion of those who now constitute the said legislature, the secession of each aggrieved State is the proper remedy for these injuries." This resolution was approved by the governor on November 30, 1860.

This legislature also passed a bill providing for a convention of the people of Mississippi, agreeably to which an election was to be held, according to law, in each precinct of every county in the State, sixty in number, for delegates to the convention, just as in case of an election for representatives to the legislature, each county being entitled to the same number of delegates in the convention as in the legislature, including the representation of any city or town. The election was to be held on the 20th day of December, 1860. The legislature, having submitted the question to the people, adjourned sine die, November 30th. The question whether the State should secede or not was debated before the people in every county of the State, some of the most able and distinguished citizens upholding the negative of the issue.

Under the provisions of the bill convoking the sovereign people of the State in convention, passed by both branches of the legislature without a dissenting voice, an election for delegates to the convention was held at the time and places mentioned, resulting in favor of secession delegates by a popular majority of not less than 18,000. The delegates elected, one hundred in all, assembled at the capitol in the city of Jackson on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, and on the following Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1861, the ordinance of secession was adopted.

Subsequently Mr. Clayton, of Marshall, from the committee to which was referred the subject of preparing an address setting forth the causes which induce and justify the secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union, submitted the following report:

“ A Declaration of the Immediate Causes which induce and justify the Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Federal Union.

“ In the momentous step which our State has taken, of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course. Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery—the greatest material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of the commerce of the earth. These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and, by an imperious law of nature, none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin.

“ That we do not overstate the dangers to our institution, a reference to a few unquestionable facts will sufficiently prove. The hostility to this institution commenced before the adoption of the Constitution, and was manifested in the well known ordinance of 1787 in regard to the Northwestern Territory. The feeling increased until, in 1819 and 1820, it deprived the South of more than half the vast territory acquired from France. The same hostility dismembered Texas and seized upon all the territory acquired from Mexico. It has grown until it denies the right of property in slaves and refuses protection to that right on the high seas, in the Territories, and wherever the government of the United States has jurisdiction.

“ It refuses the admission of new slave States into the Union, and seeks to extinguish it by confining it within

its present limits, denying the power of expansion. It tramples the original equality of the South under foot. It has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in almost every free State in the Union, and has utterly broken the compact which our fathers pledged their faith to maintain. It advocates negro equality, socially and politically, and promotes insurrection and incendiarism in our midst. It has enlisted its press, its pulpits and its schools against us, until the whole popular mind of the North is excited and inflamed with prejudice.

"It has made combinations and formed associations to carry out its schemes of emancipation in the States and wherever else slavery exists. It seeks not to elevate or support the slave, but to destroy his present condition without providing a better.

"It has invaded a State and invested with honors a wretch whose purpose was to apply flames to our dwellings and the weapons of destruction to our lives. It has broken every compact into which it has entered for our security. It has given indubitable evidence of its design to ruin our agriculture, to prostrate our industrial pursuits and to destroy our social system. It knows no relenting or hesitation in its purposes; it stops not in its march of aggression, and leaves us no room to hope for cessation or for pause. It has recently obtained control of the government by the prosecution of its unhallowed schemes, and destroyed the last expectation of living together in friendship and brotherhood. Utter subjugation awaits us in the Union, if we should consent longer to remain in it. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation and to the loss of property worth four billions of money, or we must secede from the Union framed by our fathers to secure this as well as other species of property. For far less cause than this, our fathers separated from the crown of England.

"Our decision is made. We follow in their footsteps. We embrace the alternative of separation and, for the reasons here stated, we resolve to maintain our rights, with the full consciousness of the justice of our course and the undoubting belief of our ability to maintain it."

On motion of Mr. Clayton, of Marshall, the report was received and agreed to. The address was then adopted.

CHAPTER II.

PURCHASE OF ARMS — ORGANIZATION OF STATE TROOPS—JEFFERSON DAVIS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF —TROOPS AT CORINTH — FIRST HOSTILITIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. L. SYKES of Mississippi, in his report to Governor Pettus, dated Jackson, January 18, 1861, for the year ending December, 1860, and from January 1, 1861, to January 17th inclusive, among other things, said: "The Mississippi legislature, being duly impressed with a sense of her insecurity, and aroused by the action of John Brown and his confederates at Harper's Ferry in their attempt to stain and drench the soil of Virginia in innocent blood, made an appropriation in December, 1859, of \$150,000 for the purchase of arms in order to prepare to meet effectually such a fanatical raid, should an attempt be made to perpetrate such an act within her borders. * * * Within the past two months the political excitement awakened by the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency being unprecedented and without parallel in this country, * * * companies are organized and have been organizing at the rate of seven or eight per week, numbering from fifty to sixty men. The number of companies organized up to the 16th of January, 1861, dating from January 1, 1860, amounts to 65. * * * The number of commissions issued to officers of volunteer companies approximates 255. Of this number, 65 were issued to captains and 190 to lieutenants. * * * The number of men regularly organized into uniformed companies of volunteers amounts to 2,027, armed. Of the thirty-eight companies unarmed, allowing 50 men for an average of

each, we have 1,900 unarmed volunteers, which number added to the number of armed men, gives an aggregate of 3,927 belonging to the volunteer companies, which approximation will vary but little from the correct number. The number of arms in the hands of the troops amounts to 2,127 stand: of rifles, 1,256; of percussion muskets, 391; of flint, about 60; of pistols, 462; of sabers, 370. The number of men subject to military duty, as far as reported, amounts to 39,263." The military age was from 21 to 45.

In his message to the legislature, November 4, 1861, Governor Pettus said: "From the report of the adjutant-general herewith transmitted, it will be seen that Mississippi now has in the Confederate service 22 regiments and one battalion of infantry, one regiment and fourteen companies of cavalry, and eleven companies of artillery, amounting in the aggregate to about 23,000; the number not definitely stated for the reason that several of the regiments have no muster-rolls on file at the adjutant-general's office. To this estimate should be added a considerable number of independent companies tendered directly to the Confederate authorities and ordered to Missouri, Kentucky or Virginia, probably fifteen companies, making the number over 24,000. When this number shall be farther increased by the thirty companies enlisted for the war, now in camp in the State, and the companies now rapidly sending in their tender of service under the recent call of Maj.-Gen. A. S. Johnston for ten thousand troops, the aggregate will exceed 35,000, which is probably a larger proportion of the adult male population than any State or nation has sent to war in modern times; and when it is remembered that not one of all these thousands has been required by law to enter the service, or constrained by any force save their patriotic desire to stand between the State and her enemies, Mississippi may well feel proud of her volun-

teer defenders and cheerfully bear any burden necessary to cherish and sustain them."

The money appropriated by the legislature for defense not being immediately available, patriotic citizens from all parts of the State came forward with tenders of money and services, regarding their offerings, says Governor Pettus, "as donations." "Col. Jeff Davis and Hon. Jacob Thompson have guaranteed the payment in May or June of \$24,000 for a purchase of arms." The Mobile & Ohio railroad company "has tendered me the free use of the road for the transportation of troops and munitions of war whenever the State may require it; placing at the disposal of the governor of the State extra trains when required, free of all charge. The Mississippi Central railroad company, through the president, W. Goodman, has tendered the services of all men now employed."

On January 23, 1861, the convention provided for a military board, to consist of the governor, a major-general and four brigadier-generals, who should have charge of the organization and management of troops for the defense of the State. Under the ordinance adopted, they were to enlist, and muster into service as early as practicable, one division of volunteers "consisting of four brigades; each brigade to be composed of two regiments, and each regiment of ten companies of infantry or riflemen, and each company of not less than forty-eight nor more than 100 men; also not exceeding ten companies of cavalry of not less than 50 men each, and not exceeding ten companies of artillery of not less than 60 men each." One major-general and four brigadier-generals of volunteers were provided for, "to be elected each in succession" by the convention; "one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major for each regiment, one captain and three lieutenants for each company, who shall be elected by a majority of the volunteers within their respective commands; and that the

division, brigade and regimental officers shall appoint their own staffs, and each captain shall appoint as many sergeants and corporals as may be necessary." It was further provided: "that the volunteers, after being mustered into service as provided for in the first section of this ordinance, shall be considered as on furlough, subject, however, to be drilled at such times and places within their respective counties as their company officers may order, until called out for drill or actual services by their major-general."

On the same day that the above ordinance was adopted, the following proceedings on the floor of the convention (see Journal of State convention, 1861) were had: On motion of Mr. Chalmers the convention proceeded to the election of a major-general by ballot. The president appointed Messrs. Gholson, Anderson and Beene to act as tellers. Upon the first ballot Jefferson Davis received 88 votes, Reuben Davis 1 vote, Earl Van Dorn 1 vote; whereupon Jefferson Davis was declared major-general.

Mr. Davis was then in Washington City. Returning home, he found his commission, dated January 25, 1861, at Jackson, awaiting him. He gave a few days to the work of dividing the State into military districts, apportioning the levy of troops and the formation of a staff, before retiring to his plantation, where he was when called to the Presidency in the following month. It is well known, however, that Mr. Davis neither sought nor desired the latter position. Perhaps it ought to be stated here, in passing, for the benefit of the uninformed only, that while Mr. Davis "was a firm believer in the right of secession, he was never a leader in the councils which urged the expediency of the exercise of that right," and that "the State seceded by its own act, through its own convention, through no agency of his."

The language above quoted is that of a memorial of his own people* (the first legislature, fresh from the

*See Senate Journal, 1865, Mississippi legislature, appendix, p. 21.

people, that assembled in the State just after the war, in 1865) addressed to the man by whose order Mr. Davis had been shackled and thrown into a military prison. The memorial states that if vengeance was to be visited upon any one, it should be visited upon them and not upon him; and that in the event that prison, exile or the grave—no matter the place—was to be his portion, it would be “a Mecca at whose shrine we would feel bound every day and year to remember that he was sacrificed for the people among whom he was born, with whom he was educated, whose prejudices and opinions he entertained, and whose fate and fortunes he wished to share.”

A major-general elected, the convention then elected in their order, Earl Van Dorn, Charles Clark, James L. Alcorn and C. H. Mott as brigadier-generals. Mr. Davis having been elected to the presidency of the Confederate States, Gen. Earl Van Dorn was promoted to the command of the Mississippi volunteers. On assuming command he promulgated General Orders No. 1, dated March 12, 1861, in which the following appointments and elections were announced to the division: Richard Griffith, brigadier-general, vice Van Dorn appointed major-general; Beverly Mathews, adjutant and inspector-general, vice Griffith appointed brigadier-general; William Barksdale, quartermaster-general; Samuel G. French, chief of ordnance. The following assistant adjutant-generals were appointed: P. F. Liddell, first; H. H. Miller, second; J. N. Davis, third; John McQuirk, fourth; Melancthon Smith, fifth.

The first call was for four regiments, and the enlistment was very rapid. After several regiments had been furnished to the Confederate States, the organization of Mississippi volunteers was continued until eighty companies had been formed and ordered into camp at the four brigade places of rendezvous—Iuka, Enterprise, Corinth and Grenada.

On May 21, 1861, the following companies were ordered to proceed forthwith to Corinth and report to Maj.-Gen. Charles Clark, commanding:

Choctaw Guards, Capt. J. W. Hemphill.
Long Creek Rifles, Capt. L. S. Terry.
Shubuta Rifles, Capt. R. J. Lawrence.
Cherry Creek Rifles, Capt. John B. Herring.
McClung Rifles, Capt. Edgar Sykes.
Confederate Rifles, Capt. Jos. M. Jayne.
Winona Stars, Capt. Thomas Booth.
Magnolia Guards, Capt. John M. Lyles.
Water Valley Rifle Guards, Capt. B. H. Collins.
Burnsville Blues, Capt. J. C. Walters.
Grenada Rifles, Capt. W. S. Statham.
Gainesville Volunteers, Capt. J. B. Deason.
Summit Rifles, Capt. J. D. Blincoe.
Vicksburg Southrons, Capt. D. N. Moody.
Enterprise Guards, Capt. R. Stuart Wier.
Columbus Riflemen, Capt. Wm. E. Baldwin.
Wigfall Rifles, Capt. W. F. Brantley.
Beauregard Rifles, Capt. John W. Balfour.
Madison Guards, Capt. Thomas M. Griffin.
Oktibbeha Rescue, Capt. A. J. Maxwell.
Benton Rifles, Capt. W. H. Luse.
Confederates, Capt. O. R. Singleton.
Confederate Guards, Capt. W. S. Featherston.
Westville Guards, Capt. George J. D. Funchess.
Yalobusha Rifles, Capt. F. M. Aldridge.
Quitman Rifles, Capt. J. W. Wade.
Hamer Rifles, Capt. C. F. Hamer.
Mississippi Rangers, Capt. John McQuirk.
Pettus Rifles, Capt. Marmaduke Bell.
Mississippi College Rifles, Capt. John W. Welborn.
Crystal Springs Southern Rights, Capt. J. C. Davis.
Adams Light Guard, No. 1, Capt. Robert Clarke.
Adams Light Guard, No. 2, Capt. S. E. Baker.
Quitman Invincibles, Capt. John F. McGowan.

Monroe Guards, Capt. F. M. Rodgers.
Benton Relief Rifle Guards, Capt. B. G. Lawrence.
Rough and Readies, Capt. H. E. Williamson.
Burt Rifles, Capt. E. R. Burt.
Beauregard Rifles, Capt. A. S. Lee.
Agency Rifles, Capt. John M. Ware.
Quitman Guards, Capt. Samuel A. Matthews.
Lexington Guards, Capt. L. R. Page.
Wilkinson Rifles, Capt. C. Posey.
Jasper Grays, Capt. J. J. Shannon.
Meridian Invincibles, Capt. W. F. Crumpton.
Claiborne Rangers, Capt. J. Taylor Moore.
Clayton Guards, Captain Vaughn.
Rankin Rough and Readies, Capt. E. J. Runnels.
Panola Vindicators, Capt. Geo. P. Foote.
Buena Vista Rifles, Capt. T. L. Rogers.

In the month of August, 1861, the organization of the eight regiments ordered to be raised by the ordinance of the convention, adopted January 23d, was completed. These were put under command of Reuben Davis as major-general, and Brigadier-Generals Alcorn, Absalom M. West, John M. O'Farrell and Charles G. Dahlgren. As soon as the new brigades were ordered into camp there arose a storm of indignation at the supposed useless extravagance of maintaining such a military body. This was intensified after the victory at Manassas, which was taken by many as the end of the struggle against coercion.

It appearing to the legislature that the troops were being kept in camp merely for drilling, a joint resolution was adopted and approved January 17, 1862, disbanding the sixty-day troops then at Bowling Green and Union City, the brigade under command of Gen. Reuben Davis at Corinth, and the brigade under General Alcorn at Holly Springs. And, incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Governor Pettus received a telegram from Richmond, in response to a private inquiry, to

the effect that his troops in camp were not needed and should be sent to their homes. Fortunately another telegram soon followed, demanding that the troops be turned over to the Confederate States at once, as an unexpected emergency had arisen.

The first service of the Mississippi troops was at Vicksburg, which is distinguished as being the place where the first shot was fired on the Mississippi as well as the last where a decisive struggle was made for the control of the river.

At this time, January, 1861, it was proposed that the Mississippi river should remain a free and unobstructed channel of commerce for the North as well as the South. The Louisiana convention so declared, and Governor Pettus also recommended that "the most prompt and efficient measures be adopted to make known to the people of the Northwestern States that peaceful commerce on the Mississippi river will neither be interrupted nor annoyed by the people of Mississippi." But the great likelihood of some cause of irritation arising from the joint use by the two nations of the great river made itself at once apparent. The United States still maintained forts and arsenals in the territory of Louisiana, and might reinforce these by way of the river. Such an act would be an act of war, and for the protection of the South it was necessary to prevent it as the victualing of Fort Sumter was prevented. Consequently, when Governor Pettus was advised by Governor Moore of Louisiana, early in January, that he had reason to believe that an expedition would be sent down the Mississippi to reinforce the military strength of the United States in Louisiana, he was compelled to act, though without the intention of disturbing peaceful commerce. What was done is related by Governor Pettus in his message to the extra session of the legislature in the summer of 1861. He "sent Capt. J. F. Kerr, with 16 men of the Jackson artillery company, and ordered Capt. H. H. Miller

to call out the volunteer companies of Vicksburg, and take such position as would enable him to prevent any hostile expedition descending the river. On January 10th, Captain Kerr arrived at Vicksburg and—with the Vicksburg Southrons, Capt. L. Moore; the Vicksburg Sharpshooters, Capt. Horace Miller; and the Warren Guards, Captain Brown—proceeded to Fort Hill, above the city, and erected a fort on the bluff. On the next day the steamer O. A. Tyler, from Cincinnati, appeared in the river and, attempting to pass on her way down, was fired on by Captain Kerr. This was the first shot fired during the war on the Mississippi river."

When it was learned that the forts and arsenals below Vicksburg were in the hands of Louisiana, the military force at Vicksburg was withdrawn and the river was permitted to flow unvexed to the gulf. This action, with the facts distorted and the motives misunderstood, caused great excitement in the Northwest, which seemed to be as ready to go to war for the river as for the Union.

CHAPTER III.

MISSISSIPPI TROOPS WITHOUT THE STATE, 1861—AT
PENSACOLA—FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA ISLAND—THE
REGIMENTS IN VIRGINIA — THEIR SERVICE AT
FIRST MANASSAS AND LEESBURG.

THE first troops sent out of Mississippi were not designed to make war upon a friendly power or to invade any State of the old Union, but were sent to the assistance of a seceded State, Florida, in whose territory the United States persisted in maintaining forts threatening the independence which that State had resumed. At Pensacola, when the navy-yard and mainland fortifications passed into the hands of Florida, January 12th, Lieutenant Slemmer with the garrison occupied Fort Pickens and refused to surrender on demand of the governors of Alabama and Florida, declaring that "a governor is nobody here."

A military force was then assembled at Pensacola for the defense of the port and the reduction of the hostile work. Among the troops called out for this duty by President Davis he asked 1,500 men of Mississippi, and the State honored the requisition by sending 20 companies, which reached their destination early in April, 1861. These were the first soldiers sent out of the State by Mississippi to serve in the cause of the Confederate States. They were organized at Pensacola in April, 1861, in two regiments, the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi infantry, and were so numbered, presumably because the organization of the eight regiments within the State provided for by the ordinance of the convention, January 23d, had not then been completed and was not completed till the month of August following. Their numbering,

therefore, would have to begin where that of the eight regiments would leave off, otherwise confusion would result. Their organization was as follows:

Ninth regiment, Jas. R. Chalmers, colonel; James L. Autry, lieutenant-colonel; A. R. Bowdrie, major; Eugene Whitfield, adjutant. Company A, Irrepressibles, De Soto county, Capt. J. R. Chalmers, T. W. White. Company B, Home Guards, Marshall county, Capt. T. W. Harris. Company C, Corinth Rifles, Tishomingo county, Capt. W. H. Kirkpatrick. Company D, Jeff Davis Rifles, Marshall county, Capt. Samuel Benton. Company E, Horn Lake Volunteers, De Soto county, Capt. John W. Foster. Company F, Quitman Rifle Guard, Marshall county, Capt. Robert McGowan. Company G, De Soto Guards, De Soto county, Capt. S. O. B. Crockett. Company H, LaFayette Guards, LaFayette county, Capt. Wm. Delay. Company I, Invincibles, Senatobia, Capt. Robert R. Bowdrie. Company K, Panola Guards, Panola county, Capt. B. Moore.

Tenth regiment, S. M. Phillips, colonel; Jos. R. Davis, lieutenant-colonel; E. H. Gregory, major; H. Powell, adjutant. Company A, Mississippi Rifles, Capt. Robert A. Smith. Company B, Ben Bullard Rifles, Itawamba county, Capt. Jas. H. Bullard. Company C, Madison Rifles, Madison county, Capt. Jos. R. Davis. Company D, Lowndes Southrons, Lowndes county, Capt. W. T. Wade. Company E, Bahalah Rifles, Copiah county, Capt. Octavius Gibbs. Company F, Southern Avengers, Columbus, Capt. George H. Lipscomb. Company G, Hill City Cadets, Vicksburg, Capt. Jesse E. White. Company H, Rankin Rifles, Rankin county, Capt. Geo. M. Miller. Company I, Yazoo Rifles, Yazoo county, Capt. S. M. Phillips, H. Powell, H. P. Garrison. Company K, Port Gibson Rifles, Claiborne county, Capt. William McKeever.

The Ninth and Tenth, the Castor and Pollux of the Mississippi regiments of volunteers, rose and fell with

the Confederacy, fighting side by side from start to finish, and, only because their ranks had been thinned in battle, were consolidated at Smithfield, North Carolina, in April, 1865, standing after consolidation as the Ninth Mississippi regiment, officered as follows: W. C. Richards, colonel; S. S. Calhoun, lieutenant-colonel; T. H. Lyman, major.

Accounting for the confusion of numbers, the adjutant and inspector-general of the State, in his report made November 1, 1863, says: "The irregularity of the numbers of battalions is occasioned by being first organized as battalions and subsequently as regiments. Many regiments and battalions of Mississippi volunteers were organized beyond the limits of the State, and others, raised under special authority, reported directly to the war department."

These two regiments, Ninth and Tenth, served in camp and at Fort McRee during the Confederate occupancy of Pensacola, and participated in the night attack upon "Billy Wilson's Zouaves" on Santa Rosa Island, October 8, 1861. This expedition, under the general command of Gen. Richard H. Anderson, was made by three special battalions; the first, under command of Colonel Chalmers, including detachments from the two Mississippi regiments and the First Alabama. A silent landing was made on the island about two o'clock in the morning, and Chalmers advanced rapidly along the north beach.

After a trudge of three or four miles in the sand, his advance encountered a picket, who fired and was promptly shot down, but the reports served to alarm the Confederates' quarry. The three detachments pushed forward rapidly driving in the outposts, but when the camp was reached the Zouaves had flown. Colonel Chalmers, continuing along the north shore, encountered pickets and outposts, and had some sharp skirmishing, but quickly beat them off and joined the other battalions

in the work of destroying the camp and storehouses. When this work was done, daylight appeared, and the troops were withdrawn to the landing place, after a sharp skirmish with a force that attempted to intercept them. On account of trouble with the boats, the enemy had time to do considerable damage by firing into the massed soldiers on the shore. A number of brave men were killed, wounded or captured in this affair.

On November 22d and 23d, the Mississippians, with the other troops, were under the forty hours' bombardment from Fort Pickens and the sand batteries. Fort McRee suffered mostly in this fiery trial, and the Mississippians there, under Col. John B. Villepigue, with their Georgia comrades, made a gallant defense which elicited the laudatory comments of General Bragg.

During 1861 other Mississippi regiments arrived at Pensacola, the Fifth, Col. A. E. Fant; Eighth, Col. C. G. Flynt; Twenty-seventh, Col. Thomas M. Jones; and a battalion. On March 9, 1862, Colonel Jones was put in command at Pensacola, preparations having been made to evacuate the city. The Twenty-seventh Mississippi, which had been assigned to Fort McRee and adjacent batteries and had been distinguished for coolness and gallantry, was the last to leave the Florida post.

The Third Mississippi, Col. J. B. Deason, was on duty during 1861 at New Orleans and on the coast. It was composed of coast men, and though ordered up to Columbus in December, 1861, was soon afterward sent back for service on the Mississippi coast. Also at New Orleans were the Seventh regiment, Colonel Goode, and Vaiden's artillery. The Twenty-fourth regiment, Col. W. F. Dowd, was stationed at Tallahassee, and several companies at Mobile. All of these were ordered back to Mississippi late in 1861 and early in 1862, to meet the threatened invasion from the north.

It was in Virginia, however, that Mississippians won the greatest military distinction during the first year of

the war. Before the battle of Manassas, five excellent regiments had been sent to the two armies in northern Virginia. The Second, Col. W. C. Falkner, and Eleventh, Col. Wm. H. Moore, were attached to the Third brigade, Gen. B. E. Bee, army of the Shenandoah. The Thirteenth, Col. William Barksdale, which reached Manassas Junction on the day before the battle, was attached to Early's brigade; and the Seventeenth, Col. W. S. Featherston, and the Eighteenth, Col. E. R. Burt, were under the brigade command of Gen. D. R. Jones, Beauregard's army.

At the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, the Mississippians had their full share of both suffering and glory. Bee's brigade, including the Second regiment and two companies of the Eleventh, under Lieut.-Col. P. F. Liddell, were among the first troops which hurried to the assistance of Evans, who met the onslaught against the Confederate left, and for an hour formed part of the heroic line which stood its ground under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery. They finally fell back with heavy loss to a position in the rear of the Robinson house, where they were reinforced. About noon the enemy had occupied the plateau on which the Henry and Robinson houses stood, the position of General Bee before he moved forward to reinforce Evans, and with powerful batteries was working destruction in the Confederate lines. About two o'clock an advance was ordered to recover the plateau. There, as the lines surged back and forth amid the din of battle, the Mississippians were distinguished for heroic deeds. Many had fallen throughout the forenoon, and here many more fell in glorious charge or desperate fight to maintain their ground. Colonel Falkner, leading his men against Rickett's battery, was a conspicuous figure on account of the black plume which adorned his hat. General Beauregard, pointing to him, cried to a fresh arrival of reinforcements: "Men, follow yonder knight of the black

plume, and history will not forget you." Yet, despite his daring exposure, he was the only field officer of the brigade who was not killed or disabled. The Thirteenth came up under Early in time to participate in the rout of the enemy. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth, which according to the original Confederate plan of battle would have been among the first engaged on the right, lost that privilege through the Federal attack on the left, but nevertheless took part in the advance of Jones' brigade up Rocky Run, driving the enemy from a strong position and encountering a furious fire, under which many fell. Captain Fontaine and Company F of the Eighteenth received the especial mention of General Jones for steady fighting. The loss of the Mississippi regiments in this first great battle of the war, in killed and wounded, was as follows: Seventeenth, 11; Eighteenth, 38; Second, 107; Eleventh, 28.

The Mississippi soldiers who fought with such gallantry on this famous field were mostly armed with flint-lock muskets which had been altered into percussion, and were poorly supplied with clothing; they had not the splendid equipment of the troops they met in shock of battle, but they demonstrated no lack of daring and intrepid manhood.

After the battle the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth regiments were brought together in a brigade commanded by N. G. Evans; and the Twelfth regiment, a later arrival, under Col. Richard Griffith, was assigned to Ewell's brigade. The new Seventh brigade, distinctively Mississippian, was distinguished in October, 1861, in the battle of Leesburg, in honor of which General Johnston issued an order of congratulation, declaring that "the skill and courage with which this victory has been achieved entitle Colonel Evans and the Seventh brigade to the thanks of the army."

Associated with the Mississippians in this victory were the Eighth Virginia and Jenifer's cavalry. At the time

of the combat the Potomac river was the line between the Northern and Southern armies in the vicinity of Leesburg, where, and from that place to Goose Creek, Evans' brigade was stationed. On October 20th, in obedience to orders, Gen. Charles P. Stone, commanding the Federal forces on the opposite side of the river, made demonstrations at Harrison's Island and Edwards Ferry, sending a small reconnoissance toward Leesburg from the former and shelling the Confederate forces within range on Goose Creek. Colonel Barksdale's Thirteenth regiment, at the latter point, was again under fire on the morning of the 21st, and withdrew to a position near Fort Evans, not far from Leesburg, where Capt. L. D. Fletcher's company was detached to reinforce the other wing of the brigade. Later in the day Barksdale advanced toward Edwards Ferry and encountered the advance of General Stone, who with a considerable force was approaching Leesburg from that direction, and brisk skirmishing followed, which checked the enemy in that quarter.

Meanwhile, a body of infantry and artillery had crossed the river at Harrison's Island, under Colonel Devens, later in the day under Colonel Baker. Upon their first advance beyond the Jackson house, the Federal troops were met with great resolution by Capt. W. L. Duff, Seventeenth Mississippi, on picket duty in that vicinity. With 40 men he took a good position at the foot of a hill, and "ordered the enemy to halt five or six times," as he reported. "The Federals responded each time 'Friends,' but continued to advance within sixty yards, when I ordered my men to kneel and fire, which they did with deadly effect, completely breaking his line. The second time he fell back, but, getting reinforcements from the reserve, rallied and maintained his position about twenty minutes, when the whole force fled in confusion to a thicket of woods." Duff then discreetly retired to a position commanding the Leesburg road,

with 3 prisoners and 15 stand of arms he had captured. There he maintained his position under fire, and about ten o'clock assisted Capt. Welborn and J. C. Campbell of the Eighteenth, who had reinforced him on his right, in driving the enemy from the front of the latter. About this time Captain Fletcher came up and entered into action, skirmishing about the Jackson house, and Colonel Jenifer with a body of cavalry also joined the Mississippians and took command. About one o'clock, the Eighth Virginia arrived, and a line of battle was formed, and an attack begun on the Federals, who were strongly posted on an eminence with an open field in front, their right protected by woods, their left by woods and a deep ravine, and with artillery advantageously placed. At 2:30 o'clock, the Eighteenth Mississippi, under Colonel Burt, which had reached the scene of battle, was ordered to attack the enemy's left flank, and made a gallant charge, the force of which was broken by an unexpected and heavy fire from a body of the enemy concealed in a ravine. Now the Seventeenth came up, breathless after a double-quick march of two miles, to the support of Colonel Burt, and the fight raged with increased severity. In one of the early charges of his gallant regiment, Colonel Burt fell mortally wounded. This hero was a native of South Carolina. In speaking of his untimely death, Governor Pettus, in a message to the legislature, said: "It is my painful duty to inform you that Col. E. R. Burt, auditor of public accounts, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Leesburg, while gallantly leading a regiment of Mississippi's brave sons to one of the most brilliant victories which has crowned our arms during the war."

The battle raged all day, finally culminating toward six o'clock in a gallant charge all along the Confederate line. The Eighth Virginia, with the companies of Captain Upshaw, Seventeenth; Fletcher, Thirteenth; and Kearney and Welborn, Eighteenth, having exhausted their

ammunition, gave the enemy the bayonet; and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi, under Colonel Featherston and Lieut.-Col. T. M. Griffin, drove the foe, fighting desperately, back to Ball's Bluff on the river, where the main body surrendered, only a fragment of the imposing invasion escaping down the steep banks and over the river.

It will be interesting to read here the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, in which he mentioned the conduct of his men: "They did their whole duty. Captains Jayne, Hann, Singleton, Brown, Hill, and Lieutenant Day, in command of the McCluney Rifles, who composed the right wing, behaved most gallantly. Adjutant S. T. Nicholson and Serg.-Maj. O. E. Stuart were active in the performance of their duties. Lieutenant Bostwick, of the Hann Rifles, was seriously wounded while charging with his company on the enemy's battery. Capt. A. P. Hill received a wound while gallantly leading his company in the charge. Captain Welborn received a wound in the neck; Lieutenant Fearn, of the Burt Rifles, was seriously wounded. Captains Luse and Kearney were deployed to the left of the enemy's battery, under the command of Major Henry. This detachment was joined by the companies of Captains Welborn and Campbell, and Captain Fletcher's company of the Thirteenth regiment, who rendered most efficient service. Captain Kearney's company was afterward sent to reinforce the right, and ably assisted to bring about the rout and capture of the enemy. Major Henry, who commanded on the left, displayed the utmost coolness in handling the men under his charge. Captain Jayne and Lieutenant Day, of the McCluney rifles, were thrown forward on the right flank during the last charge, with their companies, and contributed much to the capture of the enemy at the river bank. There were many instances of individual heroism which I have not space to particularize. The Federal force fought well. A number were killed with the bay-

onet by my men." The loss of the Eighteenth, the largest of any command in action on the Confederate line, was 22 killed and 63 wounded.

Colonel Featherston, of the Seventeenth, in his report mentioned with praise the service of Lieut.-Col. John McQuirk, field officer of the day; Major Lyle, who acted as lieutenant-colonel; Capt. W. D. Holder, who acted as major; Adjutant Fiser, Capt. E. W. Upshaw, and the particularly gallant record of Captain Duff. "In the last charge which crowned our success and completed the discomfiture of the enemy, no troops could have behaved better," wrote Featherston of the Seventeenth. "The whole line marched forward in the most admirable order upon a vastly superior force, reserving their fire until within the most effective range; then pouring it in with deadly effect and rushing forward over ground broken into abrupt hills and ravines, and covered with thick woods, without a single halt or waver, until the enemy were literally driven into the river; and this, too, under a heavy fire and after having been under arms almost without intermission for more than thirty-six hours, and while wearied with several long and rapid movements made during the preceding day and night." The loss was remarkably small in this regiment, two killed and nine wounded.

The Thirteenth Mississippi during the battle had held in check the enemy at Edwards Ferry; the companies of Capts. S. J. Randall, D. R. McIntosh and Wm. H. Worthington watching the Federals, while the remainder of the regiment was posted near Fort Evans. The bold front of his command prevented Stone from advancing upon the Confederate flank, which he might easily have done, and given the battle an entirely different conclusion. On the following morning, Colonel Barksdale sent Captain Eckford, with his own and McElroy's companies, against the enemy at Edwards Ferry, and presently the whole regiment joined in the action,

driving the Federals back to their field works at the river. The loss of the Thirteenth in this fight was four killed and two wounded.

In Colonel Jenifer's report of this battle he stated that the forces engaged at Ball's Bluff were as follows: detachment of Virginia cavalry, 70 men; Eighth Virginia infantry, 375; Eighteenth Mississippi, 500; Seventeenth Mississippi, 600; a company of the Thirteenth Mississippi, 60; total, 1 605. Our loss in killed, 35; wounded, 115. The Federal strength, according to their own reports, was from 1,700 to 2,000 at Ball's Bluff, and their loss 49 killed, 158 wounded and 704 missing. Many were drowned in attempting to cross the river, and about 1,500 stand of arms and the artillery were left in the hands of the Confederates. Independent of the Federal force in action were three or four regiments of infantry and one or two squadrons of cavalry at Edwards Ferry, which were held in check by Colonel Barksdale.

The battle was not a great one, but it was one of the most famous of the war on account of the deep feeling it produced in the North. The death of Colonel Baker, and the terrible scene of defeat at the bluff, aroused a storm of censure, which was turned against General Stone and caused his arrest and imprisonment for six months in close confinement at Fort Hamilton, one of the most remarkable examples of a survival of the oriental treatment of defeated generals in the history of North America. To Mississippians the battle has a peculiar interest on account of the great share of the honors which fell to the gallant sons of the State who participated.

On December 8, 1861, the Mississippi regiments in the Potomac district were ordered to be organized in brigades as follows: Second, Col. W. C. Falkner; Eleventh, Col. W. H. Moore; Thirteenth, Col. William Barksdale; Seventeenth, Col. W. S. Featherston; Eighteenth, Col. T. M. Griffin—to form the First brigade, General Whiting, of the First division, which was under the command of

Major-General Van Dorn. The Twelfth, Col. Henry Hughes; Sixteenth, Col. Carnot Posey; Nineteenth, Col. H. C. Mott; and the Twenty-first, Col. Benjamin G. Humphreys, were to compose the Fifth brigade of the same division, under Richard Griffith, promoted to brigadier-general.

The last brigade was actually formed with the substitution of the Thirteenth for the Twelfth, and at the beginning of 1862 was stationed under D. H. Hill at Leesburg; but the other brigade was for some reason not formed, and the regiments remained separated — the Twelfth in Rodes' brigade, the Nineteenth in Wilcox's, the Sixteenth in Trimble's, the Eleventh in Whiting's. The Second was transferred from the latter brigade to General Rains' division, at Yorktown.

Gresham's Mississippi battery meanwhile was attached to Ransom's brigade in North Carolina. The Jeff Davis Legion, composed of three Mississippi cavalry companies, two Alabama and one Georgia, was assigned to Stuart's cavalry brigade. The Twentieth Mississippi, Col. D. R. Russell, had been attached to the command of General Floyd, in western Virginia, and shared the frightful sufferings of the forces under Gen. R. E. Lee at Sewell Mountain during the autumn, but on account of the retreat of Rosecrans from their front did not engage in battle.

CHAPTER IV.

DEFENSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON'S ARMY—STATE TROOPS IN KENTUCKY
—BATTLE OF BELMONT—FISHING CREEK—FORT
HENRY—FORT DONELSON—REORGANIZATION AT
CORINTH—BATTLE OF SHILOH.

WHILE, as we have seen, Mississippi soldiers were fully maintaining the honor of the State on the Gulf coast and the Potomac river, the State itself reposed in confident security. The enlistment of more troops was not thought necessary after the victory at Manassas, and though it soon became apparent that more soldiers were needed, the immense possibilities of the war were far from being realized. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, in command of the coast as well as New Orleans, felt supreme confidence in his ability to defeat any attempt to ascend the river, and the people placed great reliance in the strength of the plans made for resisting any invasion through Kentucky and Tennessee.

But, toward the close of 1861, the government at Washington had arranged for an expedition against New Orleans, and with its land forces had occupied most of Kentucky; while Grant, with an army of 20,000 men was at Cairo and Paducah, separated from the northern line of Mississippi by not much more than the width of Tennessee. Vicksburg, the key to the Mississippi valley, was already the objective point of vast naval and land movements at the beginning of 1862. President Davis and the Confederate government undoubtedly realized the importance of protecting the great river and the magnitude of the attack which must be met in Kentucky and Tennessee; but it was not so fully comprehended by

all the governors of the States, and the Confederate forces which were expected to hold the line of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers were sadly inadequate.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, of Kentucky, coming from California in the spring of 1861, after refusing the highest command in the United States army, was the first to receive at the hands of the Confederate States the lofty rank of general, and, with full confidence in his splendid military talent, was assigned on September 10th to the command of the vast field of operations west of the Alleghany mountains. In spite of the weakness of his resources in men and munitions he at once resolved upon a bold policy, and established a line of defense, with his left at Columbus, Ky., his right at Cumberland Gap, and his center at Bowling Green.

On November 20, 1861, Governor Pettus, in a special message to the legislature, transmitted to that body telegrams received from Governor Harris of Tennessee and Generals Pillow and Polk at Columbus, Ky., informing him of the threatened attack on Columbus by a large force of the enemy, and asking for such assistance as Mississippi might be able to send. The governor was immediately authorized to call out 10,000 men for sixty days' service; to provide themselves with double-barreled shot guns or hunting rifles, clothing, blankets and cooking utensils. For the equipment, support and payment of these troops the legislature appropriated such money as might be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The military board of Mississippi, then sitting, ordered the troops to rendezvous at Grenada and Corinth. Those rendezvousing at Corinth were placed by the governor under the command of Gen. Reuben Davis, and those at Grenada under the command of General Alcorn. General Alcorn and his men were stationed subsequently at Hopkinsville, Ky., where they suffered greatly from the wintry weather and the measles, but were afforded no opportunity to do active service before their disbandment.

Maj.-Gen. Reuben Davis, with 2,000 men, reinforced Johnston at Bowling Green, on December 16th, and four days later was assigned to the command of the fortifications in and about Bowling Green, in which his men were posted. Here they remained until their term of enlistment expired.

During the fall of 1861, the forces under General Polk, at Columbus and thence down to Island No. 10, included the batteries of Hudson and Melancthon Smith; the First Mississippi cavalry battalion, Lieut.-Col. John H. Miller, including the companies of Captains Hudson, Cole and Klein, besides Miller's original battalion; Col. A. K. Blythe's Mississippi regiment of infantry; the Thirteenth and Twenty-second regiments, and the Twenty-fifth infantry, Col. J. D. Martin, subsequently known as the Second Confederate States infantry. Part of these commands had a creditable part in the defeat of General Grant at Belmont, on the Missouri shore, November 7, 1861.

It will be remembered that on the morning of the 7th Grant landed about 3,500 men on the Missouri shore to attack Polk's camp of observation, held by a small force under Colonel Tappan, while his gunboats opened upon the Columbus works. Polk sent across reinforcements to Tappan, making his force about equal to Grant's. In the resistance to Grant's advance the cavalry companies of Montgomery and Bowles, of Miller's battalion, took an active part. But Tappan was compelled to fall back and abandon his camp to the enemy. When this disaster was apparent, General Cheatham was sent across the river with his brigade, which included Blythe's Mississippi regiment, and Captain Smith's battery was sent to the river, whence he shelled the Federal troops and effectively aided in their discomfiture. A new line was formed on the Missouri side, and a gallant advance was made, which resulted in the defeat of the Federals, who were driven to their boat and compelled to embark in

such haste that one regiment was left behind to escape by a rapid march northward. In his report General Cheatham says of the close of the battle: "The left wing of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, with Blythe's Mississippi regiment, charged down on the retreating boats and opened a fire upon them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of the First battalion Mississippi cavalry, with a part of his command joined us here, and having dismounted his men, rendered important service in the attack on the gunboats." In coming up to the field, after getting across the river, Miller had an adventure with a body of Federal cavalry, largely outnumbering him, and almost surrounding his command; but he bravely ordered "Charge" at the top of his voice, and had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy retreat.

According to the organization of Johnston's army at Bowling Green in January, 1862, the following Mississippi commands were included:

In Hardee's division: Sixth regiment, Cleburne's brigade; Third battalion, Wood's brigade; and First cavalry.

In Buckner's division: Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth infantry, Col. W. E. Baldwin's brigade.

In Floyd's division: Twentieth infantry, Floyd's brigade; Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth infantry, and the Pettus Flying artillery, Bowen's brigade; First and Third (afterward 23d) infantry, Gen. Charles Clark's brigade. The Warren light artillery, Captain Swett, was attached to Hindman's brigade, posted on the railroad east of Bowling Green. First Lieutenant Orlin, with one gun, was distinguished in combat at Brownsville, November 21st, and the whole battery at Rowlett's Station, December 19th, two actions which promised success for the Confederate arms in Kentucky. But, unfortunately, a month later disaster overtook the command of General Zollicoffer, which had advanced from Eastern Tennessee toward Mill Springs, on the Cumberland river.

In the battle of Fishing Creek, January 19th, the Fif-

teenth Mississippi, Col. W. S. Statham, began its famous fighting career under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Edward C. Walthall. The Fifteenth marched in advance of Zollicoffer's brigade against the Federals under George H. Thomas, and its skirmishers first encountered and drove the enemy back. The Nineteenth Tennessee coming up next joined in the fight, but were presently ordered to cease fighting by Zollicoffer, who was under the impression that the fire was directed against another Confederate regiment. Persisting in his error he rode forward as if to give an order to the Federal line, and was shot and instantly killed.

Confusion instantly followed, and in a few moments the Fifteenth Mississippi and the Twentieth Tennessee alone were confronting the enemy. For an hour they held the right and center of the Confederate line. When the left retired they were compelled to leave their position, and then the day was lost. The battle, such as it was, may indeed be said to have been fought by the two regiments, mainly supported by a few Tennessee regiments, against Thomas' division. In his report, Gen. G. B. Crittenden wrote that the Fifteenth "was most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall. The reputation of the Mississippians for heroism was fully sustained by this regiment. Its loss in killed and wounded, which was far greater than that of any other regiment, tells sufficiently the story of discipline and courage. The already extended limits of this report will not permit me to enumerate the individual acts of courage with which this regiment abounded. Suffice it to say that it is entitled to all praise." The loss of the Fifteenth was 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing, out of a total of about 500.

Despite the courage of the gallant regiments named, the Confederate army here suffered heavily, and to this misfortune was added the defeat of the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall.

Johnston's right being thus rendered hors de combat, Grant prepared to sunder his center and left by moving down the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers against Forts Henry and Donelson. This compelled him to concentrate the major part of his central army at the threatened strongholds.

The Fourth Mississippi infantry, which had been detached from Van Dorn's division of the army of Northern Virginia, was one of the two regiments at Fort Henry which were at all experienced in war, and the men conducted themselves as veterans. Col. Joseph Drake sent two companies of Mississippians to meet the first advance of the enemy on February 4th, who held the rifle-pits alone until reinforced. During the bombardment of the 6th, which resulted in the surrender of Fort Henry, Colonel Drake commanded a brigade at the rifle-pits, and he subsequently marched his men in good order to Donelson and commanded a brigade during the defense of that post. In the Confederate lines before Donelson, under fire during February 13th and 14th, and in the assault which was made on the 15th for the purpose of opening a line of retreat, the Mississippians were among the most conspicuous for gallantry and steadiness under fire.

The left wing included the First, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, and Twenty-third, Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, in Davidson's brigade; the Fourth, Major Adair, in Colonel Drake's brigade; the Twentieth, Maj. W. N. Brown, in McCausland's brigade; the Twenty-sixth, Colonel Reynolds, in Baldwin's brigade. Baldwin's own regiment, the Fourteenth, fought under Maj. W. S. Doss in Buckner's command on the right.

Colonel Baldwin's brigade was ready to march, loaded with knapsacks, blankets and three days' rations, at four o'clock Saturday morning, the 15th, and at six o'clock was ordered forward to the attack. Skirmishers of the Twenty-sixth were soon under fire and driven back, and the regiment deployed into line on the right under heavy

fire, taking the pivotal position for the ensuing battle. Other regiments were then brought up, and McCausland formed on the right of the Twenty-sixth. "The Twentieth," says Colonel Baldwin in his report, "was sent into action by direct order of General Pillow, and caused to take a position in the field on the left, where they were openly exposed to a destructive fire which they were not able to return with effect. The regiment was soon recalled, but not before its left wing had suffered heavy loss. Our line advanced some fifty yards up the slope and remained stationary for more than an hour, the position of the enemy being so well chosen and covered that it seemed impossible to gain an inch of ground. At this juncture the Twentieth Mississippi again came up across the field, and took position, slightly covered by an irregularity of the ground."

Colonel Baldwin then threw one regiment against the right flank of the enemy, and "this movement being supported by the whole line, we succeeded in executing a change of front to the right, turning the right of the enemy and driving him at once from his position. Up to this time our position was one of extreme peril, and nothing but the native gallantry of troops brought forth for the first time under heavy fire and the extraordinary exertions of many of the field and company officers saved us from being thrown back in confusion into our trenches. From this time the enemy were slowly driven from each position which the ground favorable for defense enabled them to take. Two sections of artillery were taken, the first by the Twenty-sixth Tennessee and the second by the Twenty-sixth Mississippi.

"Advancing in a direction nearly parallel to our line of defense, when nearly opposite the center, our course was for some time impeded by the desperate stand made by the enemy, who was probably being reinforced and occupied ground most favorable for sheltering his troops. Our ammunition had been so rapidly expended as to en-

tirely exhaust the supply of some regiments. Numbers had provided themselves from the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded enemy." Presently, aided by artillery fire from the trenches, directed by Colonel Baldwin, he was able to again advance and occupy the camp of the enemy, and a flank attack by the Second Kentucky completed the rout of the Federals.

Here, after six hours, fighting in the woods, Baldwin paused to get his bearings, and at this time Gen. B. R. Johnson, commanding the left wing, came up and moved off all the troops except the Twenty-sixth Mississippi and Twenty-sixth Tennessee. Finally, receiving no orders, Baldwin followed the example of other troops and returned to the trenches. He mentioned with approval the bravery of Lieut.-Col. F. M. Boone and Maj. T. F. Parker, Twenty-sixth; Maj. W. N. Brown, Twentieth; Lieut. S. D. Harris, Fourteenth, acting assistant adjutant-general; and Thomas A. Burke and T. F. Carrington, privates of the Fourteenth, who acted as aides, the latter receiving a serious wound.

The action of the brigade of General Clark, commanded by Colonel Davidson previous to the battle and in the battle by Col. John M. Simonton, First regiment, is well described in the latter's report. After Baldwin was in action his brigade advanced to the front, and was soon hotly engaged with the left of McClernand's division of the Federal army, which they gallantly drove from position, advancing a mile and a half in their victorious career. Lieut. R. B. Ryan, who escaped capture and made the first report of the brigade's service, estimated that the First Mississippi seemed to have lost half of its numbers, while the Third (23d) escaped with less casualties.

Colonel Drake's brigade fought on the right of Johnson's line and was accompanied by that general, who reported that, "under its very gallant, steady and efficient commander it moved in admirable order, almost con-

stantly under fire, driving the enemy slowly from hill to hill." The Fourth, under Major Adair, shared in this gallant service, and finally, after repulsing a strong attack of the enemy, was ordered back when ammunition was exhausted.

In his report of the service of the Twentieth, Major Brown gives special mention to Lieut. R. W. Paine, who was killed; Capt. D. T. Patterson, wounded; Lieut. O. R. Eastlake, who fell badly wounded, but refused to be carried from the field, crying, "Never mind me, boys, fight on;" Lieut. J. H. Barber, wounded; Capt. W. A. Rorer; Lieut. W. R. Nelson, commanding Company G; Lieuts. T. B. Sykes, Conway, Murff, Roberts, W. S. Champlin commanding Company E, and Lieutenant Harrison.

The Fourteenth, fighting in the early part of the day on the Wynn's Ferry road, was especially distinguished in the afternoon when, upon the fatal order from Pillow to fall back, it took part in the long and desperate struggle against the Federal assault, which finally closed in the enemy's repulse.

Following this creditable battle, in which the enemy were for the time really defeated and a way opened for the withdrawal of the army, the generals in command, Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, decided to surrender, and the two first named departed, leaving Buckner to bear the humiliation.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, Major Brown, sent for to report to General Floyd, was told by that officer that it had been determined to surrender, but he would not do so and would "cut his way out." This Floyd accomplished by posting the Twentieth Mississippi to guard the landing while he embarked the Virginians of his command. "The news of the surrender spreading through the camp," reported Major Brown, "caused many to flock to the river, almost panic-stricken and frantic to make good their escape by getting aboard. In all this

confusion, I am proud to state that the Twentieth Mississippi stood like a stone wall to protect General Floyd and his Virginia regiment while embarking; and when the last hope had vanished of getting aboard according to the orders and promises of General Floyd, and we realized the sad fate that we had been surrendered, the regiment stacked arms, without the least intimidation, but full of regret. While this excitement was going on, General Buckner sent for me and informed me that unless the steamboat left the landing immediately he would have a bomb-shell thrown into it—that his honor as an officer and the honor and good faith of the Confederacy required that at daylight he should turn over everything under his command agreeably to the terms of capitulation with General Grant. I returned to the boat to make every effort to get aboard, but it had shoved off and was making up the river, with very few persons aboard."

It has been estimated that there were 3,364 Mississippians at Fort Donelson, of whom 115 were killed and 434 wounded, the survivors mainly being surrendered by their superior officers as stated. These casualties were about half of the total for the army of 13,000 or 14,000 men.

The surrender of Fort Donelson was an event which marks an epoch in the war history of the State. Soon afterward, the Confederate forces were gathered within her own boundaries to meet the Federal advance through Tennessee. After the fall of Fort Henry, which opened the Tennessee river to the Federal gunboats, the Ninth and Tenth regiments were ordered on duty to guard the river in Alabama.

General Beauregard was assigned to command in West Tennessee and of the army of the Mississippi, after Johnston's line had been cut in two on the Tennessee river. Under his orders Columbus was evacuated March 2d, and the Confederate defense of the upper Mississippi was to be made at Island No. 10 and New Madrid. General Daniel Ruggles was called to Corinth, and General Bragg

was put in command in Northern Mississippi. Depots of supplies were established at Columbus and Grenada, where martial law was put in force March 30th, and subsistence was ordered to be collected at Jackson, Corinth and Iuka, and Grand Junction, Tenn.

General Johnston reorganized at Murfreesboro what was left of the force lately at Bowling Green, with the remnants of Zollicoffer's command and those who had escaped from Fort Donelson, and assumed personal command. On February 23d, this reorganized central army included the Sixth infantry, Colonel Thornton; the Fifteenth, Major Brantley; the Twenty-second, Lieutenant-Colonel Schaller; the Second Confederate (25th Mississippi), Colonel Martin, and Hardcastle's battalion. Johnston moved the military stores saved from Nashville to Stevenson, and marched his men over the mud roads to Corinth.

On March 29th he assumed command and immediate direction of the armies of Kentucky and of the Mississippi, now united and to be known as the army of the Mississippi. General Beauregard was appointed second in command; General Bragg was made chief of staff, and the army was divided into three army corps: The First, including the garrisons on the river up to Island No. 10, under General Polk; the Second, under General Bragg; and the Third, General Hardee; the infantry reserve under General Breckinridge. Under these commanders was organized at Corinth, during March and the early days of April, the first great Confederate army outside of Virginia. It defended a line which was practically the north line of the State of Mississippi, extending from the Mississippi to the Tennessee rivers. The greater river was still held by the garrisons extending up to the north line of Tennessee, and the Tennessee river itself was the army's outer line of defense.

The Federal army of invasion had occupied Nashville February 25th, and on March 16th General Sherman

made a reconnoissance down the Tennessee as far as the batteries at Chickasaw, and landed his division at Pittsburg. He was soon joined by Hurlbut's division, and frequent skirmishes began on the roads leading toward the Memphis & Charleston railroad. By April 3d Grant had five divisions at Pittsburg Landing, about 33,000 men, and Wallace's division at Crump's Landing, about 5,000 more. At this date skirmishing became more active and constant. Grant wrote to headquarters, "There will be no difficulty in going any place with the army now concentrated here, but a battle will necessarily ensue at any point on the railroads touched." On April 5th, reporting a considerable skirmish at the front, he wrote from Savannah, "I have scarcely the faintest idea of an attack (general one) being made upon us, but will be prepared should such a thing take place." Meanwhile, Johnston was carrying out his plan of campaign to concentrate at Corinth and strike Grant before he could be reinforced by Buell's army of 25,000 men. The delay of reorganization almost consumed the available time, and did result fatally.

The organization on April 6th-7th gave the following places to Mississippi troops:

First corps: The first division was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles Clark, but contained no Mississippi command except Capt. Thomas J. Stanford's battery. The second division, General Cheatham, contained Col. A. K. Blythe's Mississippi regiment in Bushrod Johnson's brigade, and Capt. Melancthon Smith's battery in Stephens' (Maney's) brigade. The First Mississippi cavalry, Col. A. J. Lindsay, was attached to this corps; also the Mississippi and Alabama battalion, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Brewer.

Second corps: The Mississippi troops were under the brigade command of Gen. J. R. Chalmers, of Gen. Jones M. Withers' division, including the Fifth regiment, Col. Albert E. Fant; Seventh, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton

Mayson; Ninth, Lieut.-Col. William A. Rankin; Tenth, Col. Robert A. Smith.

Third corps: Sixth infantry, Col. John A. Thornton, in Cleburne's brigade; Hardcastle's battalion in S. A. M. Wood's brigade; Capt. Wm. L. Harper's battery in Wood's brigade; Capt. Charles Swett's battery in Hindman's brigade.

Breckinridge's corps: Fifteenth and Twenty-second regiments in Col. W. S. Statham's brigade; Second Confederate, Col. John D. Martin, and Capt. Alfred Hudson's battery in Gen. J. S. Bowen's brigade.

Corinth and Pittsburg Landing, about eighteen miles apart as the crow flies, are connected by a good ridge road. Another road from Corinth follows a line south of the other, runs through Monterey and into the ridge road between Owl and Lick creeks, where the Federal line was posted. From Monterey a road ran north to Purdy, intersecting the ridge road, and another ran northward toward Savannah, also intersecting the ridge road at Mickey's house. Beyond Mickey's, toward Pittsburg, the ridge road merges in the bark road. On April 3d the order of march and battle was issued by General Johnston, according to which Hardee was to advance on the ridge road and form line of battle in front of the enemy, to be reinforced by a brigade or division from the Second corps; Bragg's corps was to assemble at Monterey, advance up the two intersecting roads and then follow Hardee, forming a second line of battle. The First corps, except the division detached at Bethel, would follow the Third corps. The Reserve corps and the forces at Bethel and Purdy would concentrate on Monterey and go into action as practicable.

On the 4th Hardee marched to Mickey's, and it was the skirmish on his front which led Grant to say that he had "scarcely the faintest idea of a general attack." That night it rained in torrents. But as soon as possible Hardee advanced, and at 10 o'clock was in line of battle,

though it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the remainder of the army, delayed by the mud, was able to get in position. Consequently the battle had to be delayed until Sunday, the 6th, which fortunately was a clear and bracing day. At daylight the order was given to advance. An attack upon the skirmishers in front, commanded by Major Hardcastle had been "handsomely resisted by that promising young officer," and in half an hour the battle was fierce.

The Sixth Mississippi, under Colonel Thornton, charged with Cleburne in the face of a storm of fire and drove Prentiss from his tents, but rushing on through the camp met with a bloody repulse. Then, rallying again and again, the undaunted Mississippians threw themselves upon the enemy's line, and "it was only when the regiment had lost 300 officers and men killed and wounded, out of an aggregate of 425, that it yielded and retreated over its own dead and dying." Colonel Thornton and Major Lowry, the field officers, were both wounded. "It would be useless," said General Cleburne, from whom these words are quoted, "to enlarge on the courage and devotion of the Sixth Mississippi. The facts as recorded speak louder than any words of mine." About 60 of the survivors of the regiment returned to the fight.

In Wood's brigade, which distinguished itself in the capture of a battery, Hardcastle's battalion won honor; and its brave commander, at one time separated from his men, seized a musket and joined the Sixteenth Alabama in a charge. "Major Hardcastle's battalion fired the first shot in our army on the enemy," said General Wood, "and we only left the field at the close of Monday's fight.

Chalmers', mainly a Mississippi brigade, at the opening of the battle was in the second line on the extreme right, extending to Lick creek. As Johnston's plan was to turn the Federal left and drive the enemy into the point between Owl creek and the Tennessee, it is evident that

Chalmers' men had an important part to perform. Right well did they meet all expectations. They were soon in the front line, the Mississippians ranging from the right as follows: Tenth, Col. R. A. Smith; Seventh, Lieut.-Col. H. Mayson; Ninth, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Rankin; Fifth, Col. A. E. Fant. Meeting the enemy, there was heavy firing, after which the order to charge bayonets was given (Chalmers reported) and the Tenth Mississippi, about 360 strong, led by its gallant colonel, dashed up the hill and put to flight the Eighteenth Wisconsin, numbering nearly a thousand men. It was quickly followed by the Ninth and Seventh Mississippi, when the whole line of the enemy broke and fled, pursued by these three regiments through their camps and across a ravine about half a mile to the opposite hill, where they were halted by order of General Johnston. Later, Chalmers renewed the attack; his right resting on Lick creek bottom, and skirmishers were thrown out under Major Whitfield of the Ninth. With irresistible gallantry Chalmers drove the enemy by hard fighting from two strong positions on the Hamburg road, until he had nearly reached Pittsburg Landing and encountered the fire of the enemy's gunboats. Then, turning toward the center of the line of battle, he struck the flank of Prentiss' gallant division, which now, about four o'clock in the evening, raised the white flag. Says Chalmers: "A number of the enemy surrendered to the Ninth Mississippi, which was then some distance in advance of any other Confederate troops. The colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa surrendered to Maj. F. E. Whitfield, and the colonel of the Eighteenth Missouri to Lieut. Donald McKenzie, Company K."

General Bragg then gave the order to drive the enemy into the river, and Chalmers' brigade engaged in its sixth fight of the day, and made a gallant effort, but the enemy were strongly posted, and aided by the fire from the

gunboats successfully defended their position until darkness closed the battle of that day.

Cheatham's division, on going into action on the right of the line, was confronted by a strong Federal line, against which Captain Smith directed his artillery for an hour, with a result highly creditable to the Mississippi gunners. Breckinridge now came up on the right of Cheatham. The enemy being pressed back, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, First battalion of cavalry, charged upon the retreating column and captured a number of prisoners and a Michigan battery of six guns. Of Blythe's regiment, Cheatham reported: "Blythe's Mississippi advanced to the left and attacked the enemy, and wheeling to the right drove one of the enemy's batteries, with its support, from position; but as it advanced upon the enemy, Colonel Blythe was shot dead from his horse while gallantly leading his regiment forward to the charge. Within a few minutes of his fall, Lieut.-Col. D. S. Herron and Capt. R. H. Humphreys, of the same regiment, both officers of merit, were mortally wounded, and the command devolved on Maj. James Moore, under whose direction the regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day and through the subsequent action of the 7th. This regiment at all times eminently manifested the high spirit which has always characterized the soldiers of Mississippi, and no braver soldier than its heroic leader was lost to our cause."

Statham's brigade was at the front with Breckinridge throughout the day. The Mississippi artillery also did their share in achieving the victory of Sunday. General Ruggles, who claimed that the surrender of Prentiss was brought about by massing artillery so as to prevent his reinforcement, named Swett's, Burns' and Stanford's batteries among those to whom the credit was due.

The second day's battle at Shiloh was waged under different circumstances. Albert Sidney Johnston had

been killed, and his soldiers had been worn out by the hard work of the previous day, while the Federals were reinforced by Buell's fresh army and Wallace's division. Now it was the enemy who advanced, and the Confederates who fought to maintain their ground and withdraw with as little loss as possible from a position which they had not sought for any other purpose than to strike Grant alone and crush him before Buell could arrive.

General Chalmers, with his Mississippians, was attacked early in the morning as he was moving to the left. Falling back to the first camp he had captured, he found ammunition and was reinforced by several regiments, when he assigned Col. R. A. Smith, of the Tenth, to his brigade command. They were driven from their position, rallied and retook it, and were again driven back, when Col. Preston Smith, with two regiments, one of them the survivors of Blythe's volunteers, joined them. "Believing that one bold charge might change the fortunes of the day," wrote Chalmers, "I called upon my brigade to make one more effort, but they seemed too much exhausted to make the attempt, and no appeal seemed to rouse them. As a last resort I seized the battleflag from the color-bearer of the Ninth Mississippi and called them to follow. With a wild shout the whole brigade rallied to the charge, and we drove the enemy back and re-occupied our first position of the morning, which we held until the order of retreat was received, when we fell back in good order, the enemy not daring to pursue. In this last charge, so gallantly made, the Ninth Mississippi sustained a heavy loss in the fall of its brave commander, Lieut.-Col. William A. Rankin, who fell mortally wounded after having led his men fearlessly throughout the whole of the first and second day. Most of my command behaved well. Col. R. A. Smith, of the Tenth, was particularly distinguished for his bold daring, and his clarion voice could be heard above the din of battle cheering on his men. Maj. T. E. Whitfield, of the Ninth,

led the skirmishers during Sunday and deserves great credit for his courage and coolness. He was wounded in the hip early on Monday morning and taken from the field. Colonel Fant and Major Stennis, of the Fifth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mayson, commanding the Seventh, were all conspicuous in the thickest of the fight. All the Mississippians, both officers and men, with a few exceptions, behaved well." Among the others mentioned by Chalmers were Serg.-Maj. William A. Rains and Private Fleming Thompson, of the Ninth, two brave Mississippi boys of but seventeen years of age, who accompanied him on horseback, and in the absence of staff officers bore orders under the heaviest of the fire. The brigade went into action with 1,740 men, captured 1,600 prisoners, and lost 82 killed and 343 wounded.

General Bragg in his official report of the battle, wrote: "Brig.-Gen. James Chalmers, at the head of his gallant Mississippians, filled—he could not have exceeded—the measure of my expectations. Never were troops and commander more worthy of each other and of their State."

The Mississippi cavalry were distinguished on this field. Col. A. J. Lindsay, commanding the First cavalry—in which Miller's battalion was incorporated, with that officer as lieutenant-colonel—went into battle with Cheatham. After the withdrawal of the Confederate army, the Mississippi cavalry defended the rear and was the last of the army to leave the field. Brewer's battalion of Mississippi and Alabama cavalry was also actively engaged, and when the army fell back acted as rear-guard to Polk's corps.

Major Hardcastle and what was left of the Third battalion, after guarding prisoners all night in the rain, marched back to the battlefield Monday morning, meeting soldiers falling back who told him, "You are too late." With not a hundred men remaining, he posted himself behind logs and trees on the edge of the field. "The enemy was seen on the opposite side with his battery.

A terrible fire opened upon us of canister and musketry. My men silenced their battery and drove back their infantry. Unmolested, we moved across the field and took the battery. Posted behind the trees and logs we saw the enemy formed within forty yards of us in close order. I held my fire, believing them friends. At the command, 'Don't shoot,' the enemy discovered themselves and unfurled their flag. We poured into them a deadly fire. They replied fiercely and retired. Our loss was Capt. R. H. McNair, of Company E, who stood gallantly exposed, cheering his men to stand bravely and fire coolly, and two privates severely, and one sergeant and three privates slightly wounded. Afterward I heard no firing on my right or left. I knew the enemy was present near both flanks. I saw the Confederates scattered and retiring and I moved back in good order, passing around the field. When I had retired a few hundred yards I came upon Colonel Allen, who had formed some five or six hundred stragglers into a body. I formed on his left and we took post further to the rear, behind the battery, to support it. We remained there an hour, until the colonel got orders to retire. We took up the line of march in order and quit the field. In repulsing the enemy from their battery we gave an opportune check to his advance upon our retiring skirmishers. Throughout this action, on both days, the officers and soldiers of my battalion behaved bravely. No instance of distrust or dismay met my observation." Seldom has a story of bravery been more modestly or graphically told than in this report of Hardcastle's. Capt. T. J. Stanford, of the artillery, on the second day sacrificed his battery, losing nearly all his horses and 20 men in a desperate bombardment of the enemy who was pressing Breckinridge. The Jefferson artillery, under Capt. W. L. Harper, served with Swett's battery first, and later had a famous duel with a Federal battery facing Cheatham. Harper being wounded, Lieut. Put Darden was in command on the

second day, when the battery fought bravely and in an exhausted and depleted condition until the infantry support retired.

Col. John D. Martin, Second Confederate (old 25th Mississippi), was, with his regiment, prominent in the work of Breckinridge's division. Striking Prentiss' division Sunday afternoon, the regiment made a gallant fight under a heavy fire that would have annihilated them if Prentiss' men had not fired too high. As it was, they lost 100 men, including Captain Davis, mortally wounded, Sergeant-Major White shot dead, Lieutenant-Colonel McGhee severely wounded, and Captain Snodgrass and Lieutenants Murray and Patterson wounded. After two hours' fighting the enemy fell back, and, General Bowen having been wounded, Colonel Martin took command of the brigade and moved toward the river, where they were met by the fire of the gunboats and batteries. After spending the night in the enemy's camps they renewed the fight toward the river, and were led in person in a gallant charge by General Hardee. Major Mangum, with the Second Confederate, gallantly led the advance in this movement, which drove the enemy in confusion. Two more charges were made here, until, being flanked, the brigade fell back to the bark road. Here the brigade, with remarkable coolness, lay down in the ravine and kept perfect order while the fleeing mass of Confederate cavalry, artillery and infantry passed by, and until the pursuing enemy was within 100 yards, when it was, "Up guards, and at them!" The confident Yankees were repulsed in confusion, and two pieces of captured artillery and five of the enemy's taken. After pursuing the enemy some distance, the brigade took position on a hill and, under the eye of General Hardee, twice again repelled the enemy's efforts to seize the bark road.

Thus ended the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, which promised, up to the death of General Johnston, to completely carry out his plan of crushing Grant's army.

The operations of the second day were an effort of his successor in command, General Beauregard, to escape from a dangerous position in front of the combined armies of Grant and Buell which it had never been the intention of the Confederate generals to assume. The numbers on each side, during Sunday, were about equal. Many raw troops on each side were easily disorganized, but both the Northern and Southern soldiers mainly fought with splendid steadfastness. That the Confederates so uniformly drove back the opposing lines, and at night held complete victory so near at hand, is a splendid testimonial to their soldiership.

CHAPTER V.

SIEGE OF CORINTH—ENGAGEMENTS AT FARMINGTON
AND SERRATT'S HOUSE—EVACUATION OF CORINTH
—AFFAIR AT BOONEVILLE—ORGANIZATION AT
TUPELO—PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE—BRAGG
MOVES TO CHATTANOOGA.

BEAUREGARD now collected and reorganized the army of the Mississippi at Corinth, which became the great rallying point in the central South. Van Dorn came across the Mississippi with his army of the West. Kirby Smith sent all he could spare from East Tennessee, and Pemberton a considerable force from the Atlantic coast. The governor of Mississippi was notified by President Davis on April 10th, "Beauregard must have reinforcements to meet the vast accumulation of the enemy before him. The necessity is imminent; the case of vital importance. Send forward to Corinth all the armed men that you can furnish."

According to the official returns, the aggregate force enrolled previous to Shiloh was 59,774, and the effective total, 38,773. After the return from Shiloh the loss of 10,699 was rapidly repaired, raising the aggregate to 64,500, effective total 32,212. About a month later the aggregate was 112,092, but the effective total was only 52,706, largely on account of the sickness which was terribly prevalent while this great army was held inactive.

The assignment of Mississippi commands in this army was as follows: In Polk's First corps, Maxey's brigade, Twenty-fourth infantry, Stanford's and Smith's batteries. In Bragg's Second corps, Chalmers' brigade, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Thirty-sixth (Blythe's) infantry. In Hardee's Third corps, Wood's brigade,

Thirty-third infantry. In Breckinridge's corps, Statham's brigade, Fifteenth and Twenty-second infantry. In Van Dorn's army, Ruggles' division, Anderson's brigade, Thirty-sixth infantry; Walker's brigade, Thirty-seventh infantry. On May 6th, General Bragg was given immediate command of the army of the Mississippi, General Beauregard retaining general command of the combined forces.

The Federals, who had been slowly advancing from Shiloh, intrenching as they came to avoid a repetition of April 6th, had been reinforced by General Pope—flushed by the appropriation of the glory which belonged to the gunboats for the capture of Island No. 10—and by fresh troops from the North, and finally massed before Corinth 110,000 fighting men, all under the command of General Halleck. The Confederate army had prepared a semi-oval fortified line, covering the town to the northeast; and in front of this, up to where the Mobile & Ohio railroad crosses the State line, Halleck erected an elaborate line of works and posted his great army.

Meanwhile the Confederates were not entirely idle. Active skirmishing had accompanied the advance of the enemy, and on May 8th Gen. Earl Van Dorn marched out of the works and formed a line north of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. On the 10th he advanced and attacked the enemy's right at Farmington; but the Federals retreated with such expedition that an engagement could not be brought on, and nothing resulted but the burning of the bridge, and the capture of a few prisoners and a considerable lot of arms and property. The Thirty-seventh Mississippi was in this action, and was commended by General Ruggles, who particularly complimented its commander, Colonel Benton, and Lieutenant Morgan, who continued to lead a company after being wounded. Gen. Patton Anderson reported of Col. D. J. Brown's regiment: "A large portion of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi regiment, although never having formed a

line of battle or heard a hostile gun before, behaved with that gallantry and spirit which characterize the troops of that chivalrous State on every field." The loss of the regiment was one killed and ten wounded. Col. Samuel Benton, of the Thirty-seventh, wrote of the service of his men: "A new regiment recently mustered into service, employed in outpost duty the whole of the preceding night and scantily provided with canteens, they bore this with patience and fortitude, and the heat and fatigue of the day's march, often through thick woods, over fences, ditches and other obstructions. When advancing under fire, their eagerness was such as to require restraint rather than urging forward." He particularly noted the bravery of Privates Clifton Dorney and Howard Fulmer of the skirmish line.

It was frequently suggested to Beauregard that Halleck should be attacked or his communications cut on the Tennessee river; but though Forrest and Wheeler were both with the army, what they could do seems not yet to have been discovered to the superior officers. The general issued an address May 10th, declaring that our motto should be "Forward, and always forward;" but he had already advised the corps commanders of the route they should take in retreat. General Van Dorn's division was ordered to be in line of battle on the morning of the 18th, and the enemy formed a line in opposition, but nothing followed but some skirmishing. An advance was again ordered on the 20th, Van Dorn to move to Farmington and drive the enemy hotly on roads to Monterey and Purdy; Hardee to attack Pope if he attempted to effect a junction with Buell; Polk and Breckinridge to form north of town and take the enemy in flank and rear. Rain compelled a day's postponement.

On the 21st there was a brisk fight at the Widow Ser-ratt's house, the center of the Federal lines, resulting from the advance of the Confederates in that direction, which if pushed would have thrown us between Thomas'

command, lately Grant's, and the corps of Buell and Pope. At the same time Polk and Breckinridge took position fronting the Purdy road. But Van Dorn, having been sent on a circuitous route toward Farmington, was not heard from until the next morning, when he reported that he had been delayed by bad management, the stupidity of officers and the difficulty of the country, and was "sick with disappointment and chagrin," but "felt like a wolf and would fight like one." It was still intended to attack, when a telegram from Van Dorn was received stating that at noon, after a conference with Hardee and Price, he had determined to return to his intrenchments, finding difficulties that had so delayed him that it was too late to begin a general engagement.

On the 25th, after a consultation with General Beauregard, General Hardee, an officer whose fighting qualities and sound judgment have never been questioned, sent to the general-in-chief his views in writing, saying that: "The situation at Corinth requires that we should attack the enemy at once, or await his attack, or evacuate the place. Assuming that we have 50,000 men and the enemy nearly twice that number, protected by intrenchments, I am clearly of opinion that no attack should be made. Our forces are inferior, and the battle of Shiloh proves, with only the advantage of position, it was hazardous to contend against his superior strength; and to attack him in his intrenchments now would probably inflict on us and the Confederacy a fatal blow. Neither the number nor instruction of our troops renders them equal to the task. I think we can successfully repel any attack on our camp by the enemy, but it is manifest no attack is meditated. It will be approached gradually, and will be shelled and bombarded without equal means to reply." In conclusion, he advised an immediate evacuation. Upon this document Beauregard indorsed: "I concur fully in the above views, and already

all needful preparations are being made for a proper and prompt evacuation of this place."

Gen. Robert E. Lee, being advised of the emergency, wrote to Beauregard expressing confidence in the wisdom of his arrangements; but expressing the hope, in case retreat was inevitable, that Beauregard would be able "to strike a successful blow at the enemy if he follows, which will enable you to gain the ascendancy and drive him back to the Ohio."

On the 28th, Col. Joseph Wheeler, then in command of an infantry brigade, being ordered to the front on the Monterey road found Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, with about 200 men from the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-ninth Mississippi, and two guns of Robertson's battery, stoutly contesting an advance of the enemy in force. "Colonel Mills," General Wheeler reported, "had been driven back about half a mile by a superior force, who had established themselves in a densely-wooded swamp so favorable that this gallant officer had been baffled in repeated attempts to permanently re-establish his line of pickets." On the next day the united force of the Confederates drove the enemy from their position and then retreated in the night to Corinth. General Beauregard, having sent out nearly everything of value by the railroad to Tupelo, skillfully evacuated the town on the night of May 29th, leaving cavalry pickets to send up signal rockets at three o'clock the next morning.

A correspondent of a Northern journal, in his report of the event, writing on the 30th, said that on the 29th advances were made by Thomas and Pope, with heavy cannonading, but not a response of any kind was elicited from the enemy. "During that night we could hear teams being driven off and boxes being nailed in the rebel camp. Deserters, however, I understand, reported that they were making a stand and would fight the next day. Considerable cannonading was done by our forces and yet no response, and yesterday the same. Last night

the same band sounded retreat, tattoo and taps all along the rebel lines, moving from place to place, and this morning suspicion was ripened into certainty when we saw dense volumes of smoke arise in the direction of Corinth and heard the report of an exploding magazine. Corinth was evacuated and Beauregard had achieved another triumph. I do not know how this matter strikes abler military men, but I think we have been fooled. The works are far from being invaluable, and the old joke of quaker guns has been played off on us. They were real wooden guns, with stuffed 'paddies' for gunners. I saw them. We approached clear from Shiloh in line of battle and made preparations to defend ourselves, compared with which the preparations of Beauregard sink into insignificance. This morning we could have poured shot and shell from our 300 guns into works that never saw the day when General McCook could not have taken his division into them."

Another Northern correspondent wrote: "The retreat of the enemy was conducted in best of order. Before our men had entered the place all had got off safely. General Halleck has thus far achieved one of the most barren triumphs of the war. In fact, it was tantamount to a defeat. It gives the enemy an opportunity to select a new position as formidable as that at Corinth, and in which it will be far more difficult for us to attack him, on account of the distance our army will have to transport its supplies. * * * I look upon the evacuation there as a victory for Beauregard, or at least as one of the most masterly pieces of strategy that has been displayed during this war. It prolongs the contest in the Southwest for at least six months."

This modest estimate of the prolongation of the war is an evidence of the prevalent idea at times both South and North. Jackson had not yet concluded his campaign in the Shenandoah valley, nor had Lee driven McClellan from before Richmond.

Halleck, meanwhile, sent north dispatches of the most remarkable character. He first telegraphed that "the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, etc. For miles out of town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, etc., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by General Pope [a romantic authority] at 2,000." Next day he sent word that Colonel Elliott had struck Booneville at 2 a. m. on the 30th, torn things up generally, and captured and paroled 2,000 prisoners. And on June 4th, he telegraphed: "General Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Florence, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says, that when Beauregard learned that Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told the men to save themselves the best way they could. We captured nine locomotives and a number of cars."

The statement of Colonel Elliott himself, about the affair at Booneville, was that he struck the station on the morning of the 30th as the result of a movement which he had begun on the 27th, and found there about 2,000 convalescent and sick Confederates, and a guard of something less than 1,000. The depot was filled with military stores and wounded, and a train was standing loaded with military stores. These he destroyed, after removing the wounded to a place of safety, and tore up the track, Col. P. H. Sheridan and Capt. R. A. Alger assisting in the work. A few hundred Confederate infantry were captured and paroled, and the cavalry fought the Federals during their operations and escaped without much loss.

The greatest loss during the retreat occurred between Booneville and Corinth, at Cypress Creek, where Confederates themselves had burned the railroad bridge, cutting off the way for seven trains mostly loaded with supplies of all sorts. Charles S. Williams, assistant superintendent of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, himself ordered the destruction of the locomotives and sixty-two cars, and his orders were carried out.

The truth about Beauregard's "frantic" retreat was that he made such a stand on the way to Tupelo that Pope dared not attack him, and though reinforced by Buell, did not venture further than Booneville. Beauregard, after reaching Tupelo, finding himself undisturbed, turned his command temporarily over to Bragg, and on account of poor health went to Mobile.

Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, aide-de-camp to the President, who was sent by Mr. Davis to interview General Beauregard and obtain information regarding the situation, reported that the field return of the army prior to the evacuation of Corinth showed an effective total of 52,706, and the field return at Tupelo an effective total of 45,365, the reduction being caused in part by the detachment of Breckinridge's corps. "General Beauregard in his conversation with me referred me, for further and more detailed information of the events and circumstances attending the retreat from Corinth, to his subordinates. The information derived from them and their concurrent opinion fully sustains his view as to the necessity of the evacuation of Corinth at the time it was performed. Another day's delay might have proved fatal to the army. The letter of General Hardee, approved by General Beauregard, expresses the well-settled conviction of the most intelligent officers of the army. Bad food, neglect of police duty, inaction, and especially water, insufficient and charged with magnesia and rotten limestone, had produced obstinate types of diarrhoea and typhoid fever. No sound men were left. The attempt to bore artesian

wells had failed." "With an aggregate of 112,092, the effective total had wasted away to 52,706 men. The sick and absent numbered 49,590, including officers. No sudden epidemic had smitten the camp; the sickness was the effect of causes evident from the day of the occupation of the position, and increased with an accelerated ratio. The value of Corinth as a temporary base from which to attack the enemy was vast; but as it was untenable for permanent occupation on account of its unhealthfulness, it seems unfortunate that the army should have been retained there until a wreck only remained, to be crowded out by the steady pressure of the advancing but cautious foe. There was a time when the experiment of Shiloh might have been repeated with success. Our army had suffered at Shiloh, but they had won back their former prestige. The demoralization of troops flushed with victory could not have been so great as that of the retreating columns which were gathered at Corinth, and precipitated on the Federals with such splendid results on Sunday, April 6th.

"When General Van Dorn's army arrived, his effective total was estimated at 17,000 men, which, added to the 32,212 then reported, made an army of nearly 50,000 effective Southern soldiers. If this army, one-third larger than that which fought at Shiloh, had been led against the disintegrated and demoralized battalions of the enemy before he recovered from the shock of Shiloh or received his reinforcements of reserves and took his subsequent intrenched position at Farmington, his columns might again have been compelled to huddle under cover of their gunboats. When this opportunity had passed no other occurred. The enemy refused the offer of battle, preferring his own plan of campaign, by which he slowly, but surely, forced us from our chosen position. It appears evident, therefore, that Corinth could only be held by beating the enemy, and that as soon as he was allowed to take position at Farmington in such manner

that we could not compel him to fight, Corinth was no longer tenable. Hence, not only does the retreat of General Beauregard appear to have been at the time a necessity, but also that it might have been made with propriety a month earlier."

While the Confederate army is resting at Tupelo, we will glance at some of the characteristics of the people among whom it is encamped, and their efforts in behalf of the cause. Mississippi, having seen to the establishment and maintenance of hospitals at home and abroad for her own volunteer soldiers, next looked after their families. The distribution of the State military relief tax, 1862, to destitute families, on August 1, 1863, was \$198,754.19; while that under another relief act, approved January 3, 1863, amounted to \$500,000.

Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, in his report above referred to, has this to say of our people: "The broad hospitality and unwavering kindness of the people of Mississippi were extended to our sick soldiers with a liberality so bountiful that the thanks of our whole people are due to them. No eulogy could do them justice." The *Daily Southern Crisis*, a newspaper published at Jackson, Miss., by that staunch patriot, J. W. Tucker, in its issue of March 28, 1863, says: "The wheat crop in Mississippi looks very promising—in fact it could not be better. There is a large surface of our soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest. If there are no more frosts this State will furnish wheat enough to supply half the Confederacy in flour for the next year; * * * but a small crop of cotton planted, which shows the good sense of our people."

On April 29, 1863, the corporate authorities of Columbus wrote to President Davis: "We beg to say that our patriotic planters had, to a large extent, anticipated your recent proclamation, and have planted their broad prairie acres in grain and other articles for the subsistence of the army. In fact, sir, our country is one vast corn-

field which if protected from the enemy will, under the smiles of Providence, furnish an amount of provisions that will relieve the western army from all fear of want."

Says *The Mississippi*, a newspaper published at Jackson, in March, 1863, in an editorial: "The subsistence, the clothing and the camp equipage for a tremendous army have been exclusively drawn from the State of Mississippi, and this too, when several of her most populous and productive counties have been under the control of the enemy. Mississippi manufacturers have made nearly all the material used for the army in the whole department. * * * The Jackson manufactory makes 5,000 garments weekly. The material is cut out in the city by experienced and industrious tailors, and distributed over the country in Hinds and adjoining counties to be made up. Soldiers' wives and destitute families are always supplied with work first, thus enabling them to support themselves while lending a helping hand to the cause. Similar factories at Bankston, Choctaw county, Columbus, Enterprise, Natchez and Woodville make up 500 per week, the sewing of which is distributed in the same way. The hat factories at Jackson and Columbus make 200 hats per day. We also have a manufactory at Jackson which turns out 50 blankets per day. The Pemberton works at Enterprise, and Dixie works at Canton, make not less than 60 wagons and ambulances per week. * * * Arrangements are now being made to start an extensive government shoe-shop, with a capacity of turning out 6,000 pairs of shoes per month. * * * The most extensive tannery in the Confederacy is situated at Magnolia, and supplies 600 hides daily. Tents manufactured from Mississippi cloth are the best in the Confederacy, and enough of them are made at Jackson and Columbus to supply the army."

The legislature of Mississippi had already recognized the devotion and loyalty of the women of the State to the cause in the following resolution, adopted January

28, 1862: "That the women of the State of Mississippi, for their exertions in behalf of the cause of Southern Independence, are entitled to the hearty thanks of every lover of his country; and this legislature, acting from a sense of justice and of gratitude, extend to them individually and collectively the sincere thanks of the people of this State for their noble efforts in aiding the cause of our common country."

In his inaugural address to the legislature, November 16, 1863, on this subject, Governor Clark said: "One of the most gratifying indications of the times is the resolute spirit of industry manifested by our women. The spinning-wheel is preferred to the harp, and the loom makes music of loftier patriotism and inspiration than the keys of the piano."

In a memorial to the Confederate Congress, approved August 2, 1861, in reference to buying and holding all cotton and tobacco as a basis of credit, this language occurs: "We, the representatives of a united people determined to prosecute the war with all the men and means at our command to a successful termination or a total annihilation of men and money, deem it highly expedient," etc.

As early as September 30, 1861, Judge Wiley P. Harris, Mississippi's most distinguished citizen, wrote to President Davis as follows: "You would be struck with the aspect which our State now presents. Except in the principal towns the country appears to be deserted. There are not more men left than the demands of society and the police of a slaveholding country actually require. The State has put in the field and in camp about 25,000 men. This exceeds her proportion. If invaded, she could send to battle 10,000 or 15,000 more, but she cannot put more in service for twelve months. It has occurred to me that General Johnston was not aware of the strain on our population already created. * * * The disposition of the people is to give everything and do every-

thing necessary; but the preservation of the crops, order and safety require that a certain number of active men should remain within the State."

On May 2, 1863, President Davis telegraphed Governor Pettus: "Can you aid General Pemberton by furnishing for short service militia or persons exempt from military service, who may be temporarily organized to repel the invasion?" The stout-hearted and iron-willed war governor answered back the same day: "The people are turning out, from fifty to sixty. Mississippi is more seriously threatened than ever before. Reinforcements necessary. Send me arms and ammunition. Our people will fight."

And so, from 60,001 free white men in the State in 1860-61 between ages of 21 and 50, Mississippi on August 1, 1863, had furnished to the Confederacy 63,908 volunteer soldiers. (See House Journal, November, 1862, and November, 1863, appendix, p. 76.) There has been no such exhibition of patriotism since Bruce and Wallace left the craigs of Scotland for battle.

After the surrender of Island No. 10, General Beauregard ordered the destruction of cotton along the Mississippi river, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and apprehensions were entertained that Vicksburg might soon be attacked by the Federals. Some troops were sent there, and fortifications were begun under Capt. D. B. Harris, chief of engineers. Colonel Autry was at this time military commander at Vicksburg.

Capt. Ed. A. Porter reported from Holly Springs, June 6th, that, acting under orders, he had caused to be burned in Fayette, Shelby and Tipton counties, Tenn., and Marshall and De Soto counties, Miss., upwards of 30,000 bales of cotton, meeting with little opposition from the planters, who were generally ready to make this sacrifice for the good of the country. Col. N. B. Forrest was also directed to perform this work of patriotic destruction south of the Tennessee river.

On June 20th, General Braxton Bragg succeeded Beauregard in permanent command of Department No. 2, including all of Mississippi, and the work of reorganization of the army at Tupelo continued. On July 2d he assigned General Van Dorn to the command of the district of the Mississippi, embracing all the State west of Pearl river and the Mississippi Central railroad; and Gen. John H. Forney to the district of the Gulf, all the country east of the Pearl river to the Apalachicola, and as far north as the thirty-second parallel, about the latitude of Quitman. General Polk was made second in command under Bragg, and the immediate command of the army of the Mississippi was given to General Hardee.

On June 10th, Chalmers, promoted brigadier-general, had been assigned to command of all the cavalry in front of the army of the Mississippi. On June 30th he was ordered to make a feint on Rienzi, to cover a movement of the Reserve corps toward Ripley, by which it was hoped to destroy the Memphis & Charleston railroad to the west of Corinth. Chalmers encountered Col. P. H. Sheridan's brigade of cavalry on the morning of July 1st, near Booneville, and a stubborn fight followed which lasted during most of the day and resulted in Chalmers retiring from the field. Sheridan was entitled to great credit for withstanding Chalmers, but some unmerited glory was attached to his name by the exaggerated reports of the strength of the Confederate force. On July 1st and 5th there were minor affairs near Holly Springs and at Hatchie Bottom, of which there are no official reports.

Meanwhile there had been important changes in the Federal army. Halleck, having achieved fame through the occupation of Corinth, was called to Washington to take the position of general-in-chief, and Grant was put in command of all troops west of the Tennessee river, with instructions to send Thomas into Tennessee to reinforce Buell, who had previously left Corinth to oper-

ate against Chattanooga. The latter town was now the objective of the Federal armies, and Grant and Rosecrans contented themselves with occupying Corinth.

Hardee started for Chattanooga on July 21st with the army of the Mississippi, the infantry being sent by rail via Mobile, leaving the army of the West at Tupelo under Gen. Sterling Price, and about the same time Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who had succeeded Chalmers in command of the cavalry brigade, was sent on a raid into Tennessee. He took with him parts of Jackson's, Wade's, Pinson's and Slemon's regiments, in all about 1,000 men. General Villepigue was in command at Holly Springs, from whom he hoped to obtain reinforcements, but was obliged to leave Jackson's regiment with him instead, and he proceeded to Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., with about 500 men. With this force he penetrated some seventy miles behind the Federal lines, destroyed the railroad bridges in their rear, and fought in eight separate engagements, in all but one of which the Confederates were victorious. Many prisoners were taken and much cotton and railroad property destroyed.

For about two months from this date there was little activity in northeast Mississippi, except in the way of raids and expeditions. Brig.-Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, chief of cavalry of Price's army, brought that arm of the service in Mississippi to an excellent condition, and restricted the Federals pretty closely to Corinth, as well as clearing them from West Tennessee.

During this period of the summer, while the attention of the South was mainly directed to the aggressive movements of Bragg toward Cincinnati and Louisville, and the victories of Lee and Jackson on the plains of Manassas, let us turn to the field of operations in Van Dorn's department and review what had been done in the struggle for the possession of the great river which the Confederacy must hold to preserve its integrity.

CHAPTER VI.

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—SHIP ISLAND
—BILOXI AND PASS CHRISTIAN—FALL OF NEW OR-
LEANS—FIRST ATTACK ON VICKSBURG—EXPLOITS
OF THE RAMARKANSAS—BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

THE proclamation of blockade issued by President Lincoln April 19, 1861, was put in force for the Mississippi river in June, when the Powhatan and Brooklyn took position off the passes. Other war vessels were presently added to the blockading squadron. Following this the launches of the hostile ships began a series of marauding expeditions in Mississippi Sound, and to stop this an expedition was organized by Captain Higgins. With two lake steamers, armed with cannon, the Oregon under Capt. A. L. Myers, and the Swain under Lieut. A. F. Warley, he sailed out July 6th to the cruising ground of the enemy. Finding no hostile sails in sight he decided to occupy Ship Island, and landed the guns and men, the Swain remaining while the Oregon returned to New Orleans to obtain provisions and munitions. On her return she was accompanied by the Grey Cloud, and they found the little garrison under Lieutenant Warley gallantly defending themselves from an attack by the U. S. Steamer Massachusetts. The garrison had been eking out their supply of ammunition by digging out the enemy's round shot from the sand, and when more supplies were landed by the Oregon, gave the Massachusetts so warm a greeting that she hauled off to the Chandeleur Islands.

Three companies, under Lieut.-Col. H. W. Allen, were brought over from Mississippi City, and fortification of the island was begun. This work was continued in a

desultory manner during the summer, but the fortifications were abandoned September 16th, upon the recommendation of Col. J. K. Duncan, and the garrison just removed in time to escape an attack from Federal warships, which were seen bearing down upon the island as the last Confederate boat was leaving. The enemy shelled quite vigorously what they supposed was a masked battery. On December 8th the island was occupied by a brigade from the department of New England, to which Gen. Benjamin F. Butler had been assigned. Several gunboats of the Federal squadron also made this island their base, while they attacked Confederate shipping and harassed the Mississippi coast.

On April 3d, a force of 500 Federals was landed at Biloxi, and General Lovell, in command of the department, arranged for an attack upon them by seven companies of the Third Mississippi, Colonel Deason, stationed at Handsborough and Pass Christian, while Commodore Whittle with the Carondelet, Pamlico and Oregon should engage the Federal vessels; but the enemy's fleet was reinforced by two ships, the troops were re-embarked and the Confederate boats repulsed. The expedition then landed 1,200 men at Pass Christian, who overpowered the three companies there and burned their camp, the men retreating and joining Colonel Deason's other battalion.* Deason marched on Biloxi, found it abandoned, and was then ordered to rendezvous his regiment at Pass Christian; but it was soon withdrawn to New Orleans, where it remained until the city was evacuated.

In March, 1862, the combined naval and military expedition against the lower Mississippi defenses was ready to move. Commodore Farragut had a formidable fleet in the passes, and General Butler, who arrived at Ship Island March 21st, embarked 6,000 men on the 29th to

*The flag that was captured on that day from Company A, Capt. B. Curran, was returned to him by Col. John B. Healy, Ninth Connecticut, with public ceremonies, during the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

support the naval attack. After a five days' bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Farragut passed the forts April 24th, and took possession of New Orleans, while the remainder of his fleet compelled the surrender of the forts. The garrison of New Orleans had been stripped of troops for the military operations further north, and only the Third Mississippi remained to represent this State among the 2,000 or 3,000 men present. The advance of the Federal fleet up the river reached Natchez May 12th, where Col. C. G. Dahlgren was then stationed as commandant, with hardly a corporal's guard. The mayor was summoned to surrender the city, and was compelled to promptly comply. Colonel Dahlgren, who had retired to Washington, resumed command after the boats passed, ordered cotton burned, and reported that he had thrown into the county jail a citizen who had offered to carry the demand for surrender from the Federal boat to the mayor; but General Beauregard's orders in the matter indicated that the treason of the citizen might be expiated by thirty days in jail.

Meanwhile Gen. M. L. Smith had been assigned to the command at Vicksburg, on May 12, 1862, on which date three batteries had been completed and a fourth begun, the work being pushed vigorously by Col. J. L. Autry and Chief Engineer D. B. Harris. On May 18th, when the first division of the Federal fleet arrived, under Com. S. Phillips Lee, six batteries were complete and fairly well manned. The armed troops present consisted of parts of two Louisiana regiments. Lee sent a note to the "authorities of Vicksburg" demanding surrender of the town and its defenses, May 18, 1862, to which three answers were immediately given, one by Mayor L. Lindsay, who said that he had no control of the defenses—"but, sir, in further reply, I will state that neither the municipal authorities nor the citizens will ever consent to the surrender of the city;" another by James L. Autry, military governor and colonel commanding post, who de-

fiantly said: "Mississippians don't know and refuse to learn how to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore Farragut or Brigadier-General Butler can teach them, let them come and try;" and the third, an enclosure in Autry's note, from General Smith, commanding the forces at or near Vicksburg, who stated that "having been ordered here to hold these defenses, my intention is to do so as long as it is in my power."

In the report of General Smith of this first attack on Vicksburg, from which we now liberally quote, he says: "The citizens of the town had with great unanimity made up their minds that its possession ought to be maintained at all hazards, even though total demolition should be the result. This determination was enthusiastically concurred in by persons of all ages and both sexes, and borne to my ears from every quarter. Thus cheered on and upheld, the defense became an affair of more than public interest, and the approving sentiments of those so deeply interested unquestionably had its influence on the ultimate result. Our cause probably needed an example of this kind, and assuredly a brighter one has never been given. The inhabitants had been advised to leave the city when the smoke of the ascending gunboats was first seen, under the impression that the enemy would open fire immediately upon arrival, hence the demands for surrender found the city sparsely populated and somewhat prepared for an attack, although when it really commenced there were numbers still to depart, besides many who had determined to remain and take the chances of escaping unharmed, a few of whom absolutely endured to the end."

In the fall of 1861, the construction had been begun at Memphis of two ironclad rams, the Tennessee and Arkansas, to be completed December 24th; but as they were unfinished at the fall of Island No. 10, the Tennessee was burned and the Arkansas was brought down the Mississippi and taken up the Yazoo river to Greenwood for com-

pletion. About the time the bombardment of Vicksburg began, the work of completing the boat was put in charge of Lieut. Isaac N. Brown, C. S. N., who had entered the United States navy from Mississippi in 1834, and since then had had a distinguished career as a naval officer.

The enemy's fleet remained inactive for more than a week, during which time it was reinforced to ten gunboats, and Smith's command was increased by the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Louisiana volunteers, five companies of Starke's cavalry, Ridley's battery of Withers' artillery, and four companies of the Sixth Mississippi battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour. These troops were thrown forward toward Warrenton to resist a land attack. Later, two more Louisiana regiments arrived.

On May 21st, Commander Lee gave formal notice of the necessity of removing women and children within twenty-four hours, "as it will be impossible to attack the defenses without injuring or destroying the town, a proceeding which all the authorities of Vicksburg seem determined to require. I had hoped," Lee wrote, "that the same spirit which induced the military authorities to retire from the city of New Orleans rather than wantonly sacrifice the lives and property of its inhabitants would have been followed here."

This ingenuous suggestion failed to secure the abandonment of the batteries, and on the afternoon of the 26th the gunboats opened fire and continued it about two hours, apparently with the intention of getting our range. The batteries were ordered not to return the fire at long range, and very sparingly at short range, for the double purpose of saving the limited ammunition and keeping the men fresh for any assault that might be made. From that time until the middle of June the firing of the boats was kept up at intervals, and sometimes quite heavily, during the latter part of the time being directed at the town or localities where troops were suspected. From June 14th to 18th there was a cessation of the attack,

the Federals waiting for the arrival of the mortar fleet which had taken such an effective part in the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Eighteen of these were in position June 20th, and the garrison had not only this new danger to confront them, but unknown perils from the north, Fort Pillow and Memphis having fallen, and the river being open for hostile expeditions throughout its entire course in the Confederate States, save only at Vicksburg.

In spite of all gloomy forebodings the Confederate garrison worked on with unabated courage, finally completing their ten batteries under fire. Without reinforcements they endured a bombardment from the mortars and gunboats every day from the 20th to the 27th, at times very heavy and frequently lasting until late at night. On the 28th General Van Dorn, department commander, arrived, and with him the advance of Breckinridge's division, which occupied the city. Guns were brought up from Mobile, Richmond, Columbus, and elsewhere, and put in battery. Smith's brigade remained at the batteries and with details from Breckinridge's division guarded the flank approaches, a duty which was shared by Withers' light artillery, while Starke's cavalry served on outpost duty on the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers. The batteries now mounted 29 guns, of which two were 10-inch Columbiads, the rest being old style 42 and 32 pounders.

The fire from the enemy's boats began to increase in fury on the night of the 27th, when for several hours a shower of bomb-shells fell from the batteries that sorely tried the courage of the gunners. But they kept their places and easily repaired all damage.

"At daylight on the 28th," reported General Smith, "the enemy recommenced with the same fury, and soon the gunboats were moving rapidly up in front of the city, and the fire of thirty-five vessels was directed upon the batteries. The mortars filled the air with shells, and the

sloops of war and gunboats delivered broadsides of shot, shell or grape, according to their distance. Our batteries opened as soon as they were within range and for the first time in full force. The roar of the cannon was now continuous and deafening; loud explosions shook the city to its foundations; shot and shell went hissing and tearing through trees and walls, scattering fragments far and wide in their terrific flight; men, women and children rushed into the streets, and amid the crash of falling houses, commenced their hasty flight to the country for safety. This continued for about an hour and a half, when the enemy left, the vessels that had passed the lower batteries continuing on up the river, apparently as the quickest means of getting out of range, those that had not passed rapidly dropping down."

This encounter demonstrated the remarkable inefficiency of a naval attack upon the Vicksburg batteries, as not a single gun had been disabled, and pointed out that, as General Smith prophetically remarked, "the ultimate success of our resistance hinged upon a movement by land." The mortar shells would make holes in the firm clay seventeen feet deep, and it was a difficult matter to make bomb-proofs against such missiles. Yet few citizens or soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, although the demoniac howling of the shells had a very demoralizing effect on those unaccustomed to them. Chief Engineer S. H. Lockett has told of a Frenchman, a gallant officer who served under him, who was almost unmanned when one of the bomb-shells passed near him. He was not ashamed to confess: "I no like ze bomb; I cannot fight him back."

But while in the terrific encounter of the 28th it had been shown that Vicksburg was impregnable to naval attack, it was also, on the other hand, shown that the Federal vessels with some loss and damage could run the batteries, whose high position on the bluff made them less destructive as well as secure. Farragut now took position behind

the neck of land opposite Vicksburg, with nine of his vessels, and the neck itself was occupied by Gen. Thomas Williams with an infantry force which was considered too small to attempt an attack upon Vicksburg by land. Williams, therefore, by order of General Butler (who also dug a canal at Dutch Gap), engaged in the undertaking of cutting a ditch across the neck, so as to change the course of the river and leave Vicksburg and its obdurate defenders on an unimportant bayou. But this effort to add to the territory of the State, and render Vicksburg a side issue, did not win the co-operation of the Father of Waters, who fell faster than the ditch could be dug; and, in fact, never would appreciate the well-meant attempt to shorten his course to the Gulf.

The bombardment continued day by day, but with less vigor, and on June 12th more than forty gunboats, mortar-boats and transports had arrived from Memphis under Flag-Officer Davis, above Vicksburg, and took part in the attack upon the batteries and city. Even the citizens who remained became accustomed to the steady dropping of shells, and went about their daily business. Women and children who remained sheltered in caves would come out and divert themselves by watching the fiery instruments of destruction, taking refuge again when the shots would concentrate in their neighborhood.

Finally the situation, which had grown monotonous, was enlivened by one of the most gallant performances in the history of the Confederate navy. The arming of the ram *Arkansas* had been progressing rapidly under the most unfavorable circumstances, inspired by the indomitable energy of Captain Brown. The planters furnished laborers; forges were sent in; the hoisting engine of the steamboat *Capitol* was employed to drive drills; gun-carriages were made from timber that was standing when work was begun; and in five weeks from the time the incomplete vessel reached the Yazoo she was a formidable warship. Previous to her completion, Commander A. W.

Ellet went up the Yazoo with two rams, about sixty-five miles, intending to destroy three gunboats, the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston. It does not appear from Ellet's report of this expedition that he was aware of the existence of the Arkansas. But if he were, his effort to reach her was defeated by the Confederates, who set fire to the three gunboats and cut them loose. Before their fiery advance Ellet sailed at full speed and escaped to the Mississippi.

The Arkansas was completed, and in appearance suggested both the Merrimac and the Monitor, having the ends above water like the latter, and with the armored shed of the former shortened up to a "gun-box" amidships. The armor was ordinary railroad iron. The battery was respectable for that period, ten guns, including two 64-pounders and two 100-pounders, and was manned principally by men from the late river fleet, commanded by experienced officers from the old United States navy.

On July 12th, Captain Brown dropped down to Satartia bar, and after a day spent in organization and drill started down to encounter the enemy's fleet. At the mouth of Sunflower creek it was found that steam had wet the powder in the forward magazine so as to render it unfit for use, and it was necessary to tie up and spread the powder out in the sun to dry. Finally, after more vexatious delays, the ram entered the broad expanse of Old river, and was there met at dawn, on the 15th of July, by the ironclad Carondelet, the wooden gunboat Tyler, and the ram Queen of the West. The Arkansas immediately started at full speed for the Carondelet, which fired one gun and then turned tail, followed by the other vessels. The Arkansas opened fire with her 8-inch guns, and the 64-pound projectiles were seen to have marked effect on the armor of the Federal ironclad. The latter and the other Federal boats kept up a spirited fire from their stern guns. The pilot-house of the Arkansas was imperfectly covered with 1-inch bars, and a shot from the

enemy wrought havoc in that quarter, mortally wounding Chief-Pilot Hodges and disabling Shacklett, the Yazoo river pilot. James Brady, a Missourian, then took the wheel, and all went well until the Tyler, slowing up, came within gunshot and a minie ball struck Brown in the temple and momentarily rendered him unconscious. On recovering he resumed command and passing the Carondelet, which took refuge in shallow water, he drove the other two boats before him into the river.

On turning down the Mississippi toward Vicksburg, it was found that the temperature in the engine-room had run up to 130 degrees, so that the engines could only be tended by frequent relays of men and the connections between the furnaces and the smokestack had been shot away, so that only 20 pounds of steam were available, barely enough to turn the engines. This destroyed all hope of using the vessel as a ram in the conflict with the great Federal fleet which now lay before Brown and his men like a forest of masts and smokestacks. But they had no mind to do else than what in fact was the only thing they could do—go ahead with the current. Undauntedly they advanced to the attack of what Brown described as appearing like a whole navy, four or five ironclads, six or seven rams and the fleet of Farragut generally.

As the Arkansas neared the head of the line she opened with her bow guns on the Hartford, Farragut's flagship at New Orleans, and soon all her guns were in action. The day was calm and the smoke settled down so that the gunners could only aim at the flashes of fire which encircled them on all sides. The shock of missiles was continuous on the sides of the gallant Arkansas, and the rain of shrapnel made it impossible to remain on the shield-deck. Still she replied with unceasing vigor, firing in every direction "without the fear of hitting a friend or missing an enemy." The approach of a ram at the stern was diverted by the powerful rifle guns. "Another ram

was across our way ahead," says Brown in an account of this wonderful fight. "As I gave the order, 'Go through him, Brady,' his steam went into the air and his crew into the river. A shot from one of our bow guns had gone through his boiler and saved the collision. We passed by and through the brave fellows struggling in the water under a shower of missiles intended for us." When near the end of this ordeal, a large ironclad was seen square in front, which escaped ramming by steaming ahead, receiving the Arkansas' last shots in the fight, which must have gone through the vessel from rudder to prow.

As the ram approached Vicksburg the lower fleet was seen, one vessel aground and in flames. But the Arkansas had no desire to engage them immediately. Her smokestack was cut to pieces, a section of plating torn from the side, and her dead and wounded demanded attention. Amid enthusiastic cheers, the ram made a landing opposite City Hall, and dropping down to the coal depot began coaling and repairing under the fire of the lower fleet.

This movement of Brown's compelled part of the fleet above the city to drop down again below Vicksburg, which was begun that evening. The Arkansas, notwithstanding her crippled condition, gallantly put out into the stream, but was immediately still more disabled by a 160-pound iron bolt which crashed through her engine room, injuring the engine and killing, among others, Pilot Gilmore, and knocking overboard the heroic steersman Brady. It also destroyed all the medical supplies and broke a very serious leak. Nevertheless, the indomitable gunners stood to their work, sending broadside after broadside into the Federal boats as they dropped past. A few days later, as the Arkansas lay at anchor with only enough men on board to man two guns, and engine disabled, the ironclad Essex and ram Queen of the West endeavored to cut her out or run her down under the guns

of the batteries; but, though killing half the crew and further disabling the *Arkansas*, failed in their purpose and themselves suffered severely. This fourth and final battle left the *Arkansas*, as Brown is fully justified in saying, "though reduced in crew to twenty men all told for duty, still defiant in the presence of a hostile force, perhaps exceeding in strength that which fought under Nelson at Trafalgar."

With this failure to destroy the *Arkansas* the serious attack upon Vicksburg ceased, although the bombardment was kept up until the 27th, when both fleets disappeared. For sixty-seven days the enemy had been in front of Vicksburg, and during much of the time had been raining shot and shell into the devoted city and defenses. The number of Federal missiles was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000, yet the casualties in the batteries were only seven killed and fifteen wounded, and but two deaths were reported from the town. Probably 300 guns were used against the defenses, but of the comparatively small number on the Confederate side not one was dismounted, and but two temporarily disabled.

The troops gathered by General Van Dorn for the defense of Vicksburg included the brigades of General Helm, General Bowen, General Preston, Colonel Statham and General Smith. The Mississippi organizations in these commands were the Thirty-first infantry, Colonel Orr, with Helm; the Sixth infantry, Colonel Lowry, and Second Confederate battalion, James C. Malone, with Bowen; the Fifteenth infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, and the Twenty-second infantry, Captain Hughes, with Statham; the Sixth battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour; the Third infantry, Colonel Mellon; Company I, Thirty-ninth infantry, Captain Randel; First regiment Mississippi light artillery, Colonel Withers; Twenty-eighth Mississippi cavalry, Colonel Starke, with Smith.

These officers and men are mentioned in the reports of Generals Smith and Van Dorn in the most complimentary

terms. "The lamented Colonel Statham's brigade, under his own lead, showed a bravery in guarding the front of attack assigned him that could not be surpassed. On one occasion, having forced his way through a swamp deemed impassable, he made a rush upon the mortar-boats moored to the shore, driving the force guarding on board, and, had the positions of the boats been accurately known, would have taken possession of and destroyed several."

But the Mississippians alone did not gain this splendid result. As General Van Dorn, himself one of the State's most famous sons, well said: "The power which baffled the enemy resided in the breasts of the soldiers of seven States, marshaled behind the ramparts at Vicksburg. Mississippians were there, but there were also the men of Kentucky, of Tennessee, of Alabama, of Arkansas, of Louisiana and of Missouri, as ready to defend the emporium of Mississippi as to strike down the foe at their own hearthstones."

According to the report of General Smith, "the report of the struggle at Vicksburg would be incomplete without the following merited tribute: During the engagement of the 28th, an estimable lady, Mrs. Gamble, lost her life by a fragment of shell striking her as she left the city. This lady deserves more than a passing notice. Burning with patriotism, she inspired all around her with the noble spirit of resistance to oppression and confidence in the success of our cause. Ever present in the hospitals, ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers, she was among the last of her sex to leave the devoted city, where she yielded up her life in attestation to her faith and devotion. Though but the type of a class of which our Southern land can boast, she is a martyr to the cause she loved, and without her name the history which Vicksburg has made for herself would be incomplete."

General Smith called attention to another fact, that after the Federal fleet had given up their attempt to reduce the batteries and had in fact partly retired, they contin-

ued to throw shells into the town "day after day, with the sole purpose of injuring it or defacing it, or destroying private property; indicating a spirit of wanton destruction scarcely pardonable in an uncivilized Indian. This seemed to be the special mission of the upper fleet. Shame to the man who commanded it!"

On May 26th, General Williams had landed some of his infantry at Grand Gulf, on account of a Confederate battery there firing upon the Federal vessels, and a skirmish ensued in which a few were wounded on each side.

On June 9th, the batteries at Grand Gulf were attacked by the U. S. steamers *Wissahickon* and *Itasca*, but repulsed the assault. The Federal infantry under General Williams reached this point June 22d, and made a flank movement by Bayou Pierre, but the Confederate force withdrew in safety. General Williams reported that he found one sentinel on picket at Grand Gulf, and that he burned the town.

After the abandonment of the attack on Vicksburg, Williams' brigade went into camp at Baton Rouge, and on July 27th General Breckinridge started from Vicksburg, with something less than 4,000 men, to attack him. At Camp Moore, General Ruggles with his command joined the expedition, and the forces were divided off in two divisions, the first under General Charles Clark including the Fifteenth, Thirty-first, and Twenty-second Mississippi. Everything was ready for the attack on the morning of August 5th, when it was understood the ram *Arkansas* would be on hand to co-operate. The famous ram was not in condition to undertake such an adventure, and her commander was disabled by illness. But she was ordered out, to be at Baton Rouge at the appointed time, under the command of Lieutenant Stephens. In the effort to arrive on time one of the engines broke down, and the other drove the boat ashore within sight of her destination. In a little while the *Essex* was seen approaching, and to avoid surrender Stephens sent his

men ashore, while he set fire to the boat. So, with colors flying, the gallant Arkansas was blown into the air in the face of her expectant foe.

Unaware of this disaster, Breckinridge attacked Williams on August 5th. Sickness had reduced his force to about 2,600 men, and according to the Federal reports the enemy had about the same strength. The battle was successful in driving the enemy from his intrenchments and camp, which was burned; but the loss was heavy, including General Clark, who, severely wounded, was at his request left on the field with Lieutenant Yerger, one of his faithful aides. The Twenty-second regiment, led by Capt. F. Hughes, who fell mortally wounded, and the Thirty-first, Maj. H. E. Topp, took a prominent part in the battle. The Fifteenth, Major Binford, was held in reserve.

Capt. John A. Buckner, assistant adjutant-general, who was assigned to the command of the First brigade, Clark's division, after Gen. B. H. Helm and Col. T. H. Hunt had been wounded, reported that his command (which included the Thirty-first Mississippi), after driving the Federals from one encampment, advanced spiritedly to the second, and was hotly engaged when ordered to retire by General Clark, who fell in the retrograde movement. Continuing his report to General Breckinridge, Captain Buckner said: "The Second brigade [which included the Fifteenth and Twenty-second Mississippi] was then ordered by yourself to advance. It went up in good style, Captain Hughes, commanding Twenty-second Mississippi regiment, leading them gallantly. By your presence and assistance the First brigade was rallied and led by yourself in person to the same position from which it had fallen back, when it joined with the Second brigade and they moved conjointly through the second encampment, driving the enemy before them through the third and last of their camps to the river, under cover of their gunboats. This being accomplished, which was all

that was expected of the land force, the Arkansas failing to make her appearance, nothing remained but to destroy what had been captured . . . and retire from the range of the enemy's heavy batteries on the river."

Company I of the Thirty-ninth Mississippi shared the gallant services of the Fourth Louisiana and lost two men. The loss in killed and wounded of the Thirty-first was 47, of the Twenty-second 47. The Federal loss was also heavy, including General Williams, killed. Breckinridge then encamped at Port Hudson and began the fortification of that place, and on August 19th, with a portion of his command, moved to Jackson.

CHAPTER VII.

CAMPAIGNS OF PRICE AND VAN DORN—BATTLE OF IUKA—MISSISSIPPI COMMANDS IN VAN DORN'S ARMY—BATTLE OF CORINTH—HATCHIE BRIDGE—GRANT'S CAMPAIGN ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—INVASION FROM ARKANSAS—FORREST IN WEST TENNESSEE—VAN DORN AT HOLLY SPRINGS—PRESIDENT DAVIS VISITS MISSISSIPPI—SHERMAN DEFEATED AT CHICKASAW BAYOU.

WE will now turn to the field in Northeast Mississippi, where General Price, at Tupelo, confronted Grant and Rosecrans at Corinth.

On July 27-29th, Lee, a Kansas colonel, with 400 cavalry, made a raid from Rienzi to Ripley, captured three Confederates and arrested Judge Thompson and the postmaster. August 4-7th Mitchell's Federal brigade made an excursion to Bay Springs and returned to Iuka after doing some damage and encountering a little skirmishing with the Confederate parties observing them. On August 19th, Colonel Adams, in camp with two companies of Mississippi cavalry at Marietta, was attacked by Colonel Lee, and made a safe retreat toward the headquarters of Armstrong near Guntown. Lee reported that the posting and vigilance of the Confederate pickets were perfect, and it was impracticable to capture them.

On August 27th Colonel Falkner tried his hand at this game and drove in Sheridan's pickets on the Ripley road.

General Price, who had now an army of 13,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 800 artillerymen, was ordered by Bragg to make as strong a show as possible against Grant, to prevent reinforcements being sent to Buell. He could

not attack the strong force of the enemy intrenched at Corinth, but he sent Armstrong with his cavalry into West Tennessee. With 1,600 men he reached Holly Springs, August 26th, and was reinforced by 1,100 under Col. W. H. Jackson. At Bolivar Armstrong defeated a force, then crossed the Hatchie, destroyed the railroad bridges between Jackson and Bolivar, and on the return defeated a considerable Federal force near Denmark, capturing two pieces of artillery and 213 prisoners. This blow was returned by an expedition from Memphis which burned the railroad bridge across the Coldwater, after a brisk fight between Grierson's cavalry regiment and a portion of Jackson's and Pinson's regiments and two companies of Mississippi mounted infantry.

On September 2, 1862, Price was notified that Bragg was pursuing Buell toward Nashville, and that he should watch Rosecrans and prevent the junction of the latter with Buell. Word was received from Van Dorn that he would be ready to move from Holly Springs on the 12th to support the army of the West. Price immediately advanced his headquarters to Guntown, and having ascertained that Rosecrans was at Iuka with 10,000 men, he marched in that direction on the 11th with his whole army. The cavalry, under General Armstrong, arrived before the town on the 13th, but found there only a small garrison which retired on the 14th when the remainder of Price's forces came up, abandoning a large amount of stores.

Rosecrans was at Corinth and Grant at Burnsville. The latter feared that Price was about to move to Nashville to join Bragg, and made his dispositions accordingly. Price, indeed, received an order to proceed to Nashville; but he believed that this was given under the impression that Rosecrans had joined Buell, and he resolved that as he had the enemy before him, he should continue to hold him. Accordingly he dispatched couriers to Van Dorn, proposing to again unite the armies and attack Corinth.

To this he received reply from Van Dorn asking that the armies meet at Rienzi, and he issued orders for a march to that place to begin on the morning of the 20th. "About the same time," Price reported, "I received from the enemy a demand to lay down my arms because of certain victories they pretended to have gained in Maryland [Sharpsburg]. I replied to the insolent demand through the commanding officer of my cavalry force."

According to Van Dorn's official report he was on his way advancing north into Tennessee, driving back Hurlbut to Bolivar, Tenn., which was precisely what Grant sought to have him do. Grant had instructed Hurlbut to make a demonstration toward Grand Junction, near where Van Dorn lay with 10,000 men.

Thereupon Grant massed his three divisions at hand against Price, Rosecrans marching from Jacinto with 9,000 men (his report), and Ord with 8,000 north of the railroad. In his report of the battle which followed, Grant candidly stated that his object was to destroy or capture Price's entire army. In this he was defeated by the valor of the Confederate troops.

So it happened that about noon on the 19th, before Price was under way for Rienzi, and when his army was posted rather to repel an attack from the north than the south, his pickets were driven in by Rosecrans' advance on the Jacinto road. Gen. Henry Little, who commanded one of the two divisions of the army, was ordered to meet this attack. He sent Louis Hébert's brigade about a mile south on the Jacinto road, where it took position to defend the cross-roads, where one branch turns off east toward the Fulton road from Iuka. The possession of the latter road by the Federals would have entirely cut off Price's communication with the south, while Ord was pushing forward on the north. But Price, apparently, was not aware of the seriousness of the situation.

About four o'clock Sanborn's brigade of Hamilton's division came up and formed line of battle, and the fighting

began. Hamilton soon called up Sullivan's brigade, and Martin's Mississippi brigade was brought into the fight from the other side of Iuka. The Federal advance was checked, and even at times driven back, with fierce and intrepid fighting on both sides. Price and Little, riding into the thickest of the fray, determined to order up the other two brigades of Little's division, as it was apparent that the Federal force was much the larger. In fact, in addition to Hamilton's division, Stanley's was close at hand, and Stanley afterward reported that one of his regiments was heavily engaged, and all more or less so.

But at this moment the gallant Little fell, instantly killed by a minie ball which pierced his forehead. General Hébert then assumed the division command and kept up the fight with vigor. An Ohio battery posted near the cross-roads was taken and retaken, many soldiers falling in the struggle for its possession. Though large numbers were not actively engaged, the fight was an unusually bloody one. As night came on the struggle ceased. Hébert's other two brigades came up and relieved their worn-out comrades, and Confederates as well as Federals held their lines during the night. Before morning Price, though anxious to renew the battle, was fortunately persuaded by his lieutenants to escape from his dangerous position. Hébert withdrew unmolested from the front of Rosecrans, and Maury's division, facing Ord before Burnsville, also quietly fell back, and the army returned by the Fulton road, the cavalry holding the enemy in check, and on the 22d went into camp at Baldwin. According to Hébert's report, his brigade and Martin's went into battle with 3,179 men. This was the entire Confederate force engaged. On the other hand Rosecrans reported that he had 9,000 on the road, but less than half that many were in the fight. The Federal total loss was reported at 790; the Confederate at 86 killed and 438 wounded.

In this battle the Fortieth Mississippi, Col. W. B. Col-

bert, recently attached to Hébert's brigade, was distinguished in the attack upon the Federal battery, several pieces being drawn away by details from this command. General Price in his report stated, "Colonel Colbert's regiment also proved its worthiness to take its place in this brave brigade, the command of which has by the fortunes of war been already devolved upon its intelligent and brave colonel."

Col. John D. Martin's, the other brigade engaged, included the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Mississippi infantry, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama. When they reached the field, Colonel Martin led the first and last regiments in support of Hébert's left, while General Little in person conducted the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth on the right. Martin pressed forward gallantly, pushing the enemy before him, and after the firing ceased made a charge with his two regiments, capturing several prisoners. In his report, Martin particularly noticed the bravery of Colonel Wither- spoon of the Thirty-sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, and Major Slaton. "The men conducted themselves with the coolness and valor of veterans, though for the first time under fire." The Thirty-seventh, Col. Robert McLain, and Thirty-eighth, Col. F. W. Adams, were ordered to the front and under heavy fire, but on account of Little's death did not take an active part in the battle. The regimental loss in killed and wounded was, Thirty-sixth, 22; Thirty-seventh, 32; Thirty-eighth, 8; Fortieth, 49. Previous to the battle of Iuka the Mississippi cavalry regiment of Col. Wirt Adams was distinguished in checking the advance of Ord, and afterward protected the rear during the movement to Baldwin.

Van Dorn and Price united their forces at Ripley on September 28th, and the Mississippi general assumed chief command under orders from the war department. This united army, which was styled the army of West Tennessee, was composed of Price's corps, the army of

the West, and Van Dorn's command under Maj.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell.

Price's corps included two divisions, Hébert's and Maury's. Hébert's division had four brigades, the First, under Col. Elijah Gates, mainly Missouri troops; the Second, under Col. W. Bruce Colbert, mainly Arkansas and Texas regiments, but including the Fortieth Mississippi; the Third, under Gen. M. E. Green, composed of the Seventh battalion and Forty-third regiment Mississippi infantry, and three Missouri regiments; the Fourth, under Col. John D. Martin, made up of the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Mississippi and Thirty-seventh Alabama. Maury's division had three infantry brigades—Gen. John C. Moore's, in which was the Thirty-fifth Mississippi, with Alabama, Arkansas and Texas comrades; Gen. W. L. Cabell's Arkansas brigade, and Gen. C. W. Phifer's Arkansas and Texas dismounted cavalry. The cavalry brigade of General Armstrong included the two regiments of Slemons and Wirt Adams.

Lovell's division included three infantry brigades—the First, under Gen. Albert Rust, Alabama, Arkansas and Kentucky regiments; the Second, under Gen. J. B. Vilepigue, which included the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Mississippi; the Third, under Gen. John S. Bowen made up of the Sixth, Fifteenth and Twenty-second regiments and Carruthers' battalion, Mississippi infantry, and the First Missouri. Col. W. H. Jackson's cavalry brigade, attached to Lovell's command, consisted of the First Mississippi and Seventh Tennessee. Thirteen batteries were attached to the army, including the Pettus Flying artillery.

Grant had now made his headquarters at Jackson, Tenn., and his army was in position at three points on the railroads converging there: Sherman at Memphis with 6,500 men; Ord at Jackson and Bolivar with 18,000; and Rosecrans at Corinth with 23,000, including strong outposts at Rienzi, Burnsville, Jacinto and Iuka.

Van Dorn estimated that Grant's total strength was about 42,000 men. His own force at Ripley was about 22,000, but he believed that with this inferior number he should act at once, for the enemy was growing stronger and Rosecrans was adding daily to the fortified strength of Corinth. Consequently he decided to attack Corinth suddenly, hoping to surprise and defeat Rosecrans before he could call in his outposts.

On the morning of September 29th he marched out of Ripley and made a feint toward Pocahontas, threatening Bolivar. Grant reported on October 1st, "For several days there has been a movement of the rebels south of my front, which left in doubt whether Bolivar or Corinth was to be the point of attack. It is now clear that Corinth is to be the point, and that from the west and southwest. My position is precarious, but hope to get out of it all right."

Grant had reached his conclusion on finding out, so late as the 30th, that Van Dorn had left La Grange, Tenn.; the Confederate cavalry, thrown out as far as Summer-ville, having effectually screened Van Dorn's movements. But he had correctly solved the puzzle in time to save Rosecrans, whom he ordered on October 1st to call in his outposts, increasing his force at Corinth to 23,000, and Hurlbut at Bolivar was instructed to watch Van Dorn, this order being followed on the 3d by orders to attack the Confederate rear by way of Pocahontas.

Van Dorn having repaired the bridge over the Hatchie, crossed on the evening of October 2d—leaving Adams' cavalry to guard the rear and protect the train which was parked between the Hatchie and Tuscumbia—and marched to Chewalla, about ten miles from Corinth, driving back a detachment which Rosecrans had sent in that direction. At daybreak on the 3d the march was resumed, following the railroad; and as the old Confederate intrenchments were approached, about three miles from the town, Price formed in line of battle between the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio railroads,

and Lovell on his right, after some heavy skirmishing.

By ten o'clock all the Federal skirmishers were driven into the intrenchments, and the attack was soon begun by Lovell's division, and extended gradually along the whole line. Although a belt of fallen timber, or abatis, about four hundred yards in width, extended along the whole line of intrenchments, neither this nor the resistance made by the Federals from their sheltered position sufficed to check the triumphant progress of the heroic Southerners, and by half-past one o'clock the whole line of outer works was carried, and several pieces of artillery were taken.

Price's men carried the works in their front in about twenty minutes, and advanced to within a mile of Corinth, where at three o'clock the fight was renewed with great fierceness. The enemy was well protected and his artillery, posted on commanding elevations, wrought havoc among the Confederates, who were compelled to fight in the open and on account of the nature of the ground could bring little artillery into action. After a contest of two hours, the indomitable pluck of the Confederates again prevailed, and the enemy took refuge in his innermost works around the town. At the same time Lovell drove the enemy across Indian creek, made an irresistible assault upon the Federal rifle-pits, afterward carried a strong redoubt, and by the close of the day was in line on the bridge south of the railroad, near Price, with Villepigue and Bowen in front and Rust in reserve. Thus, night coming on, the victorious army slept upon their arms within six hundred yards of Corinth.

In this successful onslaught, the sons of Mississippi were unsurpassed in valorous achievement, and many of them lost their lives or fell with severe wounds. Most notable among the dead was Col. John D. Martin, who fell mortally wounded while leading his brigade in a charge against an angle in the outer works. Colonel Leigh, of the Forty-third, was

also killed, and Major McDonald, of the Fortieth. Among the wounded were Colonels Moore, of the Forty-third, and McLain, of the Thirty-seventh, Lieutenant-Colonels Terral, of the Seventh battalion, and Campbell, of the Fortieth, and Majors Keirn, of the Thirty-eighth, and Yates, of the Thirty-sixth.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the Confederate batteries were in position and opened fire upon the town, and an attack was ordered at daylight; but there was a delay until nine o'clock, ascribed to the illness of General Hébert. Price's command swept forward, notwithstanding heavy loss in the face of the fire of the massed batteries of the enemy, took Battery Powell on the left and forced their way into the town. Moore's brigade, after capturing a battery of light artillery, took possession of the Tishomingo hotel and the buildings about the railroad depot, and a part of his brigade entered the innermost works. Phifer and Cabell penetrated as far, more to the left, driving the enemy from their guns. But the gallant Confederates were immediately met by an overwhelming force and were compelled to fall back.

Hébert's division, under General Green, was also distinguished, charging in the face of two lines of fortifications, bristling with artillery, making its way with great rapidity over logs, brush and fallen timber, while masked batteries of the enemy opened upon the brave boys at every stage of the advance. The First brigade, under Colonel Gates, drove the enemy from their intrenchments, taking about forty pieces of artillery. The Fourth and Second brigades, on account of obstructions, were not able to reach the intrenchments in a body. Col. W. H. Moore was mortally wounded while leading the Third brigade in a charge in the town, and Col. Robert McLain, commanding the Fourth brigade, was severely wounded. Major Yates, of the Thirty-sixth, was also among the wounded.

In front of Battery Robinette, at the Federal center, the fighting was terrific. Gates' brigade was first engaged in this vicinity, and Cabell was ordered up to his support, but Gates fell back for want of ammunition after gaining the enemy's works. Then Cabell went up with a yell of "Butler," drove in the troops before the works and swept up to the cannons' mouths, but was then driven back under a withering fire. Rosecrans related that three assaults were made upon Robinette, and that the last, which he witnessed, "was about as good fighting on the part of the Confederates as I ever saw. The columns were plowed through and through by our shot, but they steadily closed up and moved forward until they were forced back." The field was covered with dead and dying, and the Confederate forces were exhausted. Many of the regiments were without either ammunition or rations. It was evident that the attack had failed, and preparations were at once made for retreat.

Lovell's division, which had not attacked on the morning of the 4th, formed to protect the retreat, which was not molested during the afternoon by Rosecrans, whose force was evidently also in no shape to immediately renew the fight. The retreat was continued on the 5th to Davis' bridge on the Hatchie, but the bridge was found in the hands of Hurlbut. Moore's brigade, now but 300 men, was thrown across, but the enemy was strongly posted and Moore, reinforced by Phifer, was swept back over the bridge, losing four guns. All that Maury's division, reinforced by Villepigue, could do, was to check the enemy's advance until Van Dorn could find another crossing place. If Rosecrans had promptly followed Van Dorn, as ordered by Grant, the Confederate army could hardly have escaped. He did set out on the 5th, with McPherson's fresh brigade in advance, but before he could bring up strength enough to overcome the strong resistance of Bowen's brigade, guarding the rear, Van

Dorn was safely crossing the Hatchie at a bridge six miles south of Davis', and Bowen crossed the Tuscumbia, burning the bridge behind him and saving all the trains.

In this very important contest on the Tuscumbia, Caruthers' battalion and the Fifteenth Mississippi and some companies of Jackson's cavalry carried off the honors. Among the Mississippi commands especially mentioned for gallantry at Corinth was the Twenty-second Mississippi, which, with the Ninth, led in the first attack of Lovell's division. The Thirty-fifth fought nobly, and at Davis' bridge only forty men were left, commanded by Lieutenant Henry. General Villepigue mentioned for conspicuous gallantry Col. D. W. Hurst, Thirty-third, who drove the enemy from their intrenchments at the head of his regiment with empty guns, and Col. W. B. Shelby, Thirty-ninth, who rallied his men at great personal risk from a temporary disorder.

This unfortunate battle is graphically described in a letter written soon afterward by Capt. E. H. Cummins, of Maury's division, to General Beauregard. After noting that they occupied without great loss the rifle-pits, which were not obstinately defended, and then pushed on to the inner line of works constructed by the Yankees near the intersection of the railroads, he relates that during the night a great rattling of wagons and shouting of teamsters were heard, which he and others took to mean that Rosecrans was evacuating. But in the morning they found themselves in an exposed position under a fire of artillery immensely superior to what their fourteen guns could answer. Nevertheless, they entered the town, and Hébert occupied the works on the ridge northwest of Beauregard's old headquarters. "But we scarcely got in when we met and were overwhelmed by the enemy's massive reserves. Our lines melted under their fire like snow in thaw. The fragments who escaped formed again before we got beyond the fire of the batteries, and Lovell came over and became the rear guard,

and we fell back nine miles that night. Our division did not number 800 men. Next morning we fell back, intending to retreat by the same route by which we had approached, but found the passage of the Hatchie river disputed by Hurlbut's corps, 12,000 strong, which had marched across from Bolivar and reached Pocahontas before us. The bridge was about two miles from Pocahontas. Moore's and Phifer's remnants of brigades crossed and were again gobbled up, and we lost one battery. The rest of the division got up and, though greatly exhausted, managed to hold the enemy in check for two hours, the other fragments of brigades and regiments composing Hébert's division coming up feebly and supporting. We gave up the attempt to cross and fell back again and marched by another route to the south. The enemy had burned the bridge by which we now hoped to get out, but Frank Armstrong, who proved our salvation, had, with great foresight and energy, rebuilt it. The enemy did not pursue with any great vigor, and we saved everything but our wounded, and some of them. Bowen lost part of his train. We brought off two captured guns and lost five, and brought along 300 prisoners. I do not know the loss of the army. Price is reduced from 10,000 to between 5,000 and 6,000. Lovell has not suffered a great deal. The enemy's force I do not know. When we got into Corinth he swallowed up seven brigades of as good fighting men as I ever saw in about twenty minutes. He had abundance of artillery of heavy caliber. I saw 10-inch shot in the field. More than half of the line officers of Price's army are killed, wounded and missing. After all that has happened, I am happy to say that the morale of the army, or what is left of it, is astonishingly good."

The official report of casualties at Corinth and on the Hatchie shows that Hébert's division lost 182 killed, 1,033 wounded and 526 missing; Maury's division, 246 killed, 832 wounded and 1,449 missing; Lovell's divi-

sion, 77 killed, 285 wounded, 208 missing. Total, 505 killed, 2,150 wounded and 2,183 missing. The Federal loss at Corinth alone was 355 killed, 1,841 wounded and 324 missing. At the Hatchie Grant estimated the loss to be 400 or 500.

Rosecrans exuberantly reported that he had defeated an army of 38,000 men with little more than half their numbers; inflicting a loss of 1,423 killed (left upon the field and buried by him), and 5,692 wounded, according to his estimate; and that he had taken 2,268 prisoners, among whom were 137 field officers, captains and subalterns, 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3,300 stand of small arms, 45,000 rounds of ammunition and a large lot of accouterments.

Van Dorn retreated to Holly Springs but little disturbed by the pursuit of Rosecrans, who, when he had reached Ripley, was ordered back by Grant, who ordered an expedition to cover his return which went seven miles south of Grand Junction and destroyed the railroad bridge at Davis' Mills.

On October 1st, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton had been assigned to the command of the department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and he assumed his duties October 12th, Van Dorn remaining in command of the forces in the field. In the reorganization of the Confederate forces which followed, the Mississippi infantry in the army of the West was concentrated in a brigade of Maury's division, consisting of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, and Forty-third regiments and Seventh battalion.

With the 1st of November General Grant began a movement on Grand Junction with three divisions from Corinth and two from Bolivar. "If found practicable," he telegraphed Halleck, "I will go on to Holly Springs and maybe Grenada, completing railroad and telegraph as I go." At the same time an expedition was prepared at Memphis to sail down the river against Vicksburg, of

which Sherman was finally given command on Grant's insistence. Butler was expected to make a similar expedition up the river from New Orleans, and Curtis was instructed to send troops across the Mississippi against Grenada. The combination was a formidable one, and contemplated the concentration of about 100,000 men for the purpose of capturing Vicksburg, and in fact securing possession of the whole of northern Mississippi.

Pemberton had a very small force to oppose this gigantic combination, and he made urgent calls for reinforcements as early as October, when it became apparent what was on foot.

Grant was at La Grange, Tenn., November 9th, and a cavalry reconnoissance sent on toward Holly Springs discovered that that place had been evacuated. On the 9th General Pemberton had ordered Van Dorn and Price and Lovell back to the south bank of the Tallahatchie, where fortifications were begun. Price was posted between Abbeville and the Tallahatchie bridge, Lovell near the ford at the mouth of the Tippah, and General George with his State troops put on guard at Oxford. Grant brought his army up to Holly Springs about two weeks later, repairing the railroad as he marched, and established his depot of supplies at the point he had now reached.

About the same time Van Dorn's rear was threatened by a Federal expedition from Arkansas, under Gen. A. P. Hovey, consisting of 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, which landed at Delta and Friar's Point and moved toward Charleston. Pemberton again called for reinforcements, and suggested that Bragg in Tennessee move against Grant's communications, and Holmes send over 10,000 men from Arkansas. Bragg replied that he would order Forrest to make a diversion in West Tennessee, and Holmes positively refused to lend any assistance, on the ground that such a step would lose Arkansas to the Confederacy.

Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the secretary of war on November 24th assigned Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to command of the region embracing western North Carolina, Tennessee, northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and eastern Louisiana, Lieutenant-General Pemberton remaining in command in Mississippi, with Van Dorn in command of the army of West Tennessee, which was mainly Lovell's division, and Price in command of his army of the West, now reduced to some 4,000 men, who were all anxious to recross the Mississippi, but were held under orders which Price loyally supported, though he shared fully the feelings of the soldiers. For the purpose of correspondence and reports, General Johnston was to establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as in his judgment would best facilitate ready communication with the troops within his command, and to repair in person to any part of his command whenever his presence might for the time be necessary or desirable.

There was unfortunate confusion in the department at this time—a lack of confidence on the part of the soldiers and citizens; and with many so intense was this feeling that they lost enthusiasm and gave themselves up to hopeless endurance of whatever might come as inevitable. One citizen, at least, at this juncture suggested to President Davis that he give the State his own presence as an encouragement. "Plant your own foot upon our soil; unfurl your banner at the head of your army; tell your own people that you have come to share with them the perils of this dark hour," implored this anxious Mississippian.

Pemberton reported on December 5th the advance of Grant on the Central railroad, the movement of Hovey and starting of Sherman down the Mississippi, adding that at the same time a demonstration was made from below on Port Hudson, La., within his department. He stated that Port Hudson was now held by about 5,500 men

strongly intrenched; that Vicksburg was strongly fortified and held by about 6,000 men under General Smith; while he had confronting Grant, including cavalry and artillery, about 22,000 effectives. On December 1st he felt compelled to abandon the Tallahatchie and fall back on Grenada, making the Yallahusha his line of defense.

Grant, following up, made his headquarters at Oxford, and his cavalry advanced as far as Coffeeville, where they were defeated on December 5th by troops under command of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman; the Twenty-third Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Moses McCarley; the Twenty-sixth, Maj. T. F. Parker; and the Fourteenth, Major Doss, being the principal Confederate forces engaged.

In the meantime Hovey was taken care of by Colonel Starke's cavalry and the various outposts, and after skirmishes at the mouth of the Coldwater on the Yock-hapatalfa, at Mitchell's Cross-roads and Oakland, he retreated to the Mississippi river, having done little damage except burning some bridges and sinking the steamer *New Moon* on the Tallahatchie. Grant waited at Oxford for Sherman to make his way down the river, but the latter did not reach Friar's Point with his advance until December 21st, and meanwhile a great change in the situation had been wrought by the Confederate cavalry. On the 19th Nathan B. Forrest, then a brigadier-general, a brilliant soldier in whose exploits Mississippi felt a motherly pride, as his youth had been spent in this State, drove the strong Federal garrison from Jackson, Tenn., and then made a clean sweep of the enemy and their stores and the railroads north of Jackson, drawing 20,000 Federals from Corinth, Grand Junction and La Grange.

On December 20th, General Van Dorn, in command of the cavalry of Pemberton's army, advanced by way of Pontotoc, and struck an equally effective blow at Holly Springs, surprising the garrison and burning up all the supplies and trains collected at that place, the value of

which he estimated at a million and a half dollars. Grant reported the loss at \$400,000 in property and 1,500 men taken prisoners. He at once fell back to Holly Springs and occupied the line of the Tallahatchie, abandoning the plan of advancing between the Big Black and Yazoo to meet Sherman on the latter river. Van Dorn also attacked Davis' Mill, but without so much success. About the same time a Federal raid had been made from Corinth down the Mobile & Ohio railroad as far as Tupelo, and the forces made an ineffectual effort to check Van Dorn at Pontotoc.

Early in December President Davis visited Chattanooga, where Johnston's headquarters were, and going on to Murfreesboro, consulted with General Bragg regarding the reinforcement of Vicksburg. On his return to Chattanooga he ordered General Johnston to detach 10,000 men under Gen. C. L. Stevenson to report at Vicksburg. The President and General Johnston then visited Mississippi together, and reaching Jackson on December 19th found the legislature in session, it having been called together by Governor Pettus to bring out the remaining militia resources of the State. Mr. Davis and General Johnston and staff next visited Vicksburg, where on December 21st and 22d they inspected its defenses. While there Generals Johnston and Smith agreed upon an estimate of the additional force needed for the defense of the department and Vicksburg, and on December 22d General Johnston addressed a letter to Mr. Davis inclosing General Smith's letter (of estimates) to him.

In this letter among other things, General Johnston said, "Our great object is to hold the Mississippi. The country beyond the Mississippi is as much interested in that object as this, and the loss to us of the Mississippi involves that of the country beyond it. The 8,000 or 10,000 men which are essential to safety ought therefore, I respectfully suggest, to be taken from Arkansas, to re-

turn after the crisis in this department. I firmly believe, however, that our true system of warfare would be to concentrate the forces of the two departments on this side of the Mississippi, beat the enemy here, and then reconquer the country beyond it which he might have gained in the meantime." Mr. Davis thereupon, while at Vicksburg, addressed a letter to Gen. T. H. Holmes, inclosing copies of Generals Johnston's and Smith's letters to himself, and after pressing upon him his own as well as General Johnston's view of the vital importance of preventing the enemy's getting control of the Mississippi and dismembering the Confederacy, continued, "It seems to me, then, unquestionably the best that you should reinforce General Johnston so as to enable you successfully to meet the enemy, and by his defeat destroy his power for future operations against you as would be irresistible by your isolated force, and by the same means to place the army here in such condition as would enable it in turn to reinforce you when the season will make it practicable for you by active operations to expel the army from Arkansas. * * * I hope you will be able to detach the required number of men to reinforce General Johnston to the extent set forth in the accompanying letters. * * * Whatever may be done should be done with all possible dispatch."

On December 29th Gen. T. H. Holmes acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Davis' letter with inclosures, to "Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the department of the West," and while concurring in all that had been said as to the importance of holding Vicksburg, "which can scarcely be exaggerated," he replied, among other things, that while it was painful to him to have failed for any reason to render the desired assistance, he considered it imperative to retain all his small force, which had been greatly exaggerated—not exceeding at any time 22,000 effective men, for the defense of the valley of the Arkansas.

Returning to Jackson, Mr. Davis and General Johnston, December 26th, addressed the legislature and the large crowd of citizens in attendance. The President then visited Pemberton's army at Grenada, and subsequently returned to his post of duty at Richmond, having greatly cheered and inspired Mississippi by his presence in the hour of trial.

On Christmas day General Sherman had his forces, consisting of the divisions of A. J. Smith, Morgan L. Smith, George W. Morgan and Frederick Steele, embracing 30,000 men, at the mouth of the Yazoo. Before concentrating there, he had sent out detachments to destroy the railroad running west from Vicksburg in Louisiana. On the 26th Sherman's fleet moved up the Yazoo, preceded by the gunboats; and on the next day he landed his divisions both above and below Chickasaw Bayou. The Confederate line which confronted Sherman was about fourteen miles long, the right consisting of strong fortifications at Snyder's Mill and Drumgoole's Bluff on the Yazoo, the left the fortified city of Vicksburg. A line of bluffs, leaving the river at Vicksburg, runs directly to Snyder's, and in front of it is the course of an old river bed, the half toward Snyder's being impassable swamp and the half next Vicksburg a narrow lake opening into the Mississippi near the city and connecting on the north with Chickasaw Bayou, which runs thence due north to the Yazoo. Sherman landed Steele's division beyond the bayou, and the remainder of his army on the island of low land cut off by the lake and bayou from the Confederate position, and began a forward movement at once. For a week before, the gunboats had held the Yazoo river. He sent the two divisions of the Smiths toward the end of the lake next Vicksburg, where it could be crossed at the race-track and at the Indian mound or sand-bar. Morgan was to advance on the west side of the bayou and Steele on the east.

After driving in the Confederate pickets on the 27th,

Sherman reconnoitered the ground "as well as possible," he says, "and found it as difficult as could possibly be from nature and art. Immediately in our front was a lake passable only at two points—on a narrow levee and on a sand-bar which was perfectly commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters that line the levee or parapet on its opposite bank. Behind this was an irregular strip of bench or table land, on which was constructed a series of rifle-pits and batteries; and behind that a high, abrupt range of hills whose scarred sides were marked all the way up with rifle-trenches, and the crowns of the principal hills presented heavy batteries. The country road leading from Vicksburg to Yazoo City was along the foot of these hills, and answered an admirable purpose to the enemy as a covered way along which he moved his artillery and infantry promptly to meet us at any point at which we attempted to cross this difficult bayou. Nevertheless, that lake, with its levee parapet, backed by the lines of rifle-pits, batteries and frowning hills, had to be passed before we could reach terra firma and meet our enemy on anything like fair terms."

Steele, on his line of advance beyond the bayou, found the difficulties confronting him just as great, Sherman reported. He followed substantially an old levee (Blake's) back from the Yazoo to the foot of the hills, but found that in order to reach the hard land he would have to cross a long corduroy causeway with a battery enfilading it, others cross-firing it, with a similar line of rifle-pits and trenches before described.

The Confederate forces in Vicksburg at this time were still under the command of Maj.-Gen. Martin L. Smith, who was reinforced from Bragg's army by the Georgia brigade of Seth M. Barton, the Tennessee brigades of John C. Vaughn and John Gregg, and the Alabama brigade of E. D. Tracy. Brig.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a distinguished soldier who had been conspicuous in the operations of the army of Northern Virginia as a colonel

of artillery, was put in command of a "provisional division" which included a number of regiments and battalions and artillery, among which were the Third Mississippi, Third battalion State troops, Fourth regiment, Col. Pierre S. Layton; Thirteenth and Thirty-fifth regiments; Forty-sixth regiment, Lieut.-Col. W. K. Easterling; the Mississippi batteries of Capt. Robert Bowman, Capt. J. L. Wofford, Lieut. Frank Johnston, Capt. N. J. Drew, Maj. S. M. Ward's light artillery, and Johnston's cavalry company.

General Lee was given charge of the line of defenses from Vicksburg to Snyder's Mill on Christmas day, and he at once made skillful arrangements for meeting the enemy. Judging the approaches nearest Vicksburg sufficiently protected by abatis of fallen timber, and the defenses at Snyder's not likely to be assailed, he stationed the First Louisiana and two guns at the mound, or sand-bar, four regiments and a battery at the head of Chickasaw Bayou, and a regiment between the mound and the bayou. Rifle-pits were hurriedly thrown up at the mound and the bayou, and across the lake timber was felled for an abatis.

On the 26th the fighting began with Morgan's advance on the west side of the bayou, which was gallantly held in check by Col. W. T. Withers with the Seventeenth Louisiana, two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, and a section of Wofford's battery, stationed between the bayou and lake. "Early on the morning of the 27th," General Lee reported, "the enemy appeared in force and attacked Colonel Withers with violence. The colonel retired for a short distance up the bayou to a piece of woods, and held his ground against a largely superior force. The enemy also appeared in force in the woods in front of the Indian mound, driving in our skirmishers across the lake. They also appeared at Blake's levee, at the same time attacking our batteries at Snyder's Mill. They evidently had excellent guides, attacking us at

every point where it was possible to reach the road." On the morning of the 28th, the enemy again attacked the woods held the previous day by Colonel Withers, but now by Col. Allen Thomas' Louisiana regiment. Thomas held his ground against at least a brigade and a battery of six guns until noon, when he retired, rapidly followed by the enemy, who was checked by a volley from Colonel Hall's Louisiana regiment in rifle-pits at the lake. The enemy also attacked Colonel Morrison at the mound in heavy force, and placed several batteries opposite to him which kept up a continuous fire.

The advance of Steele on the levee had given General Lee much uneasiness, and he had increased his force there on the night of the 27th, placing Colonel Withers, First Mississippi artillery, in charge, with the Forty-sixth Mississippi, Seventeenth Louisiana and Bowman's battery. The main fighting on the 28th was done at that point, Steele appearing in force on the levee with artillery, "but was handsomely held in check and driven back by Colonel Withers' command, the Forty-sixth Mississippi and two Napoleon guns under Lieutenant Johnston doing admirable work." On the same day a small infantry force which had been landed at Snyder's Mill was withdrawn, only the gunboats remaining to amuse themselves with fire at long range.

Sherman now determined to make his attack in force at the bayou where Thomas had been pushed back. He withdrew Steele from the other side of the bayou and put him in with Morgan. By this arrangement he chose to attack at the apex of a triangle while Lee held the base and two sides, as the latter officer has pointed out.

Early on the morning of the 29th, Lee withdrew Hall from the rifle-pits beyond the lake, leaving open to Sherman the approach which he had selected, through the abatis, the mucky shallow at the head of the bayou and the tangled marsh, to the dry ground on which Lee awaited him. Morgan advanced cautiously and took possession

of the abandoned rifle-pits, and at the same time attempted to throw a pontoon bridge over the lake on his right, which was thwarted by a few well-directed shots from Wofford's battery and Lieutenant Tarleton's section of Ward's artillery. To meet the effort to pontoon, Lee pushed his line two regiments to the left and called Colonel Layton's Fourth Mississippi from Snyder's Mill.

Morgan protested against the proposed assault, but Sherman was determined that it should be made, and it is related that he said that 5,000 men would be lost before Vicksburg could be taken, and they might as well be lost there as anywhere. So Morgan sent forward the brigades of Blair and De Courcy and Thayer. Only one regiment of the latter took part in the assault, leaving nine Federal regiments engaged.

"After 10 a. m.," Lee reported, "a furious cannonade was opened on my position by the enemy, he at the same time arranging his infantry to storm my position. At 11 a. m. his artillery fire ceased and his infantry, 6,000 strong, moved gallantly up under our artillery fire from eight guns, crossing the lake at two dry points, one being in front of the vacated pits and the other about 200 yards from my line. Here our fire was so terrible that they broke, but in a few minutes they rallied again, sending a force to my left flank. This force was soon met by the Twenty-eighth Louisiana and the Forty-second Georgia and handsomely repulsed. Our fire was so severe that the enemy lay down to avoid it. Seeing their confusion the Twenty-sixth and a part of the Seventeenth Louisiana were marched on the battlefield, and under their cover 21 commissioned officers and 311 non-commissioned officers and privates were taken prisoners, and four stand of arms captured. The enemy left in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. About eighty of their wounded were treated in our hospitals. Their dead on the field numbered 200. Many of their wounded were allowed to be carried off by their

infirmary corps immediately after the fight. In this day's fight their casualties could not have fallen short of 1,000. Immediately after the battle the fire of their sharpshooters was redoubled. They would not allow my command to care for their wounded." The Federal report of their loss in this bloody affair was 154 killed, 757 wounded, 528 missing; in all, 1,439. Lee's loss was 36 killed, 78 wounded and three deserted; total, 124.

During the same day an assault was made by A. J. Smith at the sand-bar, where General Barton, who had arrived with his brigade, was posted. The Federals made five efforts throughout the day to take the breastworks by storm—three times gained the crest of the parapet, once made a lodgment and attempted to mine, but on every occasion was repulsed with heavy loss. The ground for 150 yards in front of the breastworks gave frightful evidence of the slaughter which occurred here.

Just after the battle, Maj.-Gen. Carter L. Stevenson arrived and took command of the forces. On the 30th the attack was renewed on Barton, but not with much vigor, and the 31st was given to the burial of their dead by the Federals. Sherman gave up hope of breaking the Confederate line in the place where he was now "bottled," and arranged with Admiral Porter for a night movement by water to Snyder's Mill, where 10,000 men should be landed while Porter held the batteries down. But the last night of 1862 was too foggy and the first night of 1863 was too bright; and on the next day the whole Federal army was embarked to leave their swampy covert for Milliken's Bend. As Sherman was embarking Lee and Withers advanced and attacked him, following the Federals up to the Yazoo river. The Second Texas rushed up almost to the boats, delivering their fire with terrible effect on the crowded transports, which moved off most precipitately. This little affair was not reported by Sherman.

In this successful repulse of the second attack on Vicks-

burg, Withers' five batteries of light artillery were particularly distinguished. A part of the battalion, as has been observed, supported by the Forty-sixth Mississippi, alone held in check Steele's division at Blake's Levee. In the fight of the 29th their services were invaluable. Colonel Withers in his report particularly commended the gallantry of Maj. B. R. Holmes, Capt. J. L. Wofford (who fired the first gun at the enemy), Lieutenants Lockhart and Weems, Lieut. Frank Johnston, Captain Bowman, Lieutenant Tye, Lieutenant Duncan and Lieutenants Cottingham and Guest.

CHAPTER VIII.

SERVICE OF MISSISSIPPIANS WITHOUT THE STATE IN
1862 —MUNFORDVILLE — PERRYVILLE — MURFREES-
BORO—YORKTOWN—SEVEN PINES—SHENANDOAH
VALLEY—SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES—SECOND MANAS-
SAS — HARPER'S FERRY — SHARPSBURG — FRED-
ERICKSBURG.

THE course of events in this State having been fol-
lowed to the close of 1862, a brief account should
be given of the part which was being taken by
Mississippi soldiers in the other States of the Confeder-
acy.

In the army which Bragg marched toward Louisville were a number of famous Mississippi commands, which gained distinction in Kentucky and Tennessee while their fellow citizens were fighting at Iuka, Corinth and Vicksburg. The distinctive Mississippi brigade of Bragg's army was that commanded by General Chalmers, including the Fifth regiment, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes; Seventh regiment, Col. W. H. Bishop; Ninth regiment, Capt. T. H. Lynam; Tenth regiment, Col. Robert A. Smith; Twenty-ninth regiment, Col. E. C. Walthall; Blythe's regiment, Lieut.-Col. James Moore; Ninth battalion of sharpshooters, Maj. W. C. Richards. This brigade was in Withers' division, Polk's corps. In J. K. Jackson's brigade of the same corps was the Eighth regiment, Lieut.-Col. A. McNeill, also the Twenty-seventh regiment, Col. T. M. Jones, but the latter was transferred to Patton Anderson's division of Hardee's corps, and given command of a brigade including his own and the Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh regiments. With Anderson's division, in addition to Jones' brigade, were

the Forty-first regiment in John C. Brown's brigade, and the Twenty-fourth, Col. William F. Dowd, in Samuel Powell's brigade, while the Forty-fifth was in S. A. M. Wood's brigade of Buckner's division. The Mississippi artillery was scattered throughout the army, Capt. T. J. Stanford's with A. P. Stewart's brigade, Swett's with Liddell's brigade, Darden's with Bushrod Johnson's brigade, Smith's with Maney's brigade. Several cavalry companies, under the command of Capt. P. D. Roddey, rendered valuable service in cutting the Memphis & Charleston railroad in Alabama in July and during the whole campaign.

General Chalmers and his brigade, on September 14th, invested the Federal garrison at Munfordville, and a demand for surrender having been refused, assaulted the works. A particularly intrepid charge was made by the Tenth Mississippi, in which Col. Robert A. Smith, Lieut.-Col. James G. Bullard, and other brave men gave up their lives. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of Blythe's regiment, supported this charge with his men and fell mortally wounded. Major Richards, at the head of his battalion, was severely wounded. All the regiments lost heavily, from 20 killed and wounded in the Seventh, to 108 in the Tenth, the total loss being 35 killed and 250 wounded, out of a total force of 1,600. On the 16th the garrison surrendered to General Bragg, and in compliment to the gallant fight of Chalmers' brigade it was ordered to take possession of the works. In the memorable battle of Perryville, the Mississippi regiments and batteries, attached to the divisions of Cheatham, Anderson and Buckner, bore their full share of the conflict and its honors.

In the organization of the army of Tennessee at Murfreesboro, Chalmers' brigade included the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth (Blythe's) regiments, and the Ninth battalion sharpshooters. The Twenty-fourth, Lieut.-Col. R. P. McKelvaine; Twenty-

seventh, Col. T. M. Jones; Twenty-ninth, Col. W. F. Brantly; and Thirtieth, Lieut.-Col. J. I. Scales, were in Walthall's or Patton Anderson's brigade. These two brigades composed the division of Gen. J. M. Withers, Polks' corps, which was almost entirely made up of Alabamians and Mississippians.

In Hardee's corps, the Fifth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes, and the Eighth, Col. J. C. Wilkinson, formed part of Jackson's brigade, Breckinridge's division; and the Forty-fifth, Lieut.-Col. R. Charlton, and the Fifteenth battalion sharpshooters, Capt. A. T. Hawkins, were in Wood's brigade, in the division now commanded by Cleburne. The artillery remained as assigned in the Kentucky campaign.

Before Murfreesboro, on the morning of December 31, 1862, Chalmers' brigade, at the right of Polk's line and well to the front, was the pivot on which Hardee and Polk wheeled to the right, driving before them, but not without desperate fighting, McCook's and part of Thomas' corps, back through an arc of 90 degrees, to the Nashville pike.

Wood's brigade, on the 27th, had supported Wharton's cavalry in holding back McCook's division at Triune, where Darden's artillery did noble service. On the 31st the brigade took the Federal hospital and suffered terribly in driving the enemy from the cedar brake. The brigade took 1,100 men into action and lost 504 in killed, wounded and captured. The Forty-fifth had 217 men engaged, and lost 71 killed and wounded, and 41 missing. General Cleburne specially mentioned for gallantry Colonel Charlton, Maj. E. F. Nunn, Adj. Frank Foster, Sergeants Asbury, Doolittle, Morrison, Vaughan, Stewart, Lieut. G. W. Williams, Sergeant-Major Kern, Corporals Mallett, Hackler and Read, and Private McChadin. Corporal Read volunteered to carry the colors after two color-bearers had been shot down. After the tide of battle had set against the Confederates, Lieutenant Fos-

ter was particularly conspicuous in the gallant way in which he rallied the men. Major Hawkins' two companies of sharpshooters did excellent service, and lost 32 men.

After McCook and Sheridan had been driven back Polk sent Patton Anderson's brigade forward against Negley, of Thomas' corps, strongly posted at the cedar brake, and with an abundance of artillery. "Anderson moved forward his brigade with firmness and decision," General Polk reported. "The fire of the enemy, both artillery and infantry, was terrific. Such evidences of destructive firing as were left on the forest from which this brigade emerged have rarely, if ever, been seen. The timber was torn and crushed. Nothing but a charge could meet the demands of the occasion. Orders were given to take the batteries at all hazards, and it was done. This was one of the points at which we encountered the most determined resistance, but the onward movement of the Mississippians and Alabamians was irresistible and they swept the enemy before them, driving him into the dense cedar brake to join the extending line of fugitives."

A more detailed account of this gallant action is given by General Anderson. Manigault's brigade, having been thrown into action by the right wheel of the army, called for reinforcements about 9 a. m. to charge a battery, and Anderson ordered up the Forty-fifth Alabama and Twenty-fourth Mississippi. They became hotly engaged soon after leaving their breastworks, and staggered, but rallied again under the fearful fire. The Thirtieth, Twenty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi were now ordered forward, swinging around on and keeping touch of elbow to the right. "Immediately in front and in short range of these regiments, the enemy had two batteries advantageously posted so as to sweep an open field over which they had to pass in their advance. The ordeal to which they were subjected was a severe one, but the task was undertaken with that spirit and courage which always

deserves success and seldom fails in achieving it. As often as their ranks were shattered and broken by grape and canister did they rally, re-form and renew the attack under the leadership of their gallant officers. They were ordered to take the batteries at all hazards, and they obeyed the order, not, however, without heavy loss of officers and men.

“Not far from where the batteries were playing, and while cheering and encouraging his men forward, Lieut.-Col. James L. Autry, commanding the Twenty-seventh Mississippi, fell pierced through the head by a minie ball. The death of this gallant officer at a critical period caused some confusion in the regiment until they were rallied and re-formed by Capt. E. R. Neilson, the senior officer present, who subsequently was seriously wounded on another part of the field.

“About the same time that Lieutenant Autry fell, Colonel Brantly, of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, and his adjutant, First Lieut. John W. Campbell, were knocked down by concussion produced by the explosion of a shell very near them; but the regiment was soon after carried forward by Lieut.-Col. J. B. Morgan in gallant style, capturing the battery in their front and driving the enemy in great confusion into and through the dense cedar brake immediately beyond. On the left of this last regiment was the Thirtieth Mississippi, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Scales. Most gallantly did they perform their part. In moving across the open field in short range of grape, canister and shrapnel, 62 officers and men were killed and 139 wounded, of this regiment alone, all within a very short space of time, and upon an area not greater than an acre of ground. The Twenty-fourth Mississippi, Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine commanding, and the Forty-fifth Alabama, on the left of the Thirtieth, also encountered a battery in their front, strongly supported by infantry on advantageous ground.

“For a moment these regiments appeared to reel and

stagger before the weight of lead and iron that was hurled against them. They were encouraged to go forward by the example of their officers, and a battery was taken. A number of prisoners also fell into our hands. Artillerists, who felt confidently secure in the strength of their positions, were captured at their pieces, and others were taken before they knew that their guns had fallen into our hands. One company entire, with its officers and colors, which had been posted in a log house near the battery in front of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, was captured by the Twenty-seventh Mississippi while the pieces were falling into the hands of the Twenty-ninth."

Now, approaching noon, the hitherto unchecked progress of Hardee and Polk was arrested by Van Cleve's fresh division on the pike, and the Federals began to form a firm line to support the division of John M. Palmer, which still held its place in front across the pike. Palmer and Chalmers faced each other, the pivots on which the armies wheeled. "Chalmers' brigade had been called on to encounter a measure of personal suffering from exposure beyond that of any other in my corps," wrote Polk. "The part of the line it occupied lay across an open field in full view of the enemy, and in range of his field guns. It had thrown up a slight rifle-pit, behind which it was placed, and to escape observation it was necessary for it to lie down and abstain from building fires. In this position it remained waiting the opening of the battle for more than forty-eight hours, wet with rain and chilled with cold; added to this the enemy's shot and shell were constantly passing over it. Not a murmur of discontent was heard to escape those who composed it. They exhibited the highest capacity of endurance and firmness in the most discouraging circumstances. The general movement from the right having reached it at ten o'clock, it was ordered to the attack, and its reserve under General Donelson was directed to move forward to its support. This charge was made in

fine style and was met by the enemy, who was strongly posted in the edge of the cedar brake, with a murderous fire of artillery and infantry. In that charge, their brigade commander, General Chalmers, was severely wounded by a shell which disqualified him for further duty on the field. The regiments of Chalmers' brigade, having been separated after he fell, moved forward and attached themselves to other commands, fighting with them with gallantry as opportunity offered."

The attack by Chalmers' brigade was one of the most gallant of the day, but unfortunately it was practically against the head of the Federal army in column. Breckinridge now coming to the support of Polk, the latter took the first two brigades to arrive, Jackson's and Adams', and sent them to relieve the shattered brigades before Palmer. Jackson's brigade fought here from noon to 3 p. m., but his force was not large enough for the task assigned him. Col. John C. Wilkinson, of the Eighth Mississippi, was severely wounded, also Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes, commanding the Fifth, and Capt. J. H. Morgan of the Fifth was killed. The Fifth had 170 men in action, and lost 6 killed and 73 wounded; the Eighth from 282 men lost 20 killed and 113 wounded.

During the next day Chalmers' brigade, under Col. T. W. White, took position in the Round Forest, and struggled for its possession during the day. On January 2d the fight was renewed here by the batteries of Stanford, Carnes and Smith, supported by Anderson's and other brigades. After the bloody defeat of Breckinridge on the other side of the river, Anderson moved to his support, and remained in line of battle January 3d.

In the Virginia and Maryland campaigns of 1862, under Johnston, Jackson and Lee, Mississippians were also conspicuous. Mississippians were on guard at Yorktown under Magruder during April, 1862, and in the sortie of April 5th the Second battalion, Lieut.-Col. John G. Taylor, demonstrated their valor; and in the battle at

Dam No. 1, April 16th, a part of the Seventeenth was engaged. At Williamsburg, the Nineteenth, Col. C. H. Mott, was very actively in the fight. Captain Macon, skirmishing in the woods in front, was desperately wounded, but while in the greatest agony gave accurate information of the enemy's position. The regiment was then ordered to charge and at the first volley from the Federals Colonel Mott fell, shot through the body. The right of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, pressed forward and drove the enemy back to an abatis. The left was equally successful and suffered severely. The colors were borne in succession by Sergeant Peebles, Private William P. Meaders, Private John Halloran, and after they were all disabled, Lieutenant Jones, who planted them on the enemy's cannon. The regiment took into action 501 men and lost 15 killed and 85 wounded. The Second battalion fought on the same line with the Nineteenth, and lost 5 killed and 30 wounded.

At Seven Pines, on the first day, the Second battalion, 300 strong, was the skirmish line of Garland's brigade, and during the fight, continued in the front rank, mingling with other commands. Of this command Privates Sutton, Willis, Williams and Hankinson and Sergeant Weeks were named by the commander as being entitled to the badge of honor. The loss of the battalion was 12 killed, 71 wounded and 4 missing. The Second and Eleventh regiments fought with Law's brigade and won distinction. The Twelfth, Col. W. H. Taylor, opened the fight for Rodes' brigade in this battle, gained the position on which the brigade rallied, and advancing, drove the enemy from his camp, and again held their ground unflinchingly. Colonel Taylor and Sergt. Robert Hall were particularly commended for bravery. The loss of the regiment was 41 killed and 152 wounded.

A prominent part in the famous raid made by Stuart around McClellan's army on the Chickahominy was taken by 250 men of the Jeff Davis Legion, commanded by

Lieut.-Col. William T. Martin. After the rear of this daring expedition became as important as the front, Martin and his men became the rear guard, with the howitzer under Lieut. James Breathed. During the march 25 Federal cavalymen surrendered to this rear guard, under the impression that they were surrounded. On his return Stuart hastened to recommend the promotion of Martin to a colonelcy and the increase of his battalion to a full regiment.

In the meantime the Sixteenth Mississippi was fighting with Jackson in the valley of the Shenandoah. Its brigade, Trimble's, bore the brunt of the fight at Cross Keys, when Col. Carnot Posey and Lieuts. J. B. Coleman and W. R. Brown were wounded. Besides these, 6 men were killed and 25 wounded. General Trimble in his report called attention to services performed on this occasion and previously by Captain Brown, of Company A, who, with portions of his company, during the campaign killed 12 of the enemy, captured 64 with their arms, and some 25 horses with equipments.

At Gaines' Mill, the Second regiment, Col. John M. Stone, and Eleventh, Col. P. H. Liddell, were distinguished in the gallant and successful charge of Law's brigade, and suffered severely, the Second having 21 killed and 79 wounded; the Eleventh 18 killed and 142 wounded.

In the same battle, the Twelfth regiment, under Maj. W. H. Lilly, the Nineteenth, under Maj. John Mullins, and the Second battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, fought under the brigade command of Feathers-ton. Major Lilly was wounded and the command devolved upon Captain Thomas. Major Mullins was also severely wounded. At Frayser's Farm the brigade was again in action, and Colonel Taylor was among the killed. This gallant Mississippi brigade lost in the two battles 115 killed, 542 wounded, and 9 missing; a total of 666.

Gen. R. Griffith's Mississippi brigade, the Thirteenth, Col. William Barksdale; Seventeenth, Col. W. D. Holder; Eighteenth, Col. Thomas M. Griffin; and the Twenty-first, Lieut.-Col. William F. Brandon, pursued the enemy on June 29th down the York river railroad, in the movement General Griffith falling with wounds from which he died on the next morning. Colonel Barksdale now assumed the brigade command. In the evening the Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments supported Ker-shaw's brigade, and were actively in battle.

On July 1st, at Malvern Hill, the brigade, after being held under fire for several hours, participated in the desperate and bloody assault on McClellan's last position. One-third of the brigade fell upon the field, including the regimental commanders, who were each severely wounded. The command of the Thirteenth, which had been in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, devolved upon Major McElroy; of the Seventeenth upon Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser; of the Eighteenth upon Lieutenant-Colonel Luse; and of the Twenty-first upon Captain Brooks. The total loss of the brigade in killed was 91, in wounded 434. This was the heaviest of any brigade engaged at Malvern Hill, and is a sufficient testimonial to the desperate courage of the men.

In the fight at Gaines' Mill, the Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina were for a time cut off from their brigade by a stream of men going out of action. General Trimble soon found them and led them up to the front. They were passed by two regiments, who cried out, "You needn't go in; we are whipped; you can't do anything." But the brave men answered: "Get out of our way; we will show you how to do it." And they did, receiving without answer the enemy's fire, and pushing on through felled trees and up the hill, from which they swept the enemy. One regiment of Federals surrendered in a body. General Trimble declared that this charge, "sustained from the first move-

ment without a falter, could not be surpassed for intrepid bravery and high resolve." He mentioned the conspicuous gallantry of Capt. Jas. Brown, shot dead in front of his company. The regiment was again put in position to assault, at Malvern Hill, but fortunately was spared that carnage. The loss of the Sixteenth in killed was 16, wounded 51, missing 19.

Throughout this campaign Colonel Martin commanded a cavalry brigade, composed of his legion and the Fourth Virginia. With two pieces of artillery he drove off a gunboat from the vicinity of White House on the 28th, and refreshed his command from the wealth of abandoned Federal stores. After the fight at Malvern Hill he dashed in the enemy's rear, capturing prisoners on all sides, picking up 150 in plain view and within sixty yards of the Monitor. Subsequently the legion was assigned to the cavalry brigade of Gen. Wade Hampton, and under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Waring it won fresh laurels at Fleetwood, Gettysburg, and other famous battlefields, finally surrendering with Wade Hampton at Greensboro, N. C.

The army of Northern Virginia was now organized in a more permanent manner by General Lee, and the Mississippi infantry commands were all assigned to Longstreet's corps. In Anderson's division was the Mississippi brigade of General Featherston, including the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth regiments and Second battalion. The Second and Eleventh regiments remained in Law's brigade of Hood's division. Barksdale's brigade, the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first regiments, was assigned to McLaws' division.

At Kelly's Ford, August 21st, the Twelfth and Sixteenth regiments won the praise of Wilcox by their gallant repulse of Federal cavalry; and at the battle of Second Manassas Featherston's brigade had the honor of participating in the charge which swept the enemy from the field. The brigade lost 26 killed and 142 wounded.

The Second and Eleventh fought with distinction both on August 29th and 30th, losing 15 killed and 153 wounded. Barksdale's brigade did not participate in the fighting of Second Manassas; but after marching through Maryland to Pleasant Valley shared with Kershaw's brigade on September 13th the honor of capturing Maryland Heights. This achievement compelled the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and much of the credit for it is due to the gallant Mississippi skirmishers under Maj. J. M. Bradley. The Thirteenth was left in possession of this stronghold while the remainder of the brigade formed line of battle behind Crampton's Gap. In this exploit Barksdale had 960 men engaged, and lost 2 killed and 15 wounded.

Law's brigade fought at Boonsboro and on sanguinary field of Sharpsburg. The Second and Eleventh were in the fiercest of the fight at the Dunker Church, both on the 16th and 17th. In the first day's fighting, Hood reported the "brave and efficient Col. P. F. Liddell fell mortally wounded;" and on the 17th, the "two little giant brigades of this division wrestled with a mighty force, not less than two corps of the enemy." In the words of Colonel Law, "Colonel Liddell, the gallant and beloved commander of the Eleventh Mississippi regiment, fell mortally wounded; Lieut.-Col. S. F. Butler of the same regiment received a painful wound, and Maj. T. S. Evans was killed. Col. John M. Stone, Lieut.-Col. D. W. Humphreys, and Maj. J. A. Blair, of the Second Mississippi, were all wounded while leading that distinguished regiment in the charge." The Eleventh lost 8 killed and 96 wounded, the Second 27 killed and 127 wounded, a very large part of their total strength.

Barksdale's brigade went into the fight at Sharpsburg 891 strong, and lost in killed 33 and in wounded 257. But, although there were not enough of them to make a single continuous line in the space assigned, they drove the enemy before them. General McLaws said that the

ground over which Barksdale advanced was thickly strewn with the dead and wounded of the enemy, far exceeding our own, and their dead were much more numerous than their wounded.

Col. Carnot Posey, who commanded Featherston's brigade at Sharpsburg, was mentioned by Longstreet as among the most prominently distinguished of his division. His brigade suffered a loss of 44 killed and 260 wounded. As an instance of the experience of the Mississippi regiments in this desperate battle may be mentioned the Sixteenth, under Captain Feltus, which took 228 men into action and lost 144 in killed and wounded.

In November, 1862, the Second and Eleventh regiments were detached from Law's brigade and ordered to Richmond.

At Fredericksburg, December 11th, Barksdale with his Mississippians occupied the town, and posting his men in rifle-pits, cellars, and behind any shelter that offered, repulsed nine desperate attempts of the enemy to complete their pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock river. They were finally driven from their position by a terrific cannonading.

The Seventeenth Mississippi, three companies of the Eighteenth and ten sharpshooters from the Thirteenth, were all the troops that were actually engaged defending the crossings in front of the city, there being no place for a greater number. The brigade made another stand on Princess Anne street, after the enemy entered the town.

This street-fighting continued until 7 p. m., when Barksdale was ordered back to the famous stone wall below Marye's hill. Colonel Luse, with the Eighteenth, had held the enemy back, below the town, until 3:30 in the afternoon. The brigade was relieved at the stone wall by Cobb's brigade and then took position in the general line. The loss of the Seventeenth at the river was 106 killed, wounded and missing. General McLaws in his report said: "The brigade of General Barksdale did

their whole duty, and in a manner highly creditable to every officer and man engaged in the fight. An examination of their positions shows that no troops could have behaved more gallantly."

Featherston's brigade was not actively engaged, but lay in line of battle four of those December days and nights in an open field, without shelter and without fire.

CHAPTER IX.

OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI—JANUARY TO JULY, 1863
—FEDERAL FORCES AT YOUNG'S POINT—EXPEDITIONS NORTH OF VICKSBURG—ORGANIZATION OF CONFEDERATE FORCES—GRIERSON'S RAID—GRANT AT BRUINSBURG—BATTLES OF PORT GIBSON AND RAYMOND—PLANS OF JOHNSTON AND PEMBERTON—BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK—BIG BLACK BRIDGE—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—PEMBERTON'S CAPITULATION.

MAJ.-GEN. U. S. GRANT assumed command of the military forces on the Mississippi in January, 1863, after McClernand, the successor of Sherman, had returned from an expedition to Arkansas Post, and he brought to the aid of the army which had met defeat at Chickasaw Bayou the forces he had withdrawn from northern Mississippi.

The Federal commander reported that the defenders of Vicksburg had thoroughly fortified the bluffs from Haynes' Bluff on the Yazoo down past Vicksburg to where the bluffs recede from the river. He landed his force mainly at Young's Point, and then set about experimenting in the hope of finding, amid the flood of water which filled the river bayous and swamps, some dry and practicable landing-place which might serve as a desirable base of operations. He was compelled to abandon a plan to land at Milliken's Bend and turn the Confederate fortifications at Haynes' Bluff, by the flooded condition of the intervening country.

Two ways of approach from the north to the Yazoo remained, one through Yazoo Pass, the Coldwater and the Tallahatchie, and one through Steele's bayou and Deer creek. An expedition of four gunboats under Com-

mander Smith, and 6,000 men on transports under General Ross, was sent to try the first, and Admiral Porter and Grant in person made a reconnoissance on Deer creek.

Work was also resumed on the old canal begun by Butler's order, and a brigade was set to work clearing out a channel by way of Lake Providence and the Tensas, and digging a second canal to open up a passage by way of Willow and Roundaway bayous. These last three passages were desired to carry the army to a safe landing-place below Vicksburg without the danger of passing the guns of the forts.

Meanwhile, to experiment on running the batteries, the ironclad *Queen of the West*, under Commander Ellet, who won notoriety by the first bombardment of Vicksburg, was sent down with orders to destroy a Confederate vessel before Vicksburg. He ran past successfully, but failed to injure the steamer, and then made a cruise down the river, capturing two Confederate steamers; but on going up Red river his boat was taken in very neatly by Gen. Richard Taylor. The captured ironclad, manned by Confederates, and assisted by the *Webb*, then attacked and sunk the *Indianola* near Palmyra Island. Col. Wirt Adams, Mississippi cavalry, made an ineffectual attempt to raise the latter vessel to add it to the Confederate navy. Grant's work on the canal was soon checkmated by Pemberton, who strengthened the fortifications at Warrenton.

The expedition down the Coldwater and Tallahatchie, led by the powerful ironclad *Chillicothe*, was met by General Loring, who constructed Fort Pemberton with cotton bales, covered with earth, on the narrow neck of land just west of Greenwood, and obstructed the Tallahatchie with a raft and the sunken steamer *Star of the West*. The Federal gunboats began an attack March 11th, but Loring, with some Louisiana troops and the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi, easily held his

ground. The Federals were to have made a grand attack on the 16th, but a few well-placed cannon shots put the Chillicothe out of action. A day or two later, Colonel Wilson, the Federal engineer in charge, reported that "His Excellency Acting Rear-Admiral Commodore Smith left to-day for a more salubrious climate, very sick, giving it as his opinion that the present force of gunboats could not take the two rebel guns in front." But before the expedition had returned to the Mississippi it was reinforced by General Quinby with part of his division, and the entire force came back to renew the attack on Fort Pemberton, which was meanwhile reinforced by Gen. D. H. Maury with Featherston's brigade and six guns. This second attempt resulted in nothing but a bombardment of the fort during three days, and on the night of April 4th the Federals again retreated. In meeting the first attack Col. D. R. Russell, Lieut.-Col. W. N. Brown, and Capt. H. Cantey of the Twentieth, were mentioned for skillful service. Col. A. E. Reynolds and Major Liddell did enterprising duty during the second attack.

About the middle of March Admiral Porter, supported by Sherman's army corps, attempted to open up a passage by way of Steele's bayou, Black's bayou, Deer creek, Rolling Fork and Sunflower river, into the Yazoo. Col. S. W. Ferguson, with 250 sharpshooters, and a battery under Lieut. R. L. Wood, first met the expedition at the mouth of Rolling Fork, on Deer creek, and engaged the gunboats on the 20th. He was soon reinforced by General Featherston's brigade, and Major Bridges took command of the sharpshooters. The fighting continued on the 21st with small loss to the Confederates, and then Porter withdrew and abandoned the expedition. At the same time Gen. S. D. Lee was active in the work of fortifying lower Deer creek, and prepared to strike the enemy in the rear if opportunity offered.

Thus the attempts to reach Vicksburg from the north

were cleverly foiled, and Grant was restricted to such approaches as he might find west of the river to obtain a foothold on Mississippi soil. Unfortunately the forces of the Confederacy in Texas and Arkansas were not employed to check the movements in that direction as a few determined men had done along the line of the Yazoo.

During these early months of 1863, there had been frequent raids in northern Mississippi from the Federal posts in Tennessee and Corinth, and to meet such inroads, the Confederate cavalry being insufficient, Rust's brigade and two regiments under General Buford were transferred from Port Hudson to Jackson. General Chalmers, as soon as he had recovered from his wounds received at Murfreesboro, was given command of the Fifth military district of Mississippi, comprising the two northern tiers of counties, but with such troops only as he could obtain by concentrating the various small commands scattered throughout that region.

On March 11th, General Bowen and his brigade were ordered to Grand Gulf, to fortify that point, commanding the entrance to the Big Black river, and hold the approaches west of the river. Three days later Farragut, in the lower Mississippi, attempted to run the batteries at Port Hudson, but got only two boats through and lost one. These two continued up the river past the Grand Gulf batteries March 19th, and communicated with Grant from below Vicksburg, whereupon Porter sent down the *Switzerland* and *Lancaster*. The first got past with some damage, but the *Lancaster* was blown up. During the passage, the *Hartford*, one of Farragut's boats, moved up and engaged the batteries at Warrenton, where General Barton was then in command.

On April 4th, Grant notified the Washington authorities that he had decided to send the fleet past the Vicksburg batteries, while the troops would be conveyed by small boats and barges through the bayous in Louisiana to Warrenton or Grand Gulf, "most probably the latter."

He had put one division on Deer creek, just above Lake Washington, to cut off Confederate supplies in that direction.

Rosecrans and Bragg were assuming hostile attitudes in Middle Tennessee, and Grant and Pemberton were both being called upon for help. A movement of transports on the Mississippi led to a rumor that Grant was about to abandon his campaign and transfer his army, part to Corinth and part to reinforce Rosecrans; and under the influence of these reports Pemberton, on April 13th, put the brigades of Tilghman, Rust and Buford under orders to march to Tullahoma with all dispatch, and Vaughn's brigade was held in readiness.

But the Federals were steadily pushing on through the Louisiana bayous to turn the left flank of the Vicksburg line. General Osterhaus, of the Federal army, made a reconnoissance by boat to New Carthage, through the bayous, early in April, with 54 men and a howitzer; had a skirmish with Bowen's outposts, and from the Louisiana shore gazed upon the plantations of Joseph and Jefferson Davis, which he reported as "a very tempting view." On April 2d, McClernand occupied Richmond, La., and during the following two weeks moved part of his corps to New Carthage, skirmishing as he advanced with the force which Bowen had thrown across the river under Col. Francis M. Cockrell. On April 8th, Bowen telegraphed Pemberton, asking if he should cross the river with his entire command in case the rumors of the heavy advance of Federals in Tensas Parish proved true, and fight them. To this Pemberton, still deceived by the demonstrations on the Yazoo and the movements of boats to and from Memphis, replied that he did not consider the advance of the Federals in that quarter of such importance as to justify Bowen running the risk of being cut off by the Federal fleet.

On the 15th, Cockrell made a considerable demonstration against McClernand at James' plantation, and dis-

covered the great strength of the movement; and on the night of the day following, Grant's plan was revealed beyond doubt by the passage of the Vicksburg batteries by seven gunboats and three empty transports, with the loss of one vessel. This detachment joined the three gunboats already below Warrenton. Pemberton now hastily recalled the brigades sent to Bragg, and notified the Trans-Mississippi commander that "the enemy is cutting a passage from near Young's Point to Bayou Vidal, to reach the Mississippi river near New Carthage. Without co-operation, it is impossible to oppose him."

The troops under command of Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton in April, 1863, were organized as follows:

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Carter L. Stevenson commanding.

First brigade, Brig.-Gen. Seth M. Barton—Five Georgia regiments: Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Fifty-second.

Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. E. D. Tracy, Col. I. W. Garrott, Brig.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee—Five Alabama regiments: Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Forty-sixth.

Third brigade, Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, Brig.-Gen. Alfred Cumming—Five Georgia regiments: Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh.

Fourth brigade, Col. A. W. Reynolds—Four Tennessee regiments: Third, Thirty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth.

Artillery—Waddell's Alabama battery, Botetourt Virginia battery, Hudson's Mississippi battery, Cherokee Georgia battery, Third Maryland battery.

Cavalry—Van Dyke's company.

SMITH'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Martin L. Smith commanding.

First brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. E. Baldwin—Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana; Fourth Mississippi, Col. P. S.

Layton; Forty-sixth Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears; First Mississippi light artillery, battery E, Capt. N. J. Drew; Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smyth.

Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Vaughn—Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second Tennessee; First Mississippi light artillery, battery I, Capt. Robert Bowman; Fourteenth Mississippi light artillery battalion, Maj. M. S. Ward, batteries of C. B. Vance and J. H. Gates.

Third brigade, Brig.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Brig.-Gen. F. A. Shoup—Three Louisiana regiments: Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth; First, Eighth and Twenty-third Louisiana heavy artillery; First Tennessee heavy artillery, two Tennessee batteries; Vaiden artillery, Company L, First Mississippi light artillery; sappers and miners.

MAURY'S (FORNEY'S) DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury commanding to April 15th; then Maj.-Gen. John H. Forney.

First brigade, Brig.-Gen. Louis Hébert—Third Louisiana; Thirty-sixth Mississippi, Col. W. W. Wither-
spoon; Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland; Thirty-eighth Mississippi, Col. Preston Brent; Forty-third Mississippi, Col. R. Harrison; Seventh Mississippi battalion, Capt. A. M. Dozier; Appeal battery, Arkansas; Tobin's (Tenn.) battery.

Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Moore—Thirty-seventh Alabama; Forty-second Alabama; Thirty-fifth Mississippi, Col. W. S. Barry; Fortieth Mississippi, Col. W. B. Colbert; Second Texas; Bledsoe's battery.

Other forces—Sengstak's battery; Mississippi cavalry, Col. Wirt Adams; Waul's Texas Legion, Lieut.-Col. L. Willis; Pointe Coupée artillery; First Tennessee cavalry, Col. J. G. Stocks. Mississippi State troops, Brig.-Gen. John V. Harris: Fifth regiment, Col. H. C. Robinson; Third battalion, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Burgin.

BOWEN'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. John S. Bowen commanding.

Bowen's brigade, Col. F. M. Cockrell—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Missouri infantry; Guibor's, Landis' and Wade's Missouri batteries; Grayson's company Louisiana heavy artillery, at Grand Gulf.

Green's brigade, Brig.-Gen. M. E. Green—Catterson's and Bayne's Arkansas battalions of sharpshooters: Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first Arkansas infantry; First Missouri cavalry and Second Missouri cavalry battalion, dismounted; Dawson's and Lowe's Missouri batteries; Escort, Captain Savery's company Western Rangers.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. W. W. Loring commanding.

Tilghman's brigade, Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, Col. A. E. Reynolds—Fifty-fourth Alabama; Eighth Kentucky; Sixth Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry; Twentieth Mississippi, Col. D. R. Russell; Twenty-third Mississippi, Col. J. M. Wells; Twenty-sixth Mississippi, Col. A. E. Reynolds, Maj. T. F. Parker; Capt. Jacob Culbertson's Mississippi battery; Capt. J. J. Cowan's Mississippi battery; Captain McLendon's Mississippi battery.

Featherston's brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Featherston—Third Mississippi, Col. T. H. Mellon; Twenty-second Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Reid; Thirty-first Mississippi, Col. J. A. Orr; Thirty-third Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst; First Mississippi battalion sharpshooters, Maj. W. A. Rayburn; First Mississippi light artillery, battery C.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, HEADQUARTERS COLUMBUS.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Ruggles commanding.

Third Mississippi battalion State troops, Maj. W. A. Hewlett; Fifth Mississippi regiment State troops, Col. H. C. Robinson; Mississippi State cavalry, companies of

Capt. D. C. Gillelyn, Capt. J. E. Johnson, Capt. W. C. Martin; Mississippi State Rangers, Capt. Isham J. Warren; Second Tennessee cavalry battalion, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Barteau; Owen's and Thrall's Arkansas batteries; Rice's Tennessee heavy artillery; Hewlett's Alabama Partisan Rangers.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, HEADQUARTERS JACKSON.

Brig.-Gen. John Adams commanding.

First Choctaw battalion, Maj. J. W. Pierce; First Mississippi battalion, Maj. W. B. Harper; Fourteenth Mississippi, Col. G. W. Abert; Company C, Fifteenth Mississippi infantry, Capt. P. H. Norton; Bolen's and Terry's Kentucky cavalry companies; Third Mississippi brigade, State troops, Brig.-Gen. J. Z. George, at Grenada.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers commanding.

First Mississippi cavalry, Partisan Rangers, Col. W. C. Falkner; Third Mississippi cavalry, three companies, Col. John McQuirk; Eighteenth Mississippi cavalry battalion, Maj. A. H. Chalmers; Mississippi State troops, Capt. Samuel Matthews; Mississippi cavalry companies, Capt. J. Y. Smith, Sol. G. Street, J. F. White; cavalry battalion State troops, Maj. G. L. Blythe.

On April 1st, Stevenson's division had 681 officers and 9,795 men present for duty; Smith's division, including Hébert, 600 officers and 6,421 men; Bowen's division (then Forney's), 395 officers and 4,169 men; Loring's division, including Moore, 549 officers and 6,678 men. Adams had 53 officers and 378 men; Chalmers, 82 officers and 780 men; Ruggles, 152 officers and 1,809 men.

This shows a grand total fighting strength in Mississippi, exclusive of the southern district, of 2,512 officers and 30,030 men. The "aggregate present," exclusive of the southern district, was 41,107; "aggregate present and absent," or total enrolled, 55,590.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, HEADQUARTERS PORT HUDSON.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin Gardner commanding.

Maxey's brigade, Brig.-Gen. S. B. Maxey—Louisiana regiments: Fourth and Thirtieth; Tennessee regiments: Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Fifty-fifth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third; Burnet's sharpshooters; Fennner's battery; Capt. Calvit Roberts' Mississippi battery.

Gregg's brigade, Brig.-Gen. John Gregg—Tennessee regiments; Third, Tenth, Thirtieth, Forty-first, Fiftieth, Fifty-first; Chinn's Louisiana battalion; Seventh Texas; Bledsoe's Missouri battery; Brookhaven Mississippi battery, Capt. J. A. Hoskins.

Beall's brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. N. R. Beall—Arkansas regiments: Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighth battalion; Thirty-ninth Mississippi, Col. W. B. Shelby; batteries B, F, K, First Mississippi light artillery.

Rust's brigade, Brig.-Gen. Albert Rust—Thirty-fifth Alabama, Ninth Arkansas, First Confederate battalion; Twelfth Louisiana; Fifteenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Binford; Chust's and Ilsley's companies, Pointe Coupée artillery; Hudson's Mississippi battery, Lieut. J. R. Sweany.

Buford's brigade, Brig.-Gen. A. Buford—Twenty-seventh and Forty-ninth Alabama; Fourth and Sixth Alabama battalions; Tenth Arkansas, Third Kentucky, Seventh Kentucky, Watson's battery.

Cavalry—Ninth Louisiana battalion; three Louisiana companies; Mississippi battalion, Maj. W. H. Garland; Mississippi battalion, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Wilbourn; Mississippi companies, Capts. G. Herren, W. V. Lester, T. C. Rhodes, V. L. Terrell, T. R. Stockdale; Ninth Tennessee battalion.

Heavy artillery—First Alabama, Twelfth Louisiana battalion, First Tennessee battalion.

The return of this district for the above organizations showed present for duty 1,366 officers, 14,921 men; aggre-

gate present, 20,388; aggregate present and absent, 26,728.

The two brigades of Rust and Buford were ordered to Jackson early in April, and subsequently were attached to Loring's division, mainly in Buford's brigade of that division. Later in April Gregg's brigade was also sent to Jackson. These additions probably increased the fighting strength in northern Mississippi on May 1st to 40,000 men, according to the returns.

On April 15th, General Stevenson reported that "Gen. S. D. Lee has returned fully impressed that the enemy is in force here (opposite Vicksburg). The troops at Lake Providence have been moved down. He has information that they will make an effort on our left, up Bayou Pierre in rear of Grand Gulf. Their concentration at Richmond and New Carthage indicate that intention. Our force opposite Grand Gulf has checked them. If they are removed, enemy can move down levee to Saint Joseph, nearly opposite Bayou Pierre." It thus appears that there was among the Confederate commanders a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the situation. Bowen visited Colonel Cockrell, and, believing he could hold a strong position without immediate danger and check the Federal advance, suggested this to Pemberton, at the same time indicating his readiness to withdraw Cockrell if so ordered. The withdrawal was peremptorily ordered and executed on April 17th. At the same time the Sixth Mississippi, First Confederate battalion, and one field battery, were sent from Jackson to reinforce Grand Gulf, and Green's brigade from Vicksburg.

During this period considerable excitement was caused by the raft obstruction of the Yazoo at Snyder's Mill giving way and opening the channel. Further up the river, near Greenwood, the indefatigable Capt. I. N. Brown had been constructing a little fleet of cotton clad gunboats, to aid in the defense of the Yazoo line. The raft was soon replaced, and gradually fear of a Federal attack in that quarter was allayed.

On the night of April 22d, six more gunboats and a lot of barges ran past Vicksburg to New Carthage. While these ominous preparations were being made, Confederate forces in the interior of the State were held back from the threatened points by General Grierson's raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the entire length of Mississippi to Baton Rouge. Grierson started out, April 17th, with 1,700 cavalymen, demonstrations being made all along the Federal line from Corinth to Memphis to conceal the purpose of the expedition. There was no adequate cavalry command to meet Grierson, and the infantry which sought to intercept him was of necessity too slow in motion. Van Dorn's cavalry corps was with Bragg, and the various cavalry companies in Mississippi were mostly scattered. As it was, however, Grierson was compelled to make his trip with such celerity that he did not find time to do much damage. After sending a detachment which skirmished at New Albany, he reached Pontotoc, where he burned a mill. He then sent back about 200 men with some prisoners captured at New Albany and went on south to the road leading to Columbus, where he detached about 500 men under Col. Edward Hatch to strike the railroad at West Point, raid southward to Macon, if possible, and on his return to take Columbus and destroy the government works.

This extensive program Hatch soon found impracticable. On reaching Palo Alto a few hours later, he was attacked by Col. C. R. Barteau, with the Second Tennessee battalion and the commands of Col. J. F. Smith, Maj. W. M. Inge and Capt. T. W. Ham, and was so roughly handled that at night he started back toward Okolona. Barteau made a vigorous pursuit, but was unable to come up with Hatch until near Birmingham, when he attacked and drove the Federals across Camp creek after a fight of about two hours. They burned the bridge behind them, and Barteau's ammunition being exhausted he gave up the pursuit. Grierson was given

a grateful relief from Confederate attentions by this diversion, and moved on to Louisville, destroying some property at Starkville, and a shoe factory on the road. One company, under Captain Forbes, dashed to Enterprise and demanded its surrender, but the place was held by Generals Buford and Loring. The raiders then passed through Louisville and Philadelphia without resistance and, reaching Decatur April 24th, struck the Southern Mississippi railroad and destroyed a few locomotives and cars, and a considerable quantity of firearms and military stores in the vicinity of Newton Station. At Garlandville, according to Grierson's report, he "found the citizens, many of them venerable with age, armed with shotguns and organized to resist an approach. As the advance entered the town these citizens fired upon and wounded one of our men. We charged upon them and captured several." After passing this place Grierson decided to cross the New Orleans railroad at Hazlehurst and join Grant at Grand Gulf. He destroyed military stores at Hazlehurst and Gallatin; but on advancing from the latter place was met at Union Church by Capt. S. B. Cleveland of Wirt Adams' regiment, and on the next day Colonel Adams appeared at his front. Thus foiled in his movement toward Grand Gulf, Grierson fell back through Brookhaven, burning some bridges on the railroad and appropriating horses along the road as he fled rapidly toward the Louisiana line, pursued by Adams as far as Greensburg, La.

During the same period General Chalmers was occupied in northwestern Mississippi with an infantry expedition from Memphis, under Col. George E. Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin, supported by Gen. W. S. Smith. At Hernando, on the evening of April 18th, Col. W. C. Falkner attacked the enemy, and a severe engagement followed in which Falkner lost about 40 killed and a proportionate number wounded and captured, while the Federal loss was considerable. Bryant then advanced to-

ward Coldwater, but was defeated by Chalmers' command reinforced by Colonel McCulloch, Maj. G. L. Blythe attacking in the rear, and fell back to Hernando and thence to Memphis.

On April 25th a Federal detachment went down the west side of Lake Saint Joseph from Bayou Vidal, and pushing away a detachment of Trans-Mississippi cavalry under Maj. Isaac F. Harrison, made its way to Hard Times landing, building bridges for the army to follow. On the 29th Grant had 10,000 soldiers in transports at Hard Times, and Porter was sent against the batteries at Grand Gulf with seven ironclads. A fierce artillery battle raged throughout the forenoon of the day, ending in Porter's repulse. Thereupon Grant immediately disembarked his troops and marched them to De Shroon's landing; and in the following night the gunboats made another attack on the Grand Gulf batteries, under cover of which the empty transports were run past. Grant was now beyond the last Confederate fortifications on the south, and on the 30th of April he was safely on shore at Bruinsburg, below Bayou Pierre, with 20,000 men.

Bowen at Grand Gulf, with the brigades of Cockrell and M. E. Green, was being reinforced by Tracy's and Baldwin's brigades; but these commands were all small in numbers, and his aggregate of effective men was but a little over 5,000. He already had part of Green's brigade posted on the direct road to Bruinsburg on Bayou Pierre, as well as on the Big Black, and he now sent General Green with a detachment of 450 men, and the Sixth Mississippi, under Col. Robert Lowry, to occupy the roads from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, and soon reinforced them with Tracy's brigade. He was threatened on all sides, above and below.

During the night of April 30th McClelland was skirmishing with Green; and at 1 o'clock a. m., May 1st, he made an attack in force, which Green repulsed. But the Federal lines were spreading out and threatened to

envelop the little Confederate force. At sunrise the fight was renewed and became general, and the Confederates were gradually pushed back. The Sixth Mississippi, by a gallant charge upon a Federal battery, succeeded in holding back the tide a little while, and Baldwin's brigade came up and formed a line in the rear, to which the Confederate advance was withdrawn. The Federal right approaching the Natchez road the Third and Fifth Mississippi charged in that direction, routed the enemy, and by a desperate fight saved Bowen's entire command from being flanked and captured. The Confederates kept up the fight during the day, making what Grant pronounced a very bold defense and well carried out, holding the 20,000 Federals in check until evening, when they withdrew across the bayou and burned the bridges. In this battle of Port Gibson, the Mississippi troops engaged, aside from the Sixth regiment, were mainly in Baldwin's brigade, which reached the field exhausted by a long march, fought on the left, retired through Port Gibson at nine o'clock at night, and fell back toward Willow Springs. The Fourth regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adair, bore the severest part of the conflict. The casualties of Bowen's little army in this battle were 60 killed and 340 wounded. Among the killed, unfortunately, was Gen. E. D. Tracy. The Federal loss was much more severe—131 killed, 719 wounded and 25 missing; but they were compensated to some extent by capturing 387 men, mainly from Green and Tracy. Bowen held his position on Bayou Pierre during the next day, but was not reinforced. Generals Loring and Tilghman arrived the following night, and it being decided that the position could not be held, Grand Gulf was ordered abandoned and Bowen's forces withdrew across the Big Black river at Harkinson's ferry. McPherson's corps followed, and was stoutly resisted en route, but on May 3d encamped at the ferry.

On the 6th Sherman landed at Bruinsburg and

increased the Federal army to about 33,000 men. With this strength, hearing Banks could not reach Port Hudson immediately, Grant abandoned his plan of holding Grand Gulf as a base and operating southward first against Port Hudson, and determined to cut loose from his base of supplies and with his whole force, subsisting from the country, attack Vicksburg from the rear. This meant much to the planters in that part of Mississippi. Grant supplied his army with three days' rations of hard-tack, coffee and salt, and as for the rest, in his own words, "Beef, mutton, poultry and forage were found in abundance. Quite a quantity of molasses and bacon was also secured from the country. Every plantation had a run of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. All these were kept running while we were stopping, day and night; and when we were marching, during the night, at all plantations covered by the troops."

Pemberton's plan of campaign was to defend Vicksburg first and last, leaving Jackson to be defended by Adams, reinforced from Port Hudson and from the other departments. He expected to hold the Big Black river and fight Grant at Edwards on the Jackson railroad or at the river bridge, a few miles west, and at those points massed his main strength. He also, throughout the campaign, believed that Grant would attempt to maintain a line of communication with Grand Gulf, which could be broken, compelling Grant to retreat as in the previous year from Oxford. He posted forces on the Warrenton and Hall's ferry roads, and on the Baldwin's ferry road, and such cavalry as could be obtained, under Col. Wirt Adams, was ordered to harass the enemy and report his movements. Pemberton was confirmed in his expectation of a battle at Edwards by the apparent movements of his antagonist, who threatened Edwards with McClernand's corps. But at the same time Grant sent Sherman's corps to Clinton, and Mc-

Pherson's to Raymond. On the 11th, General Tilghman, stationed at Baldwin's ferry, reported that the enemy was pushing back his skirmishers; and Pemberton, in anticipation of a battle at Edwards, ordered Gen. W. H. T. Walker, who had been sent with his brigade from Bragg's army to Jackson, to join Gregg, the united force to strike the Federal rear after battle was joined.

General Gregg with his Tennessee brigade, about 3,000 strong, reached Raymond from Jackson on the evening of the 11th, and found the people in consternation on account of the news of a Federal advance. He was advised of the approach of the enemy by his cavalry pickets, but not informed of his numbers, and was led to believe by the orders from Pemberton that it was only a marauding excursion. The Federals arrived and opened an artillery fire at 10 o'clock, May 12th. Gregg moved forward to support his pickets, and presently, judging that only one brigade was before him, disposed his regiments to make an attack both in front and flank, hoping to capture the enemy. His men advanced and drove back the first lines before them, but soon perceived that they were assailing overwhelming numbers. The fight was kept up gallantly for three hours against Logan's division, supported by the remainder of McPherson's corps, and then Gregg withdrew in good order, the retrograde movement being gallantly covered by a few companies of Kentucky cavalry and Captain Bledsoe's battery. The battle of Raymond was reported by the Federals as a very considerable affair, and they had to mourn the loss of 66 killed, 339 wounded and 37 captured. The Confederate loss was also severe, 73 killed, 251 wounded, and 190 missing, among the killed and wounded being a number of gallant officers. Gregg, reinforced by 1,000 men under Walker, encamped that night five miles from the battlefield, and on the 13th fell back to Jackson, where the remainder of Walker's brigade increased the force to 6,000.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston arrived at Jackson on the evening of the same day, and assumed chief command in the State. He sent a note to Pemberton which was delivered on the morning of the 14th, containing these words: "I have lately arrived and learn that Major-General Sherman is between us with four divisions at Clinton. It is important to re-establish communications, that you may be reinforced. If practicable, come up on his rear at once. To beat such a detachment would be of immense value. The troops here could co-operate. All the strength you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is all important."

Grant, immediately upon being informed of McPherson's success at Raymond had abandoned his plan of attack on Pemberton and began a movement of his entire army to strike the Confederate force at Jackson before it could be reinforced from other quarters. Consequently McClernand withdrew from before Edwards, and sent part of his corps to Clinton and part to Raymond, and an immediate attack on Jackson was ordered by Sherman from Clinton and by McPherson from Raymond. This was all done on the 13th, and at nine o'clock, on the same morning that Pemberton received the order to march against Sherman at Clinton, McPherson and Sherman were attacking the pickets at Jackson.

On receiving the order from Johnston, Pemberton replied that he would at once move his whole available force, about 16,000, from Edwards, leaving Vaughn's brigade, about 1,500, at Big Black bridge, and 7,500 men under Smith and Forney on the Vicksburg river lines. Tilghman's brigade, about 1,500, would follow in rear of Pemberton's column.

But before this movement was executed, Pemberton held a council of war, in which, he says, "a majority of the officers present expressed themselves favorable to the movement indicated by General Johnston. The others, including Major-Generals Loring and Stevenson, pre-

ferred a movement by which the army might attempt to cut off the enemy's supplies from the Mississippi river. My own views were strongly expressed as unfavorable to any advance which would separate me farther from Vicksburg, which was my base. I did not, however, see fit to put my own judgment and opinions so far in opposition as to prevent a movement altogether, but believing the only possibility of success to be in the plan of cutting the enemy's communications, it was adopted." Pemberton thereupon ordered an advance toward Raymond, intending to strike the main road at Dillon's, about ten miles from Edwards, and he sent a message to Johnston informing him, stating as his object "to cut the enemy's communications and force him to attack me, as I do not consider my force sufficient to justify an attack on the enemy in position or to attempt to cut my way to Jackson." He also expressed a wish that Johnston would unite with him at Raymond.

Johnston, meanwhile, discovered soon after ordering Pemberton to attack Sherman at Clinton, that the latter intended to attack him (Johnston) at Jackson; and at 3 a. m. on the 14th, General Gregg, having been informed that Jackson must be evacuated, was ordered to hold back the Federals until Gen. John Adams should prepare his train and retreat on the Canton road. At 3 a. m. Gregg marched out for this purpose toward Clinton, while Colonel Colquitt, with Gist's brigade, supported by Walker's, took an advanced position on the Raymond road. The Federal attacks were made almost simultaneously by McPherson on the Raymond road and Sherman on the Clinton road, but they were both held back, the troops behaving with the utmost coolness and courage, until 2 o'clock p.m., when the trains being on their way from the city, the Confederates withdrew in good order. There was much spirited fighting and the Federal loss was 42 killed, 241 wounded and 7 missing; the Confederate loss 17 killed, 64 wounded and 118 missing.

Johnston now sent a second message to Pemberton (May 14th), saying: "The body of troops mentioned in my note of last night compelled Brigadier-General Gregg and his command to evacuate Jackson about noon to-day. The necessity of taking the Canton road at right angles to that upon which the enemy approached prevented an obstinate defense." He also stated that, being reinforced by the brigade of Gist, from Beauregard's department, and Maxey's brigade, he hoped to prevent the enemy from drawing provisions from the east, and continued: "Can he supply himself from the Mississippi? Can you not cut him off from it? and above all, should he be compelled to fall back for want of supplies, beat him? As soon as the reinforcements are all up, they must be united to the rest of the army. I am anxious to see a force assembled that may be able to inflict a heavy blow upon the enemy. Would it not be better to place the forces to support Vicksburg between General Loring and that place, and merely observe the ferries, so that you might unite if opportunity for fighting presented itself. If prisoners at Jackson tell the truth, the force at Jackson must be half Grant's army. It would decide the campaign to beat it, which can be done by concentrating, especially when the remainder of the eastern troops arrive; they are to be 12,000 or 13,000." This apparently approves Pemberton's move against Grant's communications. But Pemberton did not receive the letter until two days later.

On the next morning, after the above second message to Pemberton was sent, Johnston, then ten miles north of Jackson, received Pemberton's notice of a move toward Dillon, and answered: "Our being compelled to leave Jackson makes your plan impracticable. The only mode by which we can unite is by your moving directly to Clinton, informing me, that we may move to that point with about 6,000. I have no means of estimating the enemy's force at Jackson. I fear he will fortify if

time is left him. Let me hear from you immediately."

Pemberton started out from Edwards toward Raymond on the morning of the 15th, Loring in advance with the brigades of Featherston and Buford, and Bowen following with the brigades of Cockrell and Green. Stevenson, with the brigades of Lee, Barton, Cumming and Reynolds, left Edwards in the evening. The road southeast from Edwards makes a Y before reaching Baker's creek, one branch going on toward Raymond and the other turning off toward Clinton. As the high water had destroyed the bridge and made the ford impassable on the Raymond road, the army was forced to take the Clinton road across the creek and then, after reaching Champion's Hill, it marched in column down a transverse road until Loring's division reached the Raymond road again. Night now came on and the army bivouacked in this position. On the morning of the 16th Pemberton received Johnston's third message, announcing the evacuation of Jackson and conveying the impression that Grant intended to keep his main forces there, and he immediately ordered the column to march in inverse order, Stevenson in front, eastward toward Clinton. But just as this movement began, Federal artillery opened on Loring.

Johnston's first message had been sent in triplicate, and one of the couriers, a traitor, had delivered it to Grant on the evening of the 14th. Consequently the Federal commander, leaving Sherman to destroy Jackson as a railroad center and manufacturing city, hurried McClernand and McPherson toward Bolton. On the night of the 15th, when Pemberton's army was in bivouac beyond Baker's creek, Hovey's division was on his flank at Bolton, with Carr and Osterhaus and the advance of McPherson's corps near at hand, while Smith and Blair were not far from Loring on the Raymond road. All of these troops had orders to move with the utmost expedition to prevent any junction of Pemberton and Johnston. It was the advance of Smith's division,

early on the 16th, that first warned Pemberton of his situation.

Not regarding the early attack on Loring as more than a reconnoissance, Pemberton at first ordered a continuance of his movement toward Bolton, and Reynolds' brigade was detailed to protect the wagon train. But the demonstrations of the enemy soon becoming more serious, the line of march was transformed into a line of battle. The position on the transverse road happened to be a strong one, covering the approaches of all the Federal troops. Col. Wirt Adams, with his cavalry, had been skirmishing in front of Reynolds. Lee's brigade came up about 7:30 a. m. and most of Reynolds' brigade was sent toward Edwards to protect the train, and no longer participated in the fighting. Tilghman's brigade, which had been in the rear, was stationed before the bridge on the Raymond road. The position which Lee took involved him in heavy skirmishing, and the enemy developed toward his left flank, threatening the Clinton road into Edwards. Stevenson brought up Cumming to Lee's right, and Barton to the right of the latter.

According to General Stevenson's report, "the enemy, in columns of divisions, moved steadily around our left, forcing it to change direction to correspond, and their movement was so rapid as to keep my line (a single one) in constant motion by the left flank." Finally Barton was sent to support Lee, who was fighting at the critical point. "About half past ten," according to Stevenson's report, "a division of the enemy in column of brigades attacked Lee and Cumming. They were handsomely met and forced back some distance, where they were reinforced by about three divisions, two of which moved forward to the attack, and the third continued its march toward the left, with the intention of forcing it. The enemy now made a vigorous attack in three lines upon the whole front. They were bravely met, and for a long time the unequal conflict was maintained with stub-

born resolution. But this could not last. Six thousand five hundred men could not hold permanently in check four divisions, numbering from their own statements 25,000 men; and finally, crushed by overwhelming numbers, my right gave way and was pressed back upon the two regiments covering the Clinton and Raymond roads, where they were in part rallied. Encouraged by this success the enemy redoubled his efforts and pressed with the utmost vigor along my line, forcing it back. At this time (about 2:30 p. m.), Bowen's division, Green on the right and Cockrell on the left, arrived, gallantly charged the enemy, supported on the left by a portion of Cumming's and Lee's brigades, and drove them back beyond the original line. In the meantime the enemy had continued his movements to our left, and fell upon Barton in overwhelming numbers. He charged them gallantly but was forced back, and the enemy following up his advantage cut him off entirely from the rest of the division. It was here the lamented Maj. Joseph W. Anderson, my chief of artillery, fell in the fearless discharge of his duty. Here, too, the gallant Ridley [Samuel J. Ridley, captain Company A, Withers' light artillery], refusing to leave his guns, single-handed and alone, fought until he fell, pierced with six shots, winning even from his enemies the highest tribute of admiration."

Barton, when cut off, crossed Baker's creek in rear of the battlefield and took position near Edwards, where he was joined by many of Cumming's men. Loring, meanwhile, had been ordered up with his division, but remained facing McClernand's division on the Raymond road, both the two officers incurring the criticism of their respective commanders for inaction. Buford's brigade arrived about 4 p. m., but then the enemy had taken the Edwards road and turned upon him two captured batteries. These Withers opened upon from a ridge opposite, and silenced them. Featherston also

MAP OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF BAKER'S CREEK

MAY 16th 1863.

SCALE
0 1/2 1 1 1/2 2



LEGEND

- Confederate Line of Battle A.M.
- - - Federal " " " "
- x - Confederate " " " 4 P.M.
- . - Federal " " " do.
- / - Featherston's Br. 19 marching to left
- ~ - Buford's " " " right
- _ - Tilghman's " " covering retreat
- x - Line of retreat Conf. Forces

San. L. H. Lockett
Major & Chaplain
Dept. Miss. & L.

came up, and was put in position to cover the retreat which was now ordered.

Major Lockett having provided a new bridge, and the ford being now passable on the Raymond road, the retreat was made that way, Tilghman's brigade covering the movement from McClernand. While engaged in this service the gallant Marylander was killed. After Lee had crossed, Bowen formed to cover the passage of Loring from the Federals, who had crossed the creek on the road direct from Champion's Hill and threatened to cut off the Confederate retreat. Bowen reported that he notified Loring to hurry, but according to the latter the enemy commanded the crossing before he could reach it, and consequently, abandoning his artillery, Loring took his troops down the creek to find another ford, and finally turned back and, marching all night, reached Dillon's at 3 a. m. Thence he went to Crystal Springs and united with Johnston at Jackson.

Thus Loring's division was lost to Pemberton, except a part of Lowry's regiment, under Maj. J. R. Stevens, which had become accidentally attached to another command. The army train was saved by Reynolds' brigade, which was compelled to cross the Big Black at Bridgeport. There was no lack of heroic fighting in this disastrous battle on the part of the Confederates, and it may be said that the disparity of numbers did not necessarily involve so decided a defeat, provided the Confederate strength had been put on the battlefield, which was where Stevenson was. The Federal forces opposed to Stevenson were the divisions of Hovey, Logan and Crocker, and their strength, according to Grant, was 15,000 men. Stevenson confronted them until 2 o'clock, with no serious discomfiture, with 6,500. One of his brigades was guarding the train, and Bowen and Loring were not sent up till afternoon, Bowen alone arriving at 2:30, when it was evidently too late, and Featherston and Buford not until 4 p. m. The men in these commands

demonstrated their readiness to fight as soon as they were permitted to reach the field. But it must also be remembered that two of McClelland's divisions were threatening the right of the army, and would have cut off its retreat. Tilghman alone was sufficient, it appears, to hold them back, but that could not have been known beforehand.

Col. William T. Withers, commanding the First Mississippi light artillery, and chief of field artillery, was greatly distinguished in the battle; and the companies of his regiment engaged did gallant duty. Lieut. Frank Johnston was in immediate command of a section of the guns of Company A, Withers' artillery, and served them with great effect against the enemy when approaching in overwhelming numbers. In the early part of the day, at the first of the fighting, Johnston's section and Ratcliff's, the latter commanded by Allen Sharkey (who was subsequently killed in the general assault by the enemy during the second week of the siege of Vicksburg), were to the right of Champion's Hill. They were next moved to the left and supported the celebrated charge of the Missouri brigade. Thirty-nine out of forty of the battery horses of Lieutenant Johnston's section being killed, the guns had to be abandoned, of course, and about nine men, including Lieutenant Johnston, escaped and reported at Big Black that night. Of the services of Withers' First light artillery regiment in this fight, Major-General Loring said: "Upon the approach of W. S. Featherston's brigade, in rapid march, a considerable force of the retreating army having been rallied behind him, the enemy, who was advancing upon the artillery, fell back in great disorder, Colonel Withers pouring in a most destructive fire upon him. It was here that we witnessed a scene ever to be remembered, when the gallant Withers and his brave men, with their fine park of artillery, stood unflinchingly amid a shower of shot and shell the approach of an enemy in overwhelm-

ing force after his supports had been driven back, and trusting that a succoring command would arrive in time to save his batteries, and displaying a degree of courage and determination that calls for the most unqualified admiration." Company G, First Mississippi light artillery, Capt. J. J. Cowan, served with the division of General Loring. He was compelled to abandon his guns, but being supplied with others he continued to serve in this division with gallantry and efficiency till the close of the war. Company B, Capt. A. J. Herod; Company F, Capt. J. L. Bradford; Company K, Capt. George F. Abbey, served in defense of Port Hudson. The remaining six companies of the light artillery served during the siege of Vicksburg and were distributed along the line. Almost all the artillery horses of the companies engaged were killed in the battle of Champion's Hill, and nearly all the guns fell into the hands of the enemy.

The loss of Stevenson's division at Champion's Hill was 233 killed, 527 wounded and 2,103 captured; also 11 cannon and 2,834 small-arms. Bowen's division lost 65 killed, 293 wounded, 242 missing, and saved its artillery. Tilghman's Mississippi brigade lost 5 killed, 10 wounded, 42 missing; Buford's brigade lost 11 killed and 49 wounded; Featherston's brigade 2 wounded and 1 captured. On the Federal side the main loss was sustained by Hovey's division, which lost a third of its numbers. The total Federal loss was 410 killed, 1,844 wounded, 187 missing.

Pemberton said: "Had the movement in support of the left been promptly made when first ordered it is not improbable that I might have maintained my position, and it is possible that the enemy might have been driven back; though his vastly superior and constantly increasing numbers would have rendered it necessary to withdraw during the night to save my communications with Vicksburg." On the other hand, Grant declared: "Had McClelland come up with reasonable promptness, or had I

known the ground as I did afterward, I cannot see how Pemberton could have escaped with any organized force."

The Confederates had fortified the bridge where the railroad crosses the Big Black with a tête-de-pont on the east side of the river, and this was occupied by Vaughn's brigade, about 4,000 men, when the troops arrived from Baker's creek during the night of the 16th. Bowen's division was also posted in the works, and Stevenson's division was sent west of the river to Mount Alban. The fortifications were strong and defended by twenty pieces of artillery. Yet Pemberton did not desire to hold it longer than to enable Loring, whom he had not heard from, to come up. While waiting, morning (May 17th) arrived, and with it an attack from the enemy, who had followed rapidly and now made a charge against that part of the works held by Vaughn's brigade, which broke in confusion. Green and Cockrell were then compelled to retire with much celerity across the bridge, using the steamer *Dot*, which was swung across and used as an additional bridge. Some of the men, possessed by panic, swam across the turbulent river, and others in the attempt were drowned. The bridge and steamer were then burned under the direction of Major Lockett, and Federal pursuit was checked, the Twenty-third Alabama remaining on the opposite bank all day. The Federals captured 18 guns and 1,751 prisoners, and lost in killed and wounded 276 in this affair.

Captain Ridley having been killed at the battle of Baker's creek, First Lieut. C. E. Hooker had command of the battery, consisting of Lancaster's section under the command of Lieutenant Lancaster, and Hooker's section under the immediate command of Lieutenant Johnston. A shot from the enemy's artillery stationed immediately in front of Robert Smith's house, struck the axle of the gun under command of Lieutenant Johnston, throwing the gun from the trunnion bed and igniting some loose ammunition near by and severely wounded

Lieut. Frank Johnston and Privates Henderson, Smith and William R. Hooker. There being but 4,000 supporting infantry left to defend the guns, and the attack being made by Grant's entire army, it was of course but a question of time when the guns would have to be abandoned and retreat made by the men to the west bank of the Big Black river, whose bluffs, here 100 feet high, approached to the margin of the river, where two guns, one a 9-pounder north of the railroad and the other a 6-pounder south of the railroad, held the entire Federal army in check for a whole day, the main body of the army having retreated to the defenses of Vicksburg. Lieut. C. E. Hooker, in command of Company A of Withers' artillery regiment, was severely wounded in the artillery attack made by the Federal troops all along the line on Friday, the second week of the siege, losing his left arm, and Wm. T. Radcliff, next in command, took charge of the company until the surrender.

After the affair at Big Black bridge Pemberton immediately withdrew his remaining forces to the Vicksburg lines, and before night work was begun preparing the fortifications on the land side for a siege. Moore's brigade was brought back from Warrenton; the defenses at Snyder's Mill and the line of Chickasaw Bayou were abandoned, and all stores that could be quickly transported were sent to Vicksburg. The rest, including the heavy guns, were destroyed. On the morning of the 18th the troops were disposed as follows: Stevenson's division occupied the line south of the railroad, Barton on the river front and in the forts adjacent, Reynolds next to the Hall's Ferry road, Cumming on the left center, and Lee, with Waul's legion, on the left up to the railroad. The next two miles of intrenchments, running north, were held by Forney's division, Moore next the railroad and Hébert on the left. The north line to the river, a stretch of a mile and a quarter, was held by Martin L. Smith's division, Shoup on the right, Baldwin

next, and Vaughn and Harris and the detachment from Loring next the river. The river defenses were under the command of Col. Edward Higgins. The upper batteries from Fort Hill to the upper bayou were manned by the First Tennessee artillery, Col. Andrew Jackson; the center batteries by the Eighth Louisiana battalion, Maj. F. N. Ogden, and the Vaiden light artillery, Capt. S. C. Bains; and the lower batteries by the First Louisiana artillery, Lieut.-Col. D. Beltzhoover. Bowen's division, about 2,400 strong, was held as a reserve, reducing the force in the trenches to a little over 16,000 men, according to General Pemberton's report.

The line of defense on the land side consisted of a system of detached works, redans, lunettes and redoubts on the prominent and commanding points, with the usual profile of raised field works, connected in most cases with rifle-pits. The chief engineer in charge was Maj. Samuel H. Lockett. As the siege progressed the usual traverses were added, mines were dug and obstacles of various kinds were made in front, such as abatis, palisades, ditches and entanglements of pickets and telegraph wires.

Grant's army had been increased to about 43,000 by the arrival of Blair's division during the battle of Baker's Creek, and he was anxious to establish a base of supplies. His first movement, therefore, after crossing the Big Black, was to send Sherman to the Yazoo, and that general had the satisfaction on the 18th of standing on the bluff where Lee had defeated him in the previous winter. Smith's division, occupying some advanced works, had some brisk skirmishing with Sherman, but was withdrawn to a stronger line in the following night. On the 19th there was constant and heavy skirmishing on the Graveyard road, and the investment being completed Grant ordered an assault, believing Pemberton's men had not recovered from the recent disasters. But in this he was mistaken, and the Federals were hurled back by Forney's left and Smith's right with considerable loss of

men and two stand of colors. During the 20th and 21st, the Federals kept up an artillery and sharpshooting fire, and strengthened their position; but otherwise were quiet, waiting for the opening of their commissary line, which was completed on the night of the 21st. Another feature of the siege inaugurated at noon on the 20th, was the bombardment of the city by Porter's fleet of mortars. To all of this the Confederates made but slight response, already husbanding their ammunition.

On the forenoon of May 22d a tremendous and incessant fire was opened by the Federal artillery and gunboats, and this was followed by an assault by the whole Federal line, Sherman against Smith, McPherson against Forney and McClernand against Stevenson. The divisions of Smith and Forney repelled these determined assaults from 11 a. m. until evening, though the Federals succeeded in getting a few men into the exterior ditches at various points of attack. Gen. S. D. Lee's line was assailed with vigor. The enemy was allowed to approach within good musket range, when every available gun was opened upon him with grape and canister, and the men rising from their trenches poured volley after volley into the foe with so deadly an effect that he fell back, leaving the ground covered with dead and dying. In one angle of the works about sixty of the enemy effected a lodgment and planted two colors on the parapet, but were driven out and the flags captured by two companies of Waul's legion. In this assault the Federals lost the major part of their killed and wounded while before Vicksburg, the grand total of which was 4,233. This assault satisfied the Federal army. Grant blamed the loss of life to McClernand, and soon afterward sent that officer home. On the 24th the besieging army commenced their regular approaches and soon had possession of a line of hills on the main roads, not exceeding 350 yards distant from our salient points. On the same day the first Federal mine was begun on the Jackson road,

but the workers were dislodged with hand-grenades. On the evening of the 25th there was a short truce to permit the Federals to bury their dead, which had lain between the lines two days.

The siege now began and the monotonous course of bombardment by the Federals from their 200 cannon on the hills, the guns of the fleet, the mortars on the boats and the batteries on the Louisiana point opposite, and the incessant sharpshooting, which was to continue until early in July. There were occasionally sudden bursts of activity which gave a change from the regular program. On the 27th the monitor *Cincinnati* engaged the upper batteries at short range, but was a wreck in forty-five minutes under the skillful fire of the Confederates. A detachment of the lower fleet was at the same time repulsed by *Beltzhoover*. The 28th and 29th were signalized by the arrival through the Federal lines, in some mysterious way, of Lamar Fontaine and another courier, with nearly 40,000 caps, which Johnston had been asked to send. Johnston also sent a message that he was expecting reinforcements, upon the arrival of which he would move to the relief of the beleaguered army. Caps continued to arrive with Courier Walker and Captain Sanders, and frequently messages were sent back and forth between Pemberton and Johnston.

May 26th to June 4th an expedition under Gen. Frank Blair of Missouri marched from Grant's lines to Mechanicsburg, for the destruction of Confederate supplies which might be available for Johnston. He reported: "I used all we could and destroyed the rest. We must have burned 500,000 bushels of corn and immense quantities of bacon. I destroyed every grist-mill in the valley and drove away about 1,000 head of cattle. I brought with me an army of negroes equal to the number of men in my command, and 200 or 300 head of mules and horses. Brought in 30 or 40 bales of cotton and burned all the balance found." Col. Wirt Adams and Gen.

John Adams, who met his advance column and drove it back at Mechanicsburg, reported still more destruction.

Early in June the Federal works had been pushed up very close, especially in front of Lee and Forney, and the Federal mines crept still closer, particularly toward the Graveyard redan, the Third Louisiana redan on the Jackson road, and the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road. The Confederates threw up new lines of defense behind these points and countermined. On the 19th of June the Federal works on the Graveyard road were within twenty feet of our redan. Pemberton made another appeal to Johnston: "My men have been thirty-four days and nights in trenches, without relief; and, as you know, are entirely isolated. What aid am I to expect from you? The bearer, Capt. G. D. Wise, can be confided in."

At this moment the army of Northern Virginia was advancing into Pennsylvania; Bragg's army was facing Rosecrans before Chattanooga, and General Gardner was besieged at Port Hudson. The only relief obtained from the Trans-Mississippi forces was an expedition under Maj.-Gen. J. G. Walker against Young's Point and Milliken's Bend in June, which destroyed all the sources of Federal supplies in that quarter. Harrison captured Richmond and defeated the enemy's cavalry June 6th; but H. E. McCulloch was repulsed from Milliken's Bend on the 7th. Johnston continued to promise some relief, to save the garrison at least, and there was talk of cutting out, supported by an attack by Johnston. It was promised that General Taylor, with 8,000 men, would open communication from the west bank of the river; but nothing came of it.

Grant's statement of his condition on June 14th was this: "I had now about 71,000 men. More than half were disposed of across the peninsula, between the Yazoo at Haynes' Bluff, and the Big Black, with the division of Osterhaus watching the crossings of the latter river

south and west." This half of the army was under Sherman after McClernand was relieved, and its duty was to watch Johnston.

On June 25th the first mine explosion occurred under the salient of the Third Louisiana redan on the Jackson road, which the Federals considered the most formidable on the line. The time of explosion of a ton of powder under this work was set for 3 p. m., and as that hour approached the incessant fire from the Federal lines dropped off and there was a strange quiet, followed soon by the dull, earth-shaking explosion of the mine. Instantly a terrible outburst of cannon and musketry opened from the Federal lines, and a charging column entered the crater. But they got no farther, for the Confederates were ready and opened such a withering fire that it was instant death for one of the enemy to show his head. Not only that, but shells were lighted and thrown over the parapet to explode among the Federals, causing a terrible loss of life. The Federals held the crater, however, built a shed to keep off the shells, and then the mining was resumed on both sides. Six men of the Forty-third Mississippi, engaged in countermining at the time of the explosion, were buried alive.

On June 22d Pemberton sent a message to Johnston, saying: "If I cut my way out, this important position is lost and many of my men too. Can we afford that? If I cannot cut my way out, both position and all my men are lost. This we cannot afford." He then proceeded to suggest that Johnston propose to Grant to pass the army out with arms and equipage and surrender the town. "This proposal would come with greater prospects of success from you, while it necessarily could not come at all from me." "While I make this suggestion, I still renew my hope of your being, by force of arms, enabled to act with me in saving this vital point. I will strain every nerve to hold out, if there is hope of our ultimate relief, for fifteen days longer." To this John-

ston answered June 27th, and conveyed the discouraging news that Gen. Kirby Smith, who was expected to assist on the west side, had fallen back. Johnston felt encouraged to hope that something might yet be done to save Vicksburg. But he refused to open negotiations with Grant, saying: "Negotiations with Grant for the relief of the garrison, should they become necessary, must be made by you. It would be a confession of weakness on my part which I ought not to make to propose them. When it becomes necessary to make terms, they may be considered as made under my authority."

On the 28th Pemberton received a communication signed "Many Soldiers," containing these words: "Our rations have been cut down to one biscuit and a small bit of bacon per day, not enough scarcely to keep soul and body together, much less to stand the hardships we are called upon to stand. If you can't feed us, you had better surrender us, horrible as the idea is, than suffer this noble army to disgrace themselves by desertion. This army is now ripe to mutiny unless it can be fed." This communication probably did not represent "many soldiers" in truth, but it is valuable as indicating one of the factors of the situation.

On July 1st another mine was exploded under the same redan, which resulted in its complete demolition, leaving only a vast chasm. Nine men who were countermining were lost, and a large number of those manning the works were killed and wounded. But no attempt was made to enter the works.

The report of General Stevenson presents a faithful picture of what the Confederate soldiers endured during this period. "I cannot find words sufficiently strong to express the pride and gratitude afforded me by the dauntless spirit with which officers and men encountered all the dangers, and by the uncomplaining endurance with which they bore up for forty-seven sleepless days and nights under all the hardships incident to their position.

Confined, without a moment's relief from the very moment of their entrance into the fortifications of the city, to the narrow trenches; exposed without shelter to the broiling sun and drenching rains; subsisting on rations barely sufficient for the support of life; engaged from the earliest dawn till dark, and often during the night, in one ceaseless conflict with the enemy, they neither faltered nor complained; but, ever looking forward with confidence to relief, bore up bravely under every privation—saw their ranks decimated by disease and missiles of the enemy—with the fortitude that adorns the soldier and the spirit that becomes the patriot who battles in a holy cause."

"During the day," said General Lee, "there was a perfect rain of minie balls which prevented any one from showing the least portion of his body, while at night, on account of the proximity of the enemy, it was impossible for the men to leave their positions for any length of time. After about the tenth day of the siege the men lived on about half rations, and on even less than that toward its close." Various experiments were made in improvising food, such as pea-bread, which was promptly abandoned. Mule and horse meat were tried, but did not meet with favor. Not until the last days was a ration of mule meat actually issued.

The patriotic citizens of Vicksburg also had their sufferings, though few met with casualties. The rain of bombs and shells was terrifying; but women and children soon learned to walk the streets while the shells were falling. When the houses became dangerous or wrecked, shelter was taken in caves in the hill. The food of the citizens was even more meager than that of the soldiers, but in some way they survived.

On July 1st Pemberton addressed a letter to each of his division commanders, stating that unless the siege were raised or supplies thrown in, it would shortly become necessary to evacuate; and he asked that he be in-

formed of the condition of the troops and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigue incident to such a movement. Each of the generals replied that the men were so worn out that only a part could escape, if marching alone was what they were called on to do. The spirit of the men was unbroken, but their strength was exhausted. Generals Smith and Bowen added to their replies a recommendation to capitulate at once, in the hope of getting favorable terms.

Stevenson's brigade commanders reported thus: Barton, that his command was suffering greatly from fever, half of those on duty being under treatment; Cumming, that about half his men were fit to take the field; Reynolds, that a third of his men might be able to march; Lee, that his brigade was in tolerable condition and he considered them equal to the task of evacuating.

To the proposed surrender there were at least two dissenting voices among the generals, that of Baldwin, who was in favor of holding the position, or attempting to do so as long as possible; and that of S. D. Lee, who declared that it was not yet time to surrender, and it was not practicable to cut a way out, but he still had hopes that Johnston would relieve the garrison.

On July 3d General Pemberton sent General Bowen with a note to Grant proposing an armistice for several hours with a view of arranging terms for capitulation, and he suggested the appointment of three commissioners on each side.

Grant replied that his only terms were unconditional surrender, and that commissioners were therefore unnecessary, adding: "Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due to prisoners of war." But there was a conference on the lines at 3 p.m. between General Pemberton, accompanied by General Bowen and Capt. L. M. Montgomery, and Grant and

seven officers. Grant showing no disposition to recede from his demand for unconditional surrender, Pemberton declared he would not accept it. Then Bowen and Montgomery and Federal Generals McPherson and Smith went to one side, with the acquiescence of their superiors, to agree on a recommendation, which was that the Confederate troops should march out with the honors of war, with their arms, colors and field batteries, the Federals to take the fortifications, siege guns and public property remaining. This was promptly rejected by Grant, and the conference broke up, Grant promising to send in a statement of the terms he would give. This, which Pemberton received at 10 o'clock that night, was to the effect that one Federal division would march in as a guard and take possession in the morning; as soon as all the garrison were paroled, they could march out, the officers taking side-arms, but the rank and file leaving all their arms.

Pemberton's council, waiting in that mournful night, accepted these terms in the main, but proposed as an amendment that they should evacuate the works at 10 a. m. marching out with colors and arms, and stacking them in front of the works, after which Grant should take possession. Grant replied substantially that, if Pemberton's desire was to march the men out at 10 o'clock and stack arms and then march back to remain until paroled, he had no objection. So it was settled, and Vicksburg was surrendered July 4, 1863.

This ended the memorable siege of Vicksburg. The Confederate troops, though few in number, had successfully repelled the efforts to take the city from the front by the navy. The effort to take it by descent through the Coldwater and Sunflower rivers and bayous failed. The gallant defense made at Fort Pemberton and all along the line by Generals W. W. Loring, Stephen D. Lee, Ferguson and Wirt Adams, has been recited in these pages. The attempt by General Sherman in his

bold attack at Chickasaw Bayou, his fearful repulse and heavy loss—all demonstrated how hard it was, indeed, almost impossible, successfully to attack the city, even with superior numbers, from the river front. When General Grant commenced the landing of his force at Young's Point, in full view through glasses from Vicksburg, it clearly demonstrated that he had determined to surround the city, land his troops below Vicksburg and assail it from the rear. The feint on Snyder's Bluff seemed to have deluded the Confederate commander at Vicksburg. The troops at Snyder's Bluff were finally sent to reinforce the gallant Bowen at Port Gibson; but when they had marched half way they were met by the news that Bowen had been defeated there and Grant had made a successful landing of his forces on the eastern bank of the river and was rapidly marching into the interior, and these forces were ordered back to Vicksburg. Had Bowen been reinforced in time by the guns and troops at Snyder's Bluff, and had made his resistance to Grant's army at the crossing of the river, it may be that the fall of Vicksburg would never have been recorded in history.

On the 14th day of June, 1863, General Grant admitted he had 71,000 men. In a subsequent letter, published in Vol. XXIV, part 3, War Records, General Grant said, "I have this day received 8,000 men in addition to those already received." Hurlbut was in command at Memphis, and shipped transport after transport crowded with troops to reinforce General Grant at the siege. It may safely be said that in addition to the overwhelming numbers with which he met General Pemberton at Champion's Hill and Big Black, his forces after he laid siege to Vicksburg had been increased at least 40,000 men. General Grant believed up to within a few days of the surrender of Vicksburg that Joseph E. Johnston would attack him at Snyder's Bluff, crossing at Messenger's or Byrdsong's ferry on the Big Black north of the railroad.

As proof of this, on page 428, Vol. XXIV, part 3, War Records, is found the following letter:

Near Vicksburg, June 22, 1863.

General Parke: Sherman goes out from here with five brigades, and Osterhaus' division subject to his order, besides. In addition to this, another division, 5,000 strong, is notified to be in readiness to move on notice. In addition to this I can spare still another division, 6,000 strong, if they should be required. We want to whip Johnston at least fifteen miles off, if possible.

U. S. GRANT.

This shows how full-handed he was in men, for he had the entire besieging garrison at Vicksburg in addition to the great army which Sherman took out to meet Johnston. The letter above referred to bears date June 15, 1863, and says: "A portion of the Ninth army corps, about 8,000 strong, has now arrived, and will take position, etc." All this shows that it is no unreasonable assertion to say that Grant had 100,000 men in the siege at Vicksburg.

The parole lists indicated 29,491 men in the Vicksburg lines, of whom 23,233 were privates. Of these 3,084 were paroled in hospital. The men were marched out after being provisioned, and it was at once apparent by their painful and tedious progress that they could not have escaped from the siege. They were taken to Demopolis and there went into camp as paroled prisoners under charge of their own provost marshals.

Port Hudson, La., had been invested May 24th and surrendered July 8th, and now the whole course of the Mississippi was in the hands of the United States, except such occasional attacks as steamers might expect in passing through a hostile country.

CHAPTER X.

OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1863
—SIEGE OF JACKSON—MINOR OPERATIONS IN THE
STATE—SERVICE OF MISSISSIPPIANS OUTSIDE THE
STATE—BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—KNOXVILLE—
CHANCELLORSVILLE—MISSIONARY RIDGE—RING-
GOLD—GETTYSBURG.

THE return of the army which General Johnston had collected at Jackson for June 25th shows the following organization:

Division of Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge—brigades of D. W. Adams, Helm and Stovall, aggregate present, 6,884. Division of Maj.-Gen. S. G. French—brigades of N. G. Evans, McNair and Maxey, aggregate present, 7,466. Division of Maj.-Gen. W. W. Loring—brigades of John Adams, Buford, and Featherston, aggregate present, 7,427. Division of Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker—brigades of Ector, Gist, Gregg and Wilson, aggregate present, 9,571. Cavalry division, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Jackson—brigades of Cosby and Whitfield, aggregate present, 4,373. Camp of direction, 247; reserve artillery, 294. Grand aggregate present was reported at 36,315; effective total, 28,154.

Breckinridge's division was ordered forward to Clinton from Jackson, June 30th, and on the evening of July 1st Johnston's army encamped between Brownsville and the Yazoo river. Col. Wirt Adams, reconnoitering near Edwards, reported that the Federal line was weakest south of the railroad, and that the Federal army was suffering greatly from disease, and quite discouraged by its heavy losses. "Many citizens," he said, "express the confident belief that the climate alone will cause them to

raise the siege if our garrison could hold out three weeks."

On July 3d Johnston sent a messenger to advise Pemberton that he was about to make an attack, and he was making preparations to reconnoiter south of the railroad when he was advised of the capitulation. He then fell back to Jackson, reaching there on the 7th; and on the 9th Sherman, with three corps of the Federal army, appeared in strong force before his works. Johnston expected an immediate assault and posted his forces on the intrenched line: Loring on the right, then Walker, French and Breckinridge to the left, while the cavalry under Jackson observed the fords of Pearl river above and below the town. Sherman, instead of attacking at once, began intrenching and constructing batteries, finding hills from which he could throw a cross fire of shot and shell into all parts of the town. There was spirited skirmishing with light cannonading on the 11th, and Johnston telegraphed President Davis that if the position and works were not bad, want of stores would make it impossible to stand a siege. "If the enemy will not attack, we must, or at the last moment withdraw. We cannot attack seriously without risking the army."

On the 12th there was a heavy cannonade from the Federal batteries, and a feeble assault was made on Breckinridge's line, which was vigorously repulsed, the Federals losing about 500 men, including 200 captured, and the colors of three Illinois regiments. The bombardment was kept up during the following days, the Federals meanwhile extending their lines to Pearl river north and south of the town, and destroying the railroad. On the night of the 16th Johnston withdrew his army toward Meridian, where he subsequently made his headquarters. His loss during the siege was 71 killed, 504 wounded, 25 missing. The Federal loss, 130 killed, 762 wounded, and 231 missing.

According to Sherman's account he captured the heavy guns and 400 prisoners. He immediately set to work de-

stroying the town and ravaging the surrounding country, in order to make the place untenable by Confederate forces. On the 18th he reported to Grant: "We have made fine progress to-day in the work of destruction. Jackson will no longer be a point of danger. The land is devastated for thirty miles around." After sending an expedition against Canton, the troops started back to Vicksburg. On the 21st Sherman sent word to Grant that he had promised 200 barrels of flour and 20,000 pounds of pork, or equivalents, to the inhabitants, as there were about 800 women and children who would perish unless they received some relief. Grant promptly honored the requisition.

On July 13th a Federal expedition under General Heron arrived at Yazoo City in transports, accompanied by a gunboat flotilla. Commander Isaac N. Brown was there, with the few boats that he had improvised, and a small garrison in the fortifications. He repulsed the gunboats at first, and blew up the Federal ironclad *De Kalb*, with thirteen guns, by a torpedo explosion, but was forced to burn his own flotilla and evacuate the position. At Natchez on the same day, Brigadier-General Ransom landed and occupied the town, whence he made expeditions to destroy military property at Liberty, and a cotton factory and railroad transportation at Woodville. But this field of destruction was soon restricted by the approach of J. L. Logan's cavalry in Mississippi and Harrison's cavalry on the west bank of the river.

During the siege of Vicksburg there had been various raids and reconnoissances in northern Mississippi from the Federal posts in Tennessee and at Corinth. General Chalmers was also active in the northeast, embarrassing the enemy's transportation on the river. Col. Wirt Adams engaged Federal gunboats with his artillery at Liverpool Landing, May 20th-23d. Col. R. McCulloch's cavalry fought with an expedition from La Grange in the Senatobia swamp, May 23d. Colonel Slemons, about the

same time, after firing on Federal transports near Austin, had a severe encounter with the cavalry under Ellet, who burned the town of Austin. On June 13th-22d there was an expedition under Colonel Phillips from La Grange, which was defeated severely by Colonel Barteau and Capt. R. G. Earle in a fight near Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie.

The most formidable incursion was under Colonel Mizner and Major Henry from Tennessee. Chalmers, who had been bombarding the Federal steamers as they passed Dale's Point, promptly attacked Henry's command near Hernando on the 18th, and routed it, capturing Henry and 87 others and killing and wounding a large number. Though compelled to fall back then, south of Panola, the Federal retreat was followed promptly, and Colonel McQuirk punished the enemy severely at Hudsonville. Colonel George reported of this expedition that its members stole every horse, mule, buggy, carriage and wagon they could seize, and every slave they could entice or force away; burned corn-cribs, mills, etc., and in many instances robbed citizens of clothing and furniture.

On June 21st Lieut.-Col. R. C. Wood defeated a body of the enemy at Jones' plantation, capturing his cannon and thirty-three prisoners. On June 25th forty Federal raiders at Brookhaven, burning railroad cars, were pursued eighty-six miles by a force of thirty-five old men and boys, and captured. These little affairs, and many more that might be collected, illustrated the fact that while the United States forces had possession of the borders of the States on three sides, yet the interior was not for them a safe abiding place.

On August 17th an expedition from La Grange, after a severe skirmish, took possession of Grenada, after the Confederates had fired the bridges, and set to work burning cars and buildings; but this was checked by the arrival of Colonel Winslow, commanding an expedition which Sherman had sent

out with orders that they should pay for supplies, and that "it is now to the interest of the government that plundering and pillaging should cease." Winslow continued north to Memphis, fighting at the Coldwater with some of Chalmers' force, and Phillips returned to Tennessee, reporting a large amount of destruction in spite of Winslow's interference.

After this no affairs of importance occurred in Mississippi for a considerable period. There was a skirmish at Holly Springs, September 7th; one near Jacinto on the same day; and an expedition from the Big Black near Vicksburg to Yazoo City was spiritedly combated by the cavalry brigades of Generals Whitfield and Cosby.

In August, Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee had been given command of all the cavalry in Mississippi, including the brigades of Jackson, Cosby, Chalmers, and Richardson. Early in October General Chalmers was ordered to take his own and Richardson's brigades and make a raid on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, to divert attention from another movement contemplated by Lee. After some minor operations he fought a considerable action near Salem, on October 8th, in which the commands of McQuirk and Major Chalmers, and McCulloch's Missouri cavalry, bore the brunt of battle. The enemy retired, and Chalmers, being now reinforced by Richardson's brigade, skirmished with the Federal cavalry toward La Grange. Early on the 11th he attacked Collierville, Tenn., which General Sherman had just entered with his staff and a battalion, increasing the garrison, previously composed of 240 men of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, to 480. Sherman took command and refused Chalmers' demand for surrender. A four hours' fight followed, in which Chalmers took and burned the cavalry camp, but, on account of the strength of the works, was unable to capture the enemy. Retiring toward Byhalia Colonel Richardson had a brisk fight next day, and the command fell back to Ingram's Mill. On the 13th Chalmers fought a battle at

Wyatt, in which the loss was considerable on both sides. The expedition of General Lee's which Chalmers covered was made along the Memphis & Charleston railroad in Alabama, with orders from General Johnston to cut the railroad between Chattanooga and Nashville; but the co-operation of General Wheeler, which was desired, was delayed on account of the exhaustion of his command consequent upon the famous McMinnville raid.

On October 14th, General McPherson, commanding at Vicksburg, started on an expedition toward Canton with 6,500 infantry and Winslow's cavalry brigade. His advance was gallantly checked by Cosby's brigade under Col. Wirt Adams, and Logan's brigade, on Bogue Chitto creek, and the expedition turned back considerably short of its destination. On October 26th, Gen. Samuel F. Ferguson, with a small command, attacked and routed the First Alabama (U. S.) cavalry, near Bay Springs.

Gen. Leonidas L. Polk was assigned to the command of the army of the Mississippi, October 23d, General Johnston retaining his position at the head of the department. Early in November, when Grant, now in supreme command of the United States forces between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies, was making a desperate effort to hurry Sherman to the relief of Chattanooga, besieged by Bragg, Chalmers was ordered by Johnston to harass the rear of Sherman's corps and destroy the railroad behind him. Chalmers sent Colonel Richardson, assisted by General Gholson, of the Mississippi militia, to tear up the road between La Grange and Corinth, while he made a demonstration between Memphis and La Grange. His force comprised Colonel Slemon's brigade, the Thirty-third cavalry, and George's Fifth cavalry; and Colonel McCulloch's brigade, the First Partisan Rangers, Eighteenth battalion and Second Missouri. Major Mitchell, with two companies of the Eighteenth, drove in the enemy's pickets at Quinn's mill on the night of the 1st, and Chalmers crossed there on the 3d,

capturing the picket of 27 men. He then attacked the Federal force at Collierville, but found it heavily reinforced, so that the gallant charge made by his men was of no avail. Colonel George, leading the attack of Slemmons' brigade and riding into town, was captured. The chief surgeon, Dr. W. H. Beatty, was also taken, and 24 others, and 69 were killed or wounded. Meanwhile a small force, under Col. J. J. Neely, destroyed the railroad near Middleton. On November 22d Major Ham's battalion of State troops skirmished with the First Alabama (U. S.) near Corinth.

Toward the close of November Chalmers was ordered by General Lee to demonstrate again between Memphis and La Grange, while Lee, with Ferguson and Ross, advanced to the east and united with General Forrest, who had been assigned to command in West Tennessee. The movement began on December 1st, and on the 4th McCulloch's brigade moved to support Ross in burning the Wolf river bridge near Moscow. A severe fight followed, in which McCulloch and his Mississippians were distinguished for gallantry. The Federal loss was heavy including Colonel Hatch—who had been conspicuous for a long time in Northern Mississippi raids—severely wounded. In the meantime Colonel Slemmons had burned the railroad trestle over Grisson's creek.

About this time Loring's division was at Canton, Whitfield's and Cosby's brigades of cavalry were covering Vicksburg from Brownsville to Raymond, and Wirt Adams, promoted to brigadier-general, was operating at the south. The latter made a demonstration against Natchez, occupied by a considerable Federal garrison, early in December, but the Federals were promptly reinforced by the brigade of Gen. Walter Q. Gresham.

In the last days of the year Major-General Forrest, having gathered a force of about 5,000 men, fought several spirited combats with the enemy on the Memphis and Corinth line; and, cutting his way through into Mississippi

with half his command, made his headquarters below the Tallahatchie for the purpose of organizing his men and preparing for that brilliant defense of Northern Mississippi which confirmed his fame as one of the greatest generals of the age.

At the close of 1863 the Federal troops in Mississippi were stationed as follows: 4,000 under Gen. J. D. Stevenson at Corinth; about 16,000 at and near Vicksburg, 2,500 cavalry at Hebron, and 150 at Natchez, under General McPherson. At Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., were about 20,000 of Hurlbut's corps.

On the Confederate side, in the latter part of 1863, there were still about 2,500 men present in the parole camp at Enterprise, under command of General Forney. General Loring's division, with headquarters at Canton, contained the brigades of Buford, Featherston and John Adams. Featherston's brigade, entirely Mississippian, was made up of the Third regiment, Col. T. A. Mellon; Twenty-second, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Reid; Thirty-first, Lieut.-Col. M. D. L. Stephens; Thirty-third, Col. D. W. Hurst; First battalion sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler. Adams' brigade included the Sixth regiment, Col. Robert Lowry; Fourteenth, Lieut.-Col. Washington L. Doss; Fifteenth, Col. M. Farrell; Twentieth, Lieut.-Col. Wm. N. Brown; Twenty-third, Maj. G. W. B. Garrett; Twenty-sixth, Col. Arthur E. Reynolds; First Confederate battalion, Lieut.-Col. George H. Forney.

French's division still included the brigades of Ector, McNair and Cockrell. In Forney's division Baldwin's brigade had been exchanged and armed: Fourth Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adair; Thirty-fifth, Col. William S. Barry; Thirty-ninth, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ross; Fortieth, Col. W. Bruce Colbert; and Forty-sixth, Col. C. W. Sears. In the brigade of W. W. Mackall, the Forty-third, Col. Richard Harrison, was reported organizing at Columbus, and the Thirty-sixth, Col. W. W. Witherspoon; Thirty-seventh, Col. Orlando S. Holland; Thirty-eighth, Lieut.-

Col. W. L. Kiern; and the Seventh battalion, Capt. Lucien B. Pardue, not exchanged. The First regiment, Col. John M. Simonton; First light artillery, Capt. James J. Cowan; and the Vaiden artillery, Capt. S. C. Bains, were also attached.

The cavalry corps of Maj.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee was composed of the divisions of Brig.-Gens. W. H. Jackson and James R. Chalmers. Under Jackson were Cosby's brigade, later under Colonel Starke, which included the Fourth Mississippi, Maj. J. L. Harris; Twenty-eighth, Col. Peter B. Starke; Col. John G. Ballentine's regiment; First regiment, Col. R. A. Pinson; Gen. L. S. Ross' Texas regiment; and Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams' brigade, which held but two Mississippi regiments, his own, under Col. Robert C. Wood; the Fourth, Maj. T. R. Stockdale, and Capt. Calvit Roberts' battery. The Fourth was subsequently transferred from Starke to Adams.

General Chalmers' division was made up of three brigades. That commanded by Col. W. F. Slemons contained, in addition to an Arkansas and a Tennessee regiment, Col. John McQuirk's Third regiment State troops; the Fifth regiment, Col. James Z. George, and Capt. J. M. McLendon's battery. Col. Robert McCulloch's brigade held, in addition to his own Missouri regiment, the First Partisans, Lieut.-Col. L. B. Hovis; Eighteenth battalion, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Chalmers; and the Buckner battery, Lieut. H. C. Holt. The brigade of Col. Robert C. Richardson embraced for a time the Twelfth Mississippi, Col. W. M. Inge. A brigade under Col. L. S. Ross was also for a time under Jackson, and then included Colonel Pinson's regiment. Ferguson's brigade, operating in north-east Mississippi, included the Twelfth cavalry, Col. W. M. Inge, and later was assigned to Jackson's division. The effective strength of these brigades rarely exceeded 1,000 each. Maj.-Gen. Samuel J. Gholson was in command of State troops.

General Johnston reported November 7th: Present for

duty, 1,400 officers and 15,809 enlisted men, out of a grand total of 36,000 enrolled. Nearly half of these were cavalry. The organizations represented were sixty-one regiments, nine battalions and twelve batteries.

Maj. W. H. Dameron, chief commissary of subsistence, was finding trouble in obtaining supplies, and made a contract with a reliable person to purchase hogs within the enemy's lines. Col. Frank P. Powers, commanding cavalry in southwest Mississippi, reported that trade in cotton was being carried on between Confederate citizens and soldiers, and the enemy. This procedure was not unknown to other parts of the State and was defended by General Chalmers, who declared that the Federals were essentially a trading nation, and would sell gunboats, he believed, and he was in favor of using the cotton to secure needed supplies for the army.

There now remains to be noted the services of Mississippi soldiers in the battles of 1863 of the army of Tennessee, and the career of those who served in the army of Northern Virginia.

In the cavalry operations in Tennessee early in 1863, the First and Twenty-eighth Mississippi cavalry regiments and the Fourth, Col. James Gordon, took a prominent part in Van Dorn's defeat and capture of Coburn's brigade at Thompson's Station, March 5th. Later in the same month the Fourth cavalry shared in the brilliant capture of the Federal force at Brentwood, by Forrest's command.

At the organization of Bragg's army preceding the battle of Chickamauga, the Fifth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes, and the Eighth, Col. John C. Wilkinson, formed part of the brigade of John K. Jackson, Cheatham's division, Polk's corps. The artillery of this division, under command of Maj. Melancthon Smith, included Smith's battery, under Lieut. W. B. Turner, and Stanford's battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford. The Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi, under Col. M. P. Lowrey, and the

Fifteenth battalion sharpshooters, Maj. A. T. Hawkins, were part of Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, D. H. Hill's corps. In Breckinridge's division Mississippi was represented by the headquarters escort, the cavalry company of Capt. H. L. Foules. In W. H. T. Walker's reserve corps was Capt. M. Pound's battalion of sharpshooters, with Ector's brigade. Walthall's brigade of Liddell's division, same corps, was entirely Mississippian, containing the Twenty-fourth regiment, Col. R. P. McKelvaine; Twenty-seventh, Col. Jas. A. Campbell; Twenty-ninth, Col. W. F. Brantly; Thirtieth, Col. Junius I. Scales; Thirty-fourth, Maj. W. J. Pegram. The artillery of Liddell's division was commanded by Capt. Charles Swett and included his battery, under Lieut. H. Shannon. Another Mississippi brigade was that commanded by Gen. Patton Anderson in Hindman's division, composed of the Seventh regiment, Col. W. H. Bishop; Ninth, Maj. T. H. Lynam; Tenth, Lieut.-Col. James Barr; Forty-first, Col. W. F. Tucker; Forty-fourth, Col. J. H. Sharp; Ninth battalion sharpshooters, Maj. W. C. Richards. Here also was a brigade of Mississippians who had come with Longstreet from the army of Northern Virginia, under Brig.-Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys, in McLaws' division, Longstreet's (Hood's) corps, comprising the Thirteenth regiment, Lieut.-Col. Kennon McElroy; Seventeenth, Lieut.-Col. John C. Fiser; Eighteenth, Capt. W. F. Hubbard; and the Twenty-first, Lieut.-Col. D. N. Moody. Capt. Putnam Darden's battery was in the artillery of Buckner's corps. Capt. W. C. Raum's cavalry company was attached as escort to Hill's headquarters.

In the attack of Hill's corps at Dug Gap, September 11, "the sharpshooters of Wood's brigade, under the gallant Major Hawkins," to use Hill's words, "advanced in handsome style, driving in the Yankee pickets and skirmishers." In the attack upon Thomas, September 19th, Wood's brigade fought in the center of Cleburne's division, driving the enemy to his works and sustaining the se-

verest loss of the division. The Mississippians under Colonel Lowrey were particularly distinguished. On the 18th, Walthall's Mississippians after a sharp fight took Alexander's bridge on the Chickamauga, the Twenty-ninth making the attack in front and losing heavily. The Thirty-fourth also suffered no little.

On the morning of the 19th, part of Walker's division having been handled roughly in an assault on Thomas' line, Walthall went in with a shout, breaking the first and second line of the enemy, passing over two full batteries and capturing 411 prisoners. But one gun could be removed, the horses having been killed. This fight lasted an hour, when Walthall was compelled to retire by flanking movements of the enemy. Colonel McKelvaine and Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan were severely wounded. Cheatham's division had meanwhile moved to the assistance of Cleburne, and now Walthall joined in the fight on the right of Jackson's brigade, still against Thomas. In the severe engagement Saturday afternoon, Major Pegram, of the Thirty-fourth, was severely wounded, and Captain Bowen assumed command. Major Staples, commanding the Twenty-fourth, was also severely wounded and Captain Smith slightly. Captain Turner commanded the next day.

On the left of the army on the next day, Sunday, September 20th, the brigades of Anderson and Humphreys, the latter having just arrived from Virginia, had a conspicuous part in the rout of the right wing of Rosecrans' army. In their first charge the brigade captured three pieces of artillery, and a little further on the Forty-first captured a battery of five guns. Several stand of colors were also taken and many prisoners. In this report, Anderson testified to his "high appreciation of the valor, courage and skill displayed by the officers and troops on this memorable field. Without a single exception, so far as my knowledge at this time extends, they have borne themselves gallantly and added fresh laurels to

those so nobly won upon the former fields of Shiloh, Munfordville, Perryville and Murfreesboro." The brigade numbered 156 officers and 1,709 enlisted men on the morning of the 20th. The loss was 558, of whom 80 were killed, 454 wounded and 24 missing. Among the killed was Maj. John C. Thompson, of the Forty-fourth, a noble patriot, who had commanded his regiment with gallantry at Murfreesboro. On the night of the 20th, Col. J. H. Sharp took command of the brigade, General Anderson having been called to command Hindman's division. Humphreys' brigade took part in the assault upon Thomas' right, and captured during the day over 400 prisoners, five stand of colors, and 1,200 small arms. On the 22d a detachment of thirty men from the Eighteenth captured 9 officers and 120 men on the mountain near Rossville.

Walthall's brigade on Sunday moved first toward the left and came under a severe fire, in which Colonel Reynolds was killed and Major Johnson was wounded. Toward evening the brigade was sent to the extreme right of the Confederate line, and advanced with skirmishing across the Chattanooga road, between Thomas and that city. Here the brigade suffered severely from the enfilading fire of three batteries, and was compelled to withdraw. Col. J. I. Scales was captured here, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Twenty-seventh, wounded. But three of the field officers of the ten which went into action Saturday remained on duty. The brigade reformed and held the road that night. The strength of the brigade at the beginning of the battle was 1,827, and the loss was 705, of whom 69 were killed, and 12 mortally wounded.

Col. M. P. Lowrey and Major Hawkins again took prominent part in the fighting of the 20th, on the right of the enemy. The brave Hawkins and Maj. F. C. Karr, of the Thirty-second, were among the mortally wounded. On the morning of the 20th, Lowrey's command having gained the crest of a ridge near the enemy lost one-fourth

of its members in a very short time. Nineteen men were buried in one grave where the colors stood, all killed near that spot. They had orders to go forward, so they stood and returned the fire till their ammunition was exhausted. The regiment lost 25 killed and 141 wounded.

In Jackson's brigade the Fifth Mississippi regiment lost its commander; Colonel Sykes, on the 19th, Maj. John B. Herring then taking command. The regiment went into the fight with 225 muskets, and lost 4 killed and 46 wounded on Saturday, and 25 wounded Sunday, and captured 30 prisoners and 200 rifles.

The Eighth regiment on Saturday brought off the field three pieces of artillery, and fought bravely Sunday afternoon, losing Lieut.-Col. A. McNeill, Capt. J. W. White and eight others killed, and 84 wounded.

In the arduous campaign against Knoxville, Humphreys' Mississippi brigade shared not only the sufferings of the Confederate troops in the ice and mud of that most inclement November and December, marching with scanty rations, often without shoes and poorly supplied with blankets and clothing, but such honors as belonged to the campaign were won largely by the sacrifice of their blood.

In the assault at daylight, November 29th, upon Fort Sanders at Knoxville, Humphreys' brigade and Bryan's Georgians were selected as the storming party. The Eighteenth and Twenty-first being on picket duty, the Thirteenth and Seventeenth led the assault, followed by three of Bryan's regiments, advancing in columns of regiments. The men forced their way under a terrific fire through a tangled abatis for about 150 yards, and made a rushing charge upon the fort. Then there came a fatal check at the edge of a ditch about six feet wide and ten feet deep, fringed with a network of wire, at the foot of the Federal parapet. This parapet, ten or twelve feet high, descended smoothly, without the ordinary berme to give a foothold, into the ditch, and was slippery with

ice. As the indomitable Mississippians struggled to make their way over this barrier, they were under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from all points of the works; and hand-grenades, billets of wood, axes, and all sorts of missiles were hurled over the parapet, killing and mangling them. The pickets soon silenced the artillery and sharpshooters on the south, but a raking fire continued from the west side. The storming party had with them no ladders or fascines; so, leaping into the ditch, they bridged it with their bodies while their comrades, scrambling over their shoulders, planted the battleflags of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Mississippi and the Sixteenth Georgia upon the parapets. But every man who rallied to them was either killed, wounded or captured. The fight lasted but forty minutes, but it was as gallant and heroic an assault as was made during the four years' war. As General Alexander has said: "Nowhere in the war was individual example more splendidly illustrated than on that fatal slope and in that bloody ditch." Colonel McElroy was killed at the head of his regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser, commanding the Seventeenth, lost an arm while endeavoring to scale the parapet. Five other officers were killed and eight wounded among the Mississippians. The total loss of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth was 140 killed, wounded and captured. After this bloody struggle the two regiments fell back behind the pickets, the Thirteenth rallying under Major Donald and Captain Brown, and the Seventeenth under Captain Wright and Lieutenant Greene.

General Longstreet in his official report commended the courage and energy of General Humphreys, and recommended him for promotion; and as one among the best and bravest men whom the country had to mourn, mentioned the brave Colonel McElroy, "a man of very fine courage, united to a self-possession on all occasions, with a knowledge of his duties and a natural capacity for command which inspired confidence and made him always

conspicuous." The gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser, and Captain Cherry of the Seventeenth, wounded, and the timely services of Donald, Brown, Wright and Greene, Captain Barksdale, adjutant-general, and Captain Hobart, inspector-general, were also noted. About the middle of December this brigade was sent against the enemy at Clinch Mountain gap, who decamped at its approach and was pursued by Major Donald to Notchey gap.

Meanwhile, Walthall's Mississippi brigade had fought the famous battle of Lookout Mountain, "above the clouds," as it has been called with poetic license, opposed to the army corps of Joe Hooker. Walthall's brigade was under arms all night, before November 24th, in a line extending on the west slope of Lookout toward the north side which faces Chattanooga; while his pickets, under Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine, covered the creek of the same name at the base of the mountain for two miles from its mouth. He was aware of a considerable movement on the part of the enemy, concealed by a dense fog, and as it lifted from the valley a brigade was seen to go into action against his pickets. The Thirty-fourth was sent to strengthen the picket line, and the Thirtieth and Twenty-ninth were posted to meet the threatened attack, and parts of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fourth held in reserve. The Federals opened a heavy artillery fire, and attacked in front, while Geary with his division and part of another came up on the left. The gallant Mississippians fought from crag to crag, some of them holding their positions until surrounded and captured; but they were scarcely more than a skirmish line, and were steadily forced back. As the Federal advance came up to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fourth, those regiments delivered a scorching fire that withered the enemy's lines and staggered them for a moment; but they poured on around the flanks of the Confederates, and the remnant

of the latter retired. Meanwhile three companies of the Twenty-fourth, under Capt. J. D. Smith, as sharpshooters, were holding the ridge on the north side of the mountain under fire from the Moccasin Point batteries, to cover the retreat of the brigade. When Colonel Dowd reached the ridge, nothing but a handful of his men remained. The remnants of the other regiments gained this point, and formed line of battle south of the Craven house, but the pickets on the right, under Col. J. A. Campbell, were cut off and mostly captured. Being reinforced, the brigade fought in their new line, holding back Hooker from executing his desired movement against Bragg's left flank until night, the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and a remnant of the Thirty-fourth fighting under Colonel Brantly. The loss was very heavy. Four companies of the Twenty-fourth, on picket under command of Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine, were killed, wounded or captured; the Thirtieth lost 130, and the others similar numbers. The brigade was about 1,200 strong, and lost 100 killed and wounded, and 845 captured. The remnant of the brigade served with credit next day on Missionary Ridge, losing 28, among them General Walthall, severely, and Adjutant Campbell, of the Twenty-ninth, mortally wounded.

In the battle of Missionary Ridge Lowrey's brigade and Swett's artillery battalion shared the creditable work where Cleburne, fighting all day, bloodily repulsed the enemy. "Swett's battery was hotly engaged the whole day and lost some noble officers and men." But on Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, where Cleburne made his famous stand, saving the army and winning the thanks of Congress, Lowrey's Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi, under Col. A. B. Hardcastle, and the Fifteenth battalion sharpshooters, under Capt. Daniel Coleman, were particularly distinguished. During the battle, General Cleburne reported, "General Lowrey brought up the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi in double time, and threw them into the fight at a critical moment. The

enemy gave way and went down the ridge in great confusion." In this movement the sharpshooters and the two Mississippi regiments were the head of Lowrey's column, and went into the fight with a terrific "rebel yell." The attack upon them was renewed, but the Confederates held their ground. "When my ammunition was nearly exhausted," Lowrey reported, "my men and officers gave me assurance with great enthusiasm that they would hold the position at the point of the bayonet and with clubbed muskets if the enemy dared to charge them."

The record for 1863 may be closed with a review of the service of Mississippians in the army of Northern Virginia. At the battle of Chancellorsville there were two brigades of Mississippians, both in Longstreet's corps: One in McLaws' division, under Brig.-Gen. William Barksdale, made up of the Thirteenth regiment, Col. J. W. Carter; Seventeenth, Col. W. D. Holder; Eighteenth, Col. Thomas M. Griffin; Twenty-first, Col. B. G. Humphreys. This is the brigade whose gallant work at Knoxville has already been mentioned. The other in R. H. Anderson's division, and commanded by Brig.-Gen. Carnot Posey, was composed of the Twelfth regiment, Lieut.-Col. M. B. Harris, Maj. S. B. Thomas; Sixteenth, Col. Samuel E. Baker; Nineteenth, Col. N. H. Harris; and the Forty-eighth, Col. J. M. Jayne. When the force at Fredericksburg was depleted by Jackson's flank movement, Barksdale's brigade was given a front of three miles to hold on Sunday morning, including Marye's hill, where was posted the Eighteenth regiment and three companies of the Twenty-first, at the historic stone wall. After a terrific cannonade and the repulse of two attacks, Barksdale's whole line was assailed by 20,000 Federals, and after a bloody and determined resistance the enemy, fully twenty to one, got a foothold on Marye's hill, overwhelming Griffin. "A more heroic struggle," said Barksdale, "was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds. According to the

enemy's accounts, many of this noble little band resisted to the death with clubbed guns, even after his vast hordes had swept over and around the walls." The brigade lost, in killed and wounded, 226.

While Barksdale was left to defend Fredericksburg, Posey's brigade was fighting brilliantly at Chancellorsville. Posey and Mahone had been stationed at United States ford, and were among the first to confront the enemy on his crossing the river. One of Mahone's regiments and five companies of the Nineteenth Mississippi were left to hold the ford, while the remainder of Posey's brigade fell back to Chancellorsville and thence, after withdrawing the guard at the ford, to a point midway between Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, where they intrenched. This was the extreme right of Lee's army up to Jackson's flank movement. Thence, on May 1st, Posey's men marched on the plank road, leading Jackson's advance, and sending out the Twelfth regiment as skirmishers developed the enemy's line on the Furnace road. This was broken by the vigorous onslaught of the skirmishers, but Colonel Harris fell severely wounded. Posey then pushed on to the enemy's line of works. The skirmish line was engaged all day on Saturday, defeating the enemy's attempts to advance; and on Sunday, the Federals having disappeared from his front on account of Jackson's success on the left, Posey advanced, capturing many prisoners and arms, to a point on the extreme right, where he formed line of battle and charged through a dense wood, over a wide abatis and into the trenches of the enemy, capturing many prisoners. Colonel Baker attacking on the extreme left, then Colonel Jayne, Major Thomas and Colonel Harris on the right, simultaneously swept the enemy from their front. Jayne was wounded in the charge. Chaplain T. L. Duke, of the Nineteenth, fought in front with his musket during the series of engagements and mainly directed the skirmishers of his regiment. Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Manlove gal-

lantly led a line of skirmishers in the fighting Friday morning. The loss of the brigade in killed and wounded was 212.

After this battle Posey's brigade was assigned to Hill's corps, but the two Mississippi brigades fought in the same line on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, in the fierce attack when Hood on the extreme right stormed Little Round Top. Posey charged on the left of Anderson's division, and Barksdale on the right of McLaws. Posey on the extreme left of the advancing column drove back the enemy beyond the road; and Barksdale, gallantly leading his men in the terrific fight at the peach orchard, fell mortally wounded. The last words of that ardent patriot to fall on one of his own countrymen's ears were: "I am killed. Tell my wife and children I died fighting at my post."

Maj.-Gen. Lafayette McLaws, in a paper read before the Georgia Historical Society on Gettysburg, some time in 1878, had this to say of the performance of Barksdale and his men on that day: "Barksdale, who, as I have said, had been exceedingly impatient for the order to advance, and whose enthusiasm was shared in by his command, was standing ready to give the word, not far from me; and so soon as it was signified to me I sent my aide-de-camp, Capt. G. B. Lamar, Jr., to carry the order to General Barksdale, and the result I express in Captain Lamar's words: "I had witnessed many charges marked in every way by unflinching gallantry—indeed, I had had the honor of participating when in the line with the First Georgia regulars, but I never saw anything to equal the dash and heroism of the Mississippians. You remember how anxious General Barksdale was to attack the enemy, and his eagerness was participated in by all his officers and men, and when I carried him the order to advance his face was radiant with joy. He was in front of his brigade, hat off, and his long, white hair reminded me of the "white plume of Navarre." I saw him as far

as the eye could follow, still ahead of his men, leading them on. The result you know. You remember the picket fence in front of the brigade? I was anxious to see how they would get over it and around it. When they reached it the fence disappeared as if by magic, and the slaughter of the red-breeched zouaves on the other side was terrible.' "

A Federal account of the action says that twenty-five guns were concentrated on the Confederates to hold them in check while the abandoned guns could be brought off. " When, after accomplishing its purpose, all that was left of Bigelow's battery was withdrawn, it was closely pressed by Colonel Humphreys' Twenty-first Mississippi, the only Confederate regiment which succeeded in crossing the run. His men had entered the battery and fought hand to hand with the cannoneers; one was killed while trying to spike a gun, and another knocked down with a hand-spike while endeavoring to drag off a prisoner." The loss of Barksdale's brigade was 105 killed, 550 wounded and 92 missing, the greatest casualties, except in missing, of any brigade of Longstreet's corps.

Col. Joseph R. Davis, of the Tenth Mississippi, aide-de-camp on the staff of the President, had been promoted to brigadier-general in September, 1862, and assigned to the command of a Mississippi brigade, composed of the Second, Eleventh and Forty-second infantry, and this command, after serving on the Richmond and Blackwater lines, was ordered to Goldsboro, North Carolina, in December. It served under Longstreet in the Suffolk campaign, and in May was transferred to Heth's division of A. P. Hill's corps, and went to the front in Northern Virginia early in June. The Second was now commanded by Col. John M. Stone; Eleventh by Col. F. M. Green; Forty-second by Col. H. R. Miller. The Fifty-fifth North Carolina made the fourth regiment of the brigade. On the 1st of July, 1863, after Pettigrew's brigade of the same division had discovered the enemy at Gettys-

burg, the Eleventh was detailed as guard for the wagon train, and the other regiments of the brigade joined in the bloody but successful attack upon Reynolds' corps. General Heth's report says, Davis, on the left, advanced driving the enemy before him and capturing his batteries, but was unable to hold the position he had gained. The enemy concentrated on his front and flanks an overwhelming force. The brigade maintained its position until every field officer save two was shot down and its ranks terribly thinned. Among the officers of this brigade especially mentioned as displaying conspicuous gallantry on this occasion were Col. John M. Stone, commanding the Second Mississippi regiment; Lieut.-Col. H. Mosely and Maj. W. A. Feeney, Forty-second Mississippi regiment, severely wounded while gallantly leading their regiments to the first charge. The gallant Lieut. A. K. Roberts, of the Second Mississippi, with a detachment from the Second and Forty-second, after a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, succeeded in capturing the colors of a Pennsylvania regiment, but was killed in the struggle. "The good conduct of the brigade on this occasion merits my special commendation," General Heth added. General Davis also commended the service of his aides, Lieut. H. B. Estes and Captain Lowrey, who had their horses killed, and Capt. W. B. Magruder, Lieut. T. C. Holliday and Cadet James D. Reid. The Forty-second captured 150 prisoners, and other regiments did equally well.

On the third day of the battle General Davis commanded the division, which participated in the charge on Cemetery Hill. While waiting in line of battle immediately in the rear of the Confederate batteries, Davis' brigade lost 2 men killed and 21 wounded. About three o'clock they advanced in line with Pickett's division on their right, and when about three-fourths of a mile from the Federal line were met with a heavy fire of grape, canister and shell, which pitilessly thinned their

ranks. With great gallantry they pressed steadily forward, closed up the gaps made by the enemy's musketry and finally gained the famous stone wall, where they were met by a storm of shot and shell that ended their struggle forward and the lives of many of the brave men that had so far survived. Every field officer in the brigade was killed or wounded. In the three days' battle the brigade lost 180 killed, 717 wounded; the Second losing 232, Eleventh 202, Forty-second 265.

General Davis having to write the division report, and every field officer in the brigade participating in the battle having been cut down, there was no one to make special mention at the time of the gallantry displayed by the three Mississippi and one North Carolina regiments in that celebrated charge. Mr. Rietti (*Annals of Mississippi*, p. 148) writes as follows: "As it was, the Union line proved too strong for the attacking force, and remained unbroken save the place where the brigade of Gen. Joseph R. Davis pushed into it at the historic fence and there halted for breath. At this point Lieut. A. J. Baker and Lieut. Tyler Hester, both distinguished Mississippians, fell severely wounded, and Capt. J. R. Prince, of Noxubee county, after trying in vain to find a superior officer, and learning that strong reinforcements were moving up from the Federal rear, gave the order for retreat. Lieutenants Baker and Hester were left on the field and were taken prisoners and carried to the Union rear, where there was disorder and confusion at this point." Captain Prince, in a recent letter which sounds like an echo from Balaklava, says that after giving the order to retreat the brigade retired, about 300 in number, in passably good order, to their original position; and that Lieutenant Hester informed him that a reputable Federal officer told him (Hester) that dead Mississippians were found higher up the hill, after the battle, than soldiers of any other command. *Dr. B. F.

*Rietti *Annals*, p. 149.

Ward, than whom no man stands higher for character and intelligence, now living at Winona, in a letter dated January 15, 1889, says, that he remained for three weeks "on the battlefield of Gettysburg under an order from Gen. Harry Heth, in charge of the wounded of his division," and that the fire of Cemetery Hill having been concentrated on Heth's division, he saw no reason why North Carolinians, Mississippians, Tennesseans, Alabamians, should not participate in whatever honors were won on that day, for, says he, "all soldiers know that the number killed is the one and only test of pluck and endurance."

The brigades of the army of Northern Virginia which lost most heavily in killed and wounded at Gettysburg were first, Pettigrew's North Carolinians; second, Davis' Mississippians and North Carolinians; third, Daniel's North Carolinians; fourth, Barksdale's Mississippians.

The "Honor Roll" of that most memorable, if not decisive, battle of the war shows that in the commands named the following Mississippians were singled out for conspicuous gallantry: Second Mississippi regiment infantry—Private Micajah Faris, Company A, July 1st; Sergt. M. J. Bennett, Company B, July 1st; Corp. J. P. Ticer, Company B, July 3d; Private H. H. Story, Company C, July 1st (killed July 3d); Private W. D. Bazemon,* Company C, July 3d; Private J. Fullton, Company D, July 1st; Private W. T. Moore, Company D, July 3d; Private C. L. Humphreys,* Company E, July 1st-3d; Private W. L. Luna, Company F, July 1st; Private L. J. Blythe, Company F, July 3d; Private Patrick McAnally, Company G, July 1st; Private J. J. Donalson, Company G, July 3d; Corp. A. J. Raines, Company A, July 1st; Private H. McPherson, Company H, July 3d; Private W. D. Cobb,* Company I, July 3d; Private M. Yeager,* Company I, July 3d; Private W. J. Condrey,* Company K, July 1st; Private James L. Akers,* Company K, July

3d; Private D. M. White,* Company L, July 1st; Private O. F. Carpenter,* Company L, July 3d; Jeff Davis Legion cavalry—Maj. W. G. Connor.* The starred were killed in action.

CHAPTER XI.

EVENTS OF 1864—FEDERAL PLANS OF CAMPAIGN—
ORGANIZATION UNDER GENERAL POLK—SHER-
MAN'S MERIDIAN EXPEDITION—FEDERAL DE-
FEAT AT SAKATONCHEE CREEK AND OKOLONA—
DESTRUCTION OF MERIDIAN—FORREST IN WEST
TENNESSEE—ORGANIZATION UNDER GENERAL
S. D. LEE—VICTORY AT TISHOMINGO CREEK—BAT-
TLE OF HARRISBURG—RAID TO MEMPHIS—RAID ON
THE TENNESSEE RIVER—MINOR OPERATIONS.

IT is of interest, before entering upon a narrative of the military events of 1864 in Mississippi, to learn the plans of the enemy. These are clearly stated in a letter of so early date as January 15th, by General Grant, who, until March 12th, when he was given command of the armies of the United States, remained in charge of operations in the eastern Mississippi valley. Sherman, he said, had gone down the Mississippi to collect at Vicksburg all the force that could be spared for a separate movement from the Mississippi. "He will probably have ready by the 24th of this month a force of 20,000 men that could be spared east of the river." The Washington authorities desired to divert the Federal forces toward the Red river, but this Grant strongly opposed. "I shall direct Sherman," he wrote, "to move out to Meridian with his spare force" (the cavalry going from Corinth) "and destroy the roads east and south of there so effectually that the enemy will not attempt to rebuild them during the rebellion. He will then return unless the opportunity of going into Mobile with the force he has appears perfectly plain." Meanwhile nothing more would be done at Chattanooga by Thomas than to threaten Johnston, who had succeeded Bragg in north Georgia,

and try to hold his force there. "I look upon the next line for me to secure to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile; Montgomery and Atlanta being the important intermediate points. The destruction which Sherman will do the roads around Meridian will be of material importance to us in preventing the enemy from drawing supplies from Mississippi and in clearing that section of all large bodies of rebel troops."

Sherman was of course ready for the work of demolition, and wrote that he hoped to destroy Meridian and its railroad connections as he had wrecked Jackson in the previous summer. In a letter to Banks he said, "You know the Memphis & Charleston road is either ruined or in our hands, and that the single track from Meridian to Selma is the only link that unites Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia, and will agree with me that its destruction will do more to isolate the State of Mississippi than any single act."

General Johnston, at Dalton, was at the same time reporting that on account of lack of troops and supplies for them, he could hope to do nothing more than fall back if attacked; and he repeatedly suggested that northern Mississippi be selected as the Confederate base of offensive operations from which west Tennessee and its abundant supplies could be seized.

Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk was now in command of the department of Mississippi, Alabama and East Louisiana, with headquarters at Meridian, and had an effective force of about 16,000, the strongest parts of which were cavalry, some 7,500, under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, and Loring's division, about 5,500 men, at Canton. Forney's command had been transferred to General Maury, at Mobile, leaving the infantry brigades of Featherston, John Adams, Buford, with Loring, and of Ector and Cockrell with French at Brandon. The Texas cavalry brigade with Lee was commanded by Col. Lawrence S. Ross. Small commands were stationed at the military

posts of Cahaba, under Col. H. C. Davis; Columbus, under General Ruggles; Demopolis, under Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe, and at Selma, under Col. T. H. Rosser. In this statement the command which Forrest was organizing at Cosmo is not included. He had displayed great energy in the work of reorganization, and the war department had revoked all other authority to raise troops in west Tennessee and north Mississippi. On February 5th he reported that he brought 3,100 out of Tennessee and had since received several hundred more.

In January Forrest organized four brigades of cavalry, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. V. Richardson, Col. Robert McCulloch, Col. T. H. Bell, and Col. J. E. Forrest. The division of Gen. J. R. Chalmers included Richardson's and McCulloch's brigades, and the brigades of Bell and Forrest (later Thompson) made up a division commanded by Gen. A. Buford. The cavalry of the department had been divided by order of January 11th, Forrest being assigned to command in northern Mississippi and west Tennessee; and Lee in southern Mississippi and east Louisiana, with headquarters at Jackson.

The threatened Federal movement against Meridian was preceded by the abandonment of Corinth by Hurlbut, who burned the town and prepared his forces to co-operate with Sherman. The plan was for Sherman to march from Vicksburg with 25,500 men; while Gen. William Sooy Smith, with a cavalry division 6,500 strong, should march from Memphis to Meridian by way of Pontotoc and Okolona. About January 28th Sherman began a demonstration with gunboats up the Yazoo. He was closely watched by General Lee, who had posted Ross' brigade at Benton and Starke's at Brownsville. Wirt Adams, who had been operating in East Louisiana, was brought up to Raymond. The advance up the Yazoo was very gallantly met by Ross' Texans, who encountered with equal aplomb infantry, cavalry and gunboats at Liverpool, defeating the infantry and gunboats combined.

Under cover of this diversion, Sherman's two corps of infantry rapidly crossed the Big Black and advanced to Clinton. Here the brigades of Adams and Starke engaged in a heavy skirmish February 4th, and then hung on the front of the advancing columns during the following day, steadily fighting though fully aware of the overwhelming strength of the enemy. Marching through Jackson on the night of the 5th, General Lee turned to the north to cover Loring's division while it could cross Pearl river to Brandon, and was joined by Ferguson's brigade. Early on the 8th, finding that Sherman was crossing Pearl river toward Meridian, Lee sent Ferguson to Morton to cover Loring's front, called Ross up from Yazoo and ordered Jackson with Adams' and Starke's brigades to harass the flank of the enemy.

General Polk became convinced that Sherman's object was Mobile, not Meridian, and ordered Lee on the 9th to cover the railroad south of Meridian while he returned to Mobile its garrison which he had withdrawn. The cavalry made every effort to disable the enemy's column, but it marched with such care that a dash made by Adams' brigade on the 12th, disabling thirty wagons, was the most successful attack, and that was followed by an instant advance of the enemy in line of battle. The enemy occupied Meridian on the 14th, and Polk fell back with the small command of infantry at his disposal to Demopolis, Ala., putting General Lee in command of all cavalry in Mississippi, with orders to communicate with General Forrest.

Sooy Smith's cavalry expedition made a fatal delay of ten days in starting. After making demonstrations toward Panola and Wyatt, Forrest being behind the Tallahatchie, he crossed that river at New Albany and marched toward Pontotoc and Houston, not encountering any of the Confederate forces until General Gholson with a small body of State troops confronted him near Houston. As the enemy approached Houston closer a determined

resistance was made in the Houlka swamp, and Smith turned off and marched toward Okolona, whence he sent a brigade to Aberdeen to threaten Columbus, and two brigades down the railroad toward West Point.

Meanwhile Forrest, learning of Smith's movement at Oxford, February 14th, moved all his forces rapidly to Starkville, reaching there on the 18th, Lee being notified on the 17th to join him. On the 19th Forrest sent Bell's brigade to Columbus, Forrest's to Aberdeen and Chalmers, with McCulloch's and Richardson's brigades, to West Point to observe the enemy. At the same time Smith concentrated his command at Prairie Station, and advanced on West Point on the 20th. Colonel Forrest met his advance before West Point, and fell back skirmishing until he was joined by General Forrest, with McCulloch's and Richardson's brigades. But Forrest did not at this time desire an engagement until Lee came up, and he withdrew beyond Sakatonchee creek, three miles south of West Point, capturing a detachment that was burning Ellis' mill, and concentrating his force at the bridge at that point.

On Sunday morning, the 21st, Forrest was informed of the advance of the enemy against him, whereupon he ordered General Richardson to take position at the bridge across Line creek in the rear, Colonel Barteau to watch the enemy's flank, and Neely with Richardson's brigade to guard the Tibbe river, with Gholson at Palo Alto. This left him Chalmers' division, his escort and two batteries. Forrest's brigade was dismounted and thrown across in front of the bridge, and McCulloch's brigade took position on the south bank to support. Colonel Forrest threw up a breastwork of rails and logs, and when attacked at 8 o'clock held his position during a two hours' attack, repulsing the enemy with considerable loss. Smith then, as he reported afterward, determined to withdraw from the woods and draw the enemy after him into the open country. Forrest, with his escort and a portion of Faulkner's

regiment mounted, a section of Morton's battery and one of McCulloch's regiments on foot, immediately accepted the invitation to the open country, and finding by a few cannon shots that the enemy was very active in retirement, dashed into the rear guard with his mounted cavalry, and reinforced by McCulloch kept up hot pursuit till night fall. By this precipitate retreat Smith demoralized his command, and at Okolona next morning Forrest, fully alive to the situation and confident of success, charged with Bell's brigade and created a regular stampede, one brigade of the enemy abandoning five guns without firing a shot.

Forrest then followed, the nature of the country compelling him to dismount his men, driving the Federals from hill to hill. Five miles from Okolona a fierce engagement occurred in which, reinforced by McCulloch's and Forrest's brigades, the Confederates finally were successful, but with considerable loss, Col. Jefferson E. Forrest, brother of the general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, commanding the Fifth Mississippi, being among the killed. Ten miles from Pontotoc the Federal command again made a gallant stand, and Forrest, with only a part of his command up and that nearly out of ammunition, was successful mainly through pluck. The Fourth Missouri made against Forrest what he pronounced "the grandest cavalry charge I ever witnessed." But his Tennesseans stood firm, and repulsed the attack. With this the pursuit stopped, except by General Gholson. In this brilliant campaign Forrest had about 2,500 men engaged. Smith reported that on account of his impedimenta he could not put more than 5,000 in action. The Confederate loss was 27 wounded, including Colonels McCulloch and Barteau, 97 killed and 20 missing. Smith reported 47 killed, 152 wounded and 120 missing. He attempted to alleviate his disaster by reporting the destruction of two million bushels of corn, two thousand bales of cotton and thirty miles of railroad, and the cap-

ture of 200 prisoners, 3,000 horses and mules and as many negroes. Possibly, if these numbers were exaggerated, it would be excusable under the circumstances.

Lee, not being able to reach Starkville in time to participate in this affair, returned to give his attention to Sherman, who had been engaged in the labor of devastation at Meridian and vicinity. It can hardly be better described than in Sherman's own words: "For five days 10,000 men worked hard and with a will in that work of destruction with axes, crowbars, sledges, clawbars, and with fire, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the work well done. Meridian, with its depots, storehouses, arsenals, hospitals, offices, hotels, and cantonments, no longer exists." At the same time detachments destroyed sixty miles of railroad on the north and east, burning ties and twisting iron, and about the same amount of road on the south and west. All bridges and trestle-work in this region were burned and locomotives and cars destroyed. On the 20th, Sherman, remembering that he had an appointment with Banks at Vicksburg, abandoned his plan of going on to Selma, not to mention the idea of striking at Mobile, and started his army back toward Vicksburg. Near Sharon, Starke's brigade drove in his foraging parties, Pinson's regiment being particularly distinguished, captured twenty wagons and killed and captured about 200 of the enemy, the last of whom recrossed the Big Black on March 4th.

In his report of the operations during this campaign, Gen. Wirt Adams described a number of gallant performances by his men, among which was the spirited fighting of Colonel Wood's regiment and Stockdale's battalion, between Baker's creek and Edwards, against the enemy's advance, which they held in check for several hours. Adams' 800 men held the Federal column in check here nearly two days, Stockdale and his men being again conspicuous for valor on the second day, well sustained by Griffith and his regiment. While Adams was thus

contending with one corps of the enemy, Starke's Mississippians were fighting the other corps north of the railroad. His first fight was on the plantation of Joseph R. Davis, and from then until the close of the campaign he was actively engaged, losing 49 men and capturing or killing 128 Federals.

General Ross' brigade, returning to Benton on February 28th, was attacked by a detachment of the "First Mississippi (A.D.)" about 80 negroes, who were followed and many killed by an equal number of Texans. On March 5th an assault was made upon the garrison at Yazoo City, composed of about 1,000 Illinois troops and negroes, by the brigades of Ross and Richardson, who gained the streets of the town, where a desperate fight was carried on for four hours; but the enemy held their main fortification, a redan. Soon afterward, however, the Yazoo was abandoned by the Federals.

In the latter part of March, General Forrest made a famous expedition through west Tennessee, transferring the theatre of raids and depredation to the country held by the Federal garrisons. Colonel Duckworth, who had succeeded Colonel Forrest in brigade command, captured Union City, Tenn., on the 24th, with 450 prisoners, including the commandant, Colonel Hawkins. Forrest, with Buford's division, moved from Jackson, Tenn., to Paducah, Ky., in fifty hours, drove the Federals into the forts and gunboats and held the town for two days, doing considerable damage, but was not able to reduce the garrison to surrender. Returning then to west Tennessee, he was in undisputed possession of the territory, except the river posts, and was in hopes of adding largely to his command. On the 28th Colonel Neely met a Federal command near Bolivar, capturing the entire wagon train of the enemy, and driving him to Memphis with a loss of 30 killed and 35 captured.

On April 12th, with 1,500 men, part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, under General Chalmers, Forrest at-

tacked the garrison at Fort Pillow, about 700 strong. After the Federal forces, partly negroes, were driven into the fort, Forrest demanded their surrender, which was refused, after considerable parley. General Forrest, in his report of what followed, says: "I stormed the fort, and after a contest of thirty minutes captured the entire garrison, killing 500 and taking 200 horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded. Among the wounded is the gallant Lieut.-Col. Wiley M. Reed, while leading the Fifth Mississippi. Over 100 citizens who had fled to the fort to escape conscription ran into the river and were drowned."

General Chalmers, reporting the assault, in relating how Reed was struck down while standing on the rifle-pits cheering on his men, states that Lieutenant Barton was killed by his side. Lieutenant Hubbard of the Eighteenth battalion, a young but promising officer, was also mortally wounded. The loss of Chalmers' division was 14 killed and 86 wounded. General Chalmers, after the return of the expedition to Oxford, issued an address of congratulation to his division, in which he briefly summed up the results of the campaign as follows: "In a brief space of time we have killed 4,000 of the enemy, captured over 1,200 prisoners, 800 horses, 5 pieces of artillery, thousands of small arms, and many stands of colors, destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, and relieved the patriots of West Tennessee from the hourly dread in which they have become accustomed to live."

Early in May an expedition started out from Memphis to intercept Forrest and cut off his return to Mississippi. This was commanded by Gen. S. D. Sturgis, and included 3,000 cavalry and 3,500 infantry, but moved so cautiously that Forrest was able to evade it with little trouble. The Federals followed to the vicinity of Ripley and then re-

turned to Memphis. During Forrest's stay in Tennessee a force of negro soldiers marched from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, accompanied by the gunboats *Petrel* and *Prairie Bird*; but Gen. Wirt Adams, on guard in that region, defeated the land forces without much exertion, and Colonel Griffith, with a section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters, drove the men from the guns of the *Petrel* and capturing her secured the armament of eight guns and the valuable stores, after which the vessel was destroyed.

Early in May, 1864, General Polk having united his infantry forces with the army under Johnston opposing Sherman's advance to Atlanta, Maj.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee was assigned to command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was promoted to lieutenant-general. Forrest remained in command of the cavalry in northern Mississippi. During May the brigade of Mississippi State troops was turned over to the Confederate States and, after being for a time under the command of Col. John McQuirk, came under the charge of Brig.-Gen. S. J. Gholson again. During June, 1864, the following may be given as representing approximately the organization of the cavalry left to defend Mississippi, though there were frequent changes:

Northern district, Maj.-Gen. Nathan B. Forrest commanding: Division of Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers—First brigade, Tennessee cavalry, Col. James J. Neely—Second brigade, Col. Robert McCulloch: First Mississippi Rangers (Seventh regiment later), Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. Hyams, Jr.; Fifth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe; Second Missouri; Crew's Tennessee battalion; Willis' Texas battalion; Hudson's Mississippi battery, Lieut. E. S. Walton—Sixth brigade, Col. Edmund W. Rucker: Eighth Mississippi, Col. William L. Duff; Eighteenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Alexander H. Chalmers; Seventh Tennessee, Col. W. L. Duckworth. Division of Brig.-Gen. Abraham Buford—Third brigade, Kentucky cavalry,

Col. Edward Crossland, Col. Hylan B. Lyon—Fourth brigade, Tennessee cavalry, Col. Tyree H. Bell.

Southern district, Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams commanding: Wirt Adams' division—Scott's brigade, Col. John S. Scott: Scott's Louisiana regiment, Wingfield's Louisiana battalion, Col. Frank P. Powers' Louisiana and Mississippi regiment, Colonel Gober's command, Maj. F. N. Ogden's battalion, Col. B. D. Lay's cavalry—Wood's brigade, Col. Robert C. Wood, Jr.: Wood's regiment, Lieut.-Col. George Moorman's Mississippi battalion—Gholson's brigade, Brig.-Gen. Samuel J. Gholson: Mississippi regiments of Col. Thomas C. Ashcroft, Col. T. W. Ham, Col. William L. Lowry, Col. John McQuirk—Mabry's brigade, Col. Hinchie P. Mabry: Colonel Dumonteil's Fourth Confederate; Fourth Mississippi, Col. C. C. Wilbourn; Sixth, Col. Isham Harrison; Thirty-eighth infantry, mounted, Col. Preston Brent.

In Forrest's command, including a brigade of Roddy's Alabama cavalry, there were present for duty in June in round numbers 650 officers and 7,200 men; in Wirt Adams' division, 360 officers and 4,200 men. At the posts of Demopolis, Meridian and Selma were about 1,900 more. The effective total for the department was reported at a trifle over 13,000; aggregate present, 16,000. Artillery, 16 pieces with Forrest and 11 with Adams.

On the 1st of June an imposing expedition set out from Memphis to attack General Forrest at Tupelo, disperse his forces and destroy the Mobile & Ohio railroad which had been rebuilt as far north as Corinth. This Federal force included 3,300 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, 16 pieces of artillery and a train of 250 wagons, and marched under the command of Gen. S. D. Sturgis. On the 9th of June it was approaching Guntown. General Forrest had been ordered almost simultaneously to destroy Sherman's railroad communications in middle Tennessee, but being informed of Sturgis' approach made preparations to meet him with Buford's division, Rucker's brigade, and Col.

MAP
OF THE
ROADS AND ADJACENT COUNTRY
BETWEEN
STUBBS' PLANTATION
AND
BRICE'S CROSS-ROADS
MISS.

Scale



**MAP OF THE
ROADS AND ADJACENT COUNTRY
BETWEEN
STUBBS PLANTATION
AND
BRICE'S CROSS-ROADS,
MISS.**

Scale 0 2 Miles

Timber is marked Fields are marked F

The road between Guber and Brown is full of short turns, very hilly and the hills covered with pine wood. Brice's plantation is the only cleared ground around the cross-roads. The road from Brown's to Lyons is hilly from Lyons to Agnew's ridge.

CARROLLVILLE

BALDWIN

Timber is marked G
Fields are marked F
The road between Goben and Brown is full of short turns,
very hilly and the hills covered with pine wood.
Bruce's plantation is the only cleared ground around the cross-roads.
The road from Brown's to Lyons' is hilly from Lyons' to Agnew's ridge.

Exhibit F. Sturgis investigation. **BALDWIN**
MOBILE AND OHIO RR.

A. T. Johnson's brigade of Roddey's Alabama cavalry. As soon as Forrest at Booneville was definitely advised that the enemy was advancing, not toward Corinth but on the Guntown road from Ripley, he hastened to seize Brice's cross-roads and concentrate his forces immediately in the enemy's front.

A small detachment reached the cross-roads and skirmished with the Federal advance until Lyon's brigade could come up. Bell's brigade and the artillery were hastened forward as rapidly as possible, while Lyon made hasty fortifications of logs and rails to hold his position. Lyon and Rucker fought mostly dismounted, holding back the Federal cavalry under Grierson, who with artillery and fighting as infantry endeavored to push back the Confederate lines. The Federal infantry did not come up until about two o'clock in the afternoon; but before that Forrest had brought up Bell's brigade and his artillery and was getting Grierson in condition to retire. At one o'clock Forrest ordered an assault, taking Bell's brigade and his escort to the Guntown and Ripley road to form the left of his line. Owing to the density of the undergrowth Bell was compelled to advance within thirty yards of the enemy before charging. "In a few seconds," Forrest reported, "the engagement became general, and on the left raged with great fury." The enemy having three lines of battle, the left was being heavily pressed. "I sent a staff officer to General Buford to move Lyon's and Johnson's brigades forward and press the enemy on the right. Newsom's regiment was suffering severely and had given way. Colonel Duff and my escort, dismounted, were ordered to charge the enemy's position in front of Newsom's regiment, and succeeded in driving the enemy to his second line, enabling the regiment to rally, re-form and move forward to a less exposed position. Fearing my order to General Buford had miscarried I moved forward rapidly along the lines, encouraging my men, until I reached Buford on the Blackland

road, and finding but two pieces of artillery in position and engaged, I directed my aide-de-camp, Captain Anderson, to bring up all the artillery and ordered General Buford to place it in action at once, which was promptly done. The battle was fierce and the enemy obstinate; but after two hours' hard fighting the enemy gave way, being forced back on his third and last line. Colonel Barteau had gained his rear, and by his presence and attack in that quarter had withdrawn the cavalry from the enemy's flank and created confusion and dismay to the wagon train and the guard attending it. The cavalry was sent back for its protection, and the enemy now in front made a last attempt to hold the cross-roads; but the steady advance of my men and the concentrated, well directed and rapid fire from my batteries upon that point threw them back and the retreat or rout began." After abandoning the cross-roads, Sturgis endeavored to take advantage of every favorable position on his retreat, but was speedily driven from each in succession. Wagons and ambulances were abandoned in such profusion that before reaching Tishomingo creek the road was blocked and it was difficult for the Confederate artillery to get through. Though it was attempted to destroy the wagons loaded with ammunition and supplies, the pursuit was so hot that the Confederates were able to save most of these without injury. During the night the wornout Confederates rested, but resumed the pursuit at one o'clock in the morning, finding at the south prong of the Hatchie that the enemy had abandoned the rest of his wagon train, all his wounded and 14 pieces of artillery. At Ripley the Federals were found drawn up in line of battle, and were immediately attacked by Forrest with his escort and Wilson's regiment, but as soon as additional Confederate cavalry appeared the enemy broke, abandoning 21 killed, 70 wounded, and another piece of artillery. After this the retreat became a disgraceful flight, the men throwing away guns, clothing

and everything calculated to impede their progress. While Buford continued the pursuit, Forrest, with Bell's brigade, endeavored to cut off the retreat at Salem, but was unable to come up with the routed foe. On the return march to the battlefield, several hundred prisoners were taken from their hiding-places in the woods.

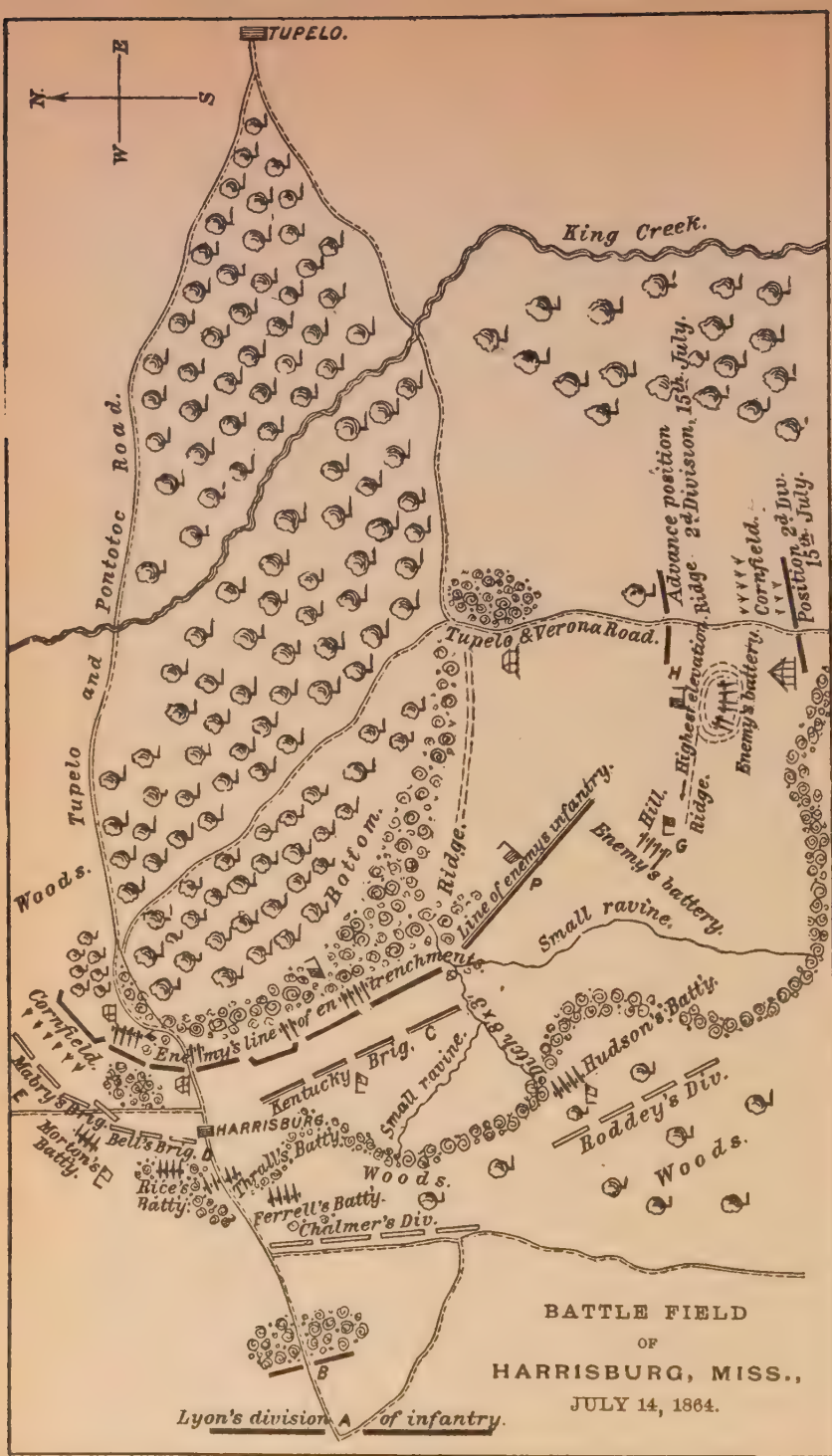
In this remarkable battle of June 10, 1864, called Tishomingo Creek, or Brice's Cross-roads, Forrest had an available force of 3,500. His loss was 96 killed and 396 wounded. The two Mississippi regiments engaged, Eighth and Eighteenth, suffered an aggregate loss of 107. The Federal report of loss was 223 killed, 394 wounded and 1,623 missing. The entire train of 250 wagons, sixteen pieces of artillery, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 500,000 rounds of ammunition fell into the hands of the Confederates.

The Federal authorities at once began preparations for another expedition against Forrest, the disaster at Tishomingo being accounted for, partly by blaming Sturgis for lack of generalship, and by exaggerated reports of the Confederate strength, which was said to be 15,000 to 20,000 men. Gen. A. J. Smith's division, which had returned from the Red river fiasco, was detailed for the duty of again attacking Forrest, whose name had become a terror, and orders came to Sherman from Grant before Petersburg that Smith must find Forrest, whip him and follow him as long as his command held together.

While this new expedition was getting ready, 3,000 men moved from Vicksburg under H. W. Slocum, and occupying Jackson, destroyed the railroad bridge which had been built. Gen. Wirt Adams, who skirmished vigorously with the enemy as he approached Jackson, again attacked as he withdrew, early on the morning of July 7th, inflicting severe loss with his infantry and artillery fire. An intrepid charge, made in an attempt to capture the wagon train, won the admiring comment of the Federal commanders in their official reports. But

this little force was not equal to the task of breaking the Federal lines. Among the Confederates wounded was General Gholson. The total loss of the Federals was 220.

About the time that Sherman and Johnston were maneuvering on the Chattahoochee, Grant was attacking Lee at Petersburg, and Early was making his dash at the United States capital, Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition set out from La Grange to enter "Forrest's country," as northern Mississippi had come to be called in the Federal camps. Smith had with him two infantry divisions: Grierson's cavalry division, and a brigade of negro troops, in all about 14,000 men. He advanced without much opposition in two columns, ravaging the country as he moved, until Pontotoc was closely approached, when his advance was checked by General Chalmers, Forrest meanwhile making preparations for a battle near Okolona. Gen. S. D. Lee was also with the forces, and assumed general command. Three attempts of the enemy to advance were checked by Lyon, McCulloch and Duff, on various roads, and on July 12th the Federal column turned off toward Tupelo. General Lee then moved with the divisions of Chalmers and Buford to attack the enemy's flank, while Forrest with Mabry's Mississippi brigade, the escort and his old regiment, assailed the rear. A running fight was kept up for ten miles, but without any considerable advantage to either side except a brilliant dash made upon the Federal wagon train by General Chalmers with Rucker's brigade, near Bartram's shop. He had possession of the train for a time, and killed the mules, so that the enemy was compelled to abandon and burn seven wagons, a caisson and two ambulances, but superior numbers soon compelled him to retire. On the morning of the 14th the enemy had taken a strong position at Harrisburg and intrenched. But General Lee formed his little army in line of battle, Roddey's Alabamians on the right, Mabry's Mississippians on the left, and the Kentuckians under General Crossland in the center.



Bell's brigade, at first supporting Mabry, was soon put in the front line on Mabry's right. These troops were all dismounted. Chalmers' division was held in reserve, also about 700 infantry under Colonel Lyon.

The plan of attack seemed to be to swing the right first against the enemy, but the Kentucky brigade became first engaged, and was forced to fall back with heavy loss. Chalmers' division, dismounted, was ordered forward, and after Mabry and Bell had been repulsed, Rucker made an assault equally futile. The men behaved with great courage, but were swept away by the fire of a superior and intrenched force, and many fell from exhaustion in the great heat of a July sun. A little after noon the troops fell back and intrenched, but were not molested by the enemy, who contented himself with tearing up the railroad in the vicinity of Tupelo and burning the houses of Harrisburg.

This battle of Harrisburg was a severe blow to the military strength of Generals Lee and Forrest, but they were still full of fight: and on the 15th, it appearing that the enemy would not attack, Buford made a demonstration on his left flank. Soon afterward Smith began a retreat, accounted for in his reports by the exhaustion of rations, and a vigorous pursuit was at once begun. At Old Town creek Buford came up with the Federals in line of battle and was driven back in confusion. McCulloch's brigade was ordered to attack, but being sent in by regiments was speedily repulsed. Here General Forrest and Colonel McCulloch were both severely wounded, and the command of the forces in front devolved upon General Chalmers. Though the pursuit was continued, there was but slight skirmishing after this engagement.

Forrest estimated his strength on July 14th as not exceeding 5,000. Buford's command, including Mabry, had about 3,200 effectives, Roddey's force hardly exceeded 1,000 or Chalmers' 2,800, or the infantry and

artillery 1,000, so that at the utmost the little army which so gallantly charged upon the intrenched hills held by 14,000 Federals could not have numbered over 8,000. Chalmers reported the total effective force on August 1st, 5,357. His division lost 57 in killed and 255 wounded. Among the severely wounded were both the brigade commanders, McCulloch and Rucker, and Colonel Duff. Captain Middleton, a gallant young officer of the Eighteenth Mississippi, was killed. The loss of Buford's division, including Mabry's brigade, was 22 officers and 131 privates killed, 104 officers and 694 privates wounded and 48 missing, a total of nearly 1,000, or a third of the command. All of the regimental and nearly all of the company commanders of Mabry's brigade were killed or wounded in the assault of the 14th. Among the killed were Col. Isham Harrison and Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Nelson of the Sixth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. John B. Cage, Fourteenth Confederate, and Maj. R. C. McCay, Thirty-eighth Mississippi. The death of the brave Sherrill, of the Seventh Kentucky, was deeply mourned. Colonel Crossland, commanding brigade, Faulkner, Russell, Wilson, Barteau, Newsom, Lieutenant-Colonels Stockdale and Wisdom, and Majors Hale and Parham were among the wounded. General Forrest reported his entire loss at 210 killed and 1,116 wounded. The Federal report of casualties was 9 officers killed or mortally wounded, 69 men killed and 558 wounded.

On July 26th Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, in command at Mobile, had his authority extended to embrace the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana in order that he might draw upon that territory for support, and Gen. S. D. Lee was called to the command of Hood's army corps at Atlanta.

On August 5th Forrest wrote to Maury that, Lyon having been assigned to command in Kentucky, and McCulloch and Rucker wounded, he had but one experi-

enced brigade commander, Colonel Bell, and in the brigade of the latter the greater part of the field officers were killed or wounded. "Nevertheless, all that can be done shall be done in north Mississippi to drive the enemy back. I have ordered Mabry to Grenada, a brigade to Pontotoc, and General Chalmers, with one of the best brigades I have, has gone to Abbeville. With Buford's division I shall await further developments and move as future indications require. I can take the saddle with one foot in the stirrup, and if I succeed in forcing the column back will be ready to move to your assistance on short notice." He was soon called upon to contest the advance of Smith with three divisions from La Grange, Tenn., upon Oxford, and kept good his word by the stubborn fights on the Tallahatchie, at Oxford, Lamar, Hurricane creek and Abbeville. "When the enemy occupied Oxford, after a severe skirmish with General Chalmers, men, women and children and negroes were robbed and plundered indiscriminately," Capt. C. T. Biser reported. "The main body arrived on the 24th under Gen. A. J. Smith, and burned 34 stores and business houses, the court house, Masonic hall, two hotels, a number of shops and five residences, General Smith superintending the burning and refusing citizens permission to remove articles of value from their houses."

Forrest's army was now too much depleted to offer battle, but on the 18th, leaving Chalmers to entertain the enemy, which he did with consummate audacity, Forrest demonstrated his wonderful resources by making a counter-raid against Memphis, taking with him parts of the brigades of Bell and Rucker, the latter now under Col. J. J. Neely. With the fragmentary regiments, the Second Missouri, the Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Tennessee, and the Eighteenth Mississippi battalion, he dashed into Memphis early on the morning of August 21st, and very nearly captured General Washburn, who escaped under cover of the darkness, leaving his clothing.

Generals Hurlbut and Buckland were also looked for, but those officers were so fortunate as to escape. In his telegraphic report of this daring exploit Forrest stated that he had killed and captured 400 of the enemy, and captured their entire camp with about 300 horses and mules. His loss was 35 killed and wounded. By this forcible demonstration of his daring and ability Forrest compelled Smith's army to abandon its advance to the interior and turn about in an effort to intercept his return to Mississippi, in which, of course, it utterly failed.

General Forrest's command, as organized at the close of August, included the two veteran divisions of Chalmers and Buford. The Tennessee brigade formerly commanded by Rucker was in charge of Col. D. C. Kelly, and McCulloch's brigade, mainly Mississippians, included Colonel Hyam's rangers, the Fifth regiment, under Maj. W. B. Peery, the Eighteenth battalion, under Col. A. H. Chalmers, and the Nineteenth battalion, under Col. W. L. Walker. Lyon again led his Kentucky brigade and Bell commanded his Tennesseans.

At the same period, Gen. Wirt Adams was in command of the district north of the Homochitto up to Forrest's district, with the brigades of Colonel Wood and Colonel Mabry; and the district south of the Homochitto was in charge of Brig.-Gen. George B. Hodge, with Scott's brigade. In the district of Central and Northern Alabama, also in Maury's department, Gen. D. W. Adams had two brigades, Clanton's and Armistead's. The latter contained Armistead's Mississippi regiment, under Col. Philip B. Spence. The military posts in Mississippi were commanded as follows: Aberdeen, Col. Marshall T. Polk; Brandon, Capt. Wm. R. Spears; Canton, Capt. John N. Archer; Columbus, Col. Levi McCullum; Enterprise, Maj. M. S. Ward; Grenada, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe; Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Macfarlane; Macon, Maj. Bell G. Bidwell; Meridian, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Law; Okolona, Maj. E. G. Wheeler;

Oxford, Capt. Charles T. Biser; Panola, Capt. R. C. Walsh.

On August 24th General Maury telegraphed Forrest, "You have again saved Mississippi. Come and help Mobile. Fort Morgan, after a long and fierce struggle, was occupied by enemy yesterday. The attack on the city will be made at once, I expect. Will the retreat of the enemy from North Mississippi enable you to come with any of your force? We are very weak." But the land attack on Mobile was not made until the next spring.

Of the same date as Maury's letter to Forrest, there was a communication from Col. J. D. Stewart, chief of ordnance of the State of Mississippi, which throws light upon the efforts of the State in support of the cause. He said: "I am directed by Governor Clark to urge you to aid in arming his troops. We have now 5,000 in camp and not half of them armed. Mississippi will not have less than 9,000 or 10,000 troops ready in a few days, and we fear from present prospects that arms cannot be procured. Captain Evans, the ordnance officer at this place, seems to be doing all in his power, yet the arms do not come fast enough to arm the men. Your strong helping hand will no doubt facilitate matters. Give it to us, and let Mississippi elevate herself." Mississippi was represented in the operations at Mobile during the summer by the battery commanded by Capt. George F. Abbay, and early in September part of McCulloch's brigade was sent to Mobile.

On September 6, 1864, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor assumed command of the department including Mississippi, with headquarters at Meridian. President Davis immediately telegraphed him that General Forrest believed that if he could take 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery into middle and west Tennessee he could do some good and recruit his command, which Mr. Davis advised, and Taylor immediately ordered the movement. Forrest then telegraphed Chalmers: "Move your troops

from West Point to Aberdeen. Cheer up and be prepared for a movement in the direction of Memphis."

The movement made by Forrest began from Verona, September 16th, and was directed against Sherman's communications in middle Tennessee and north Alabama and in co-operation with the flank operations of General Hood after the fall of Atlanta. In this expedition Forrest took Buford's division and Kelly's brigade, leaving Chalmers and his Mississippians on guard in the State. It was one of Forrest's most brilliant raids, but an account of it belongs more properly to another branch of this work. It is sufficient to say here that, returning to Cherokee, Ala., October 6th, and thence to Corinth, he was able to report a loss to the enemy of 3,360 men, a number equal to his own command, 800 horses, a great amount of arms and artillery, and the destruction of the railroad from Decatur to Spring Hill. In this expedition, the Pettus Flying artillery, under Lieut. E. S. Walton, did valuable service.

During the same period there was some Federal activity in southwest Mississippi, in the district commanded by Hodge, and Scott's brigade had an opportunity for some effective skirmishing in the vicinity of Woodville and the Homochitto.

Forrest prepared in October for another sojourn in western Tennessee, on the 16th ordering Colonel Bell to move from Corinth to Lavinia, and on the 18th sending Buford with the Kentucky brigade to Lexington to watch General Hatch. With his escort and Rucker's brigade Forrest moved from Corinth on the 19th and was joined by Chalmers at Jackson, Tenn., with about 250 men of McCulloch's brigade and 300 of Mabry's. After remaining in peaceable possession of the region he had entered for about two weeks, Chalmers was ordered to proceed to the Tennessee river and co-operate with Buford, who was blockading the river at Fort Heiman and Paris Landing.

Here the Confederate forces were brilliantly successful

in capturing Federal steamers. The Mazeppa, with two barges in tow, was the first to make an appearance, and, being disabled by the artillery, made for the opposite shore, when the crew escaped. She was then towed over and the valuable cargo of military stores removed, after which the vessel was burned. The steamer Anna was the next victim, then the gunboat Undine and the transports Cheeseman and Venus. On the 3d of November, with his whole command, Forrest attacked Johnsonville, where the enemy had an immense storehouse and a wharf lined with transports and gunboats, protected not only by the gunboats but a battery of 14 guns on the hill. Opening upon this force with the batteries of Thrall and Morton and Hudson (Pettus Flying artillery), 50 guns became engaged on both sides. The gunboats were soon set on fire by the Confederate artillery, next the stores along the shore and the warehouse. "By night the wharf for nearly a mile up and down the river presented one solid sheet of flame." Forrest then returned to Corinth, which he reached after an absence of two weeks or more, during which time he "captured or destroyed 4 gunboats, 14 transports, 20 barges, 26 pieces of artillery, \$6,700,000 worth of property and 150 prisoners. Brigadier-General Buford, after supplying his own command, turned over to my chief quartermaster about 9,000 pairs of shoes and 1,000 blankets. My loss during the entire trip was 2 killed and 9 wounded; that of the enemy will probably reach 500 killed, wounded and prisoners."

On October 17th General Beauregard assumed command of the department of the West, east of the Mississippi. Lieutenant-General Taylor remained in charge of his department, and Maj.-Gen. Franklin Gardner was given command of the district of Mississippi and East Louisiana. General Forrest was assigned to command of cavalry with the army of Lieutenant-General Hood during the Nashville campaign.

About the time that Gardner took command, a Federal expedition from Baton Rouge surprised General Hodge's headquarters at Liberty, November 16th, capturing about 60 officers and men, including four of the general's staff. General Hodge escaped on foot and walked twenty-four miles to rejoin his command. Brookhaven and Summit were also surprised and a considerable number of men captured and stores and railroad transportation destroyed. But on the 18th the enemy was attacked at Liberty by Colonel Scott, who had collected about 300 men, and his fierce assault checked the progress of the raid. The enemy was at least 1,200 strong, accompanied by artillery.

In the latter part of November Gen. E. R. S. Canby, in command at Vicksburg, sent out an expedition of 2,000 men to destroy the Mississippi Central bridge over the Big Black, and the railroad, so as to cut off supplies from Hood. A feint was made against Jackson, where large Confederate stores had been accumulated, and the bridge was then fired and several miles of track destroyed. Col. John Griffith, now in command in this region, with very slight resources, sent a detachment under Capt. W. S. Yerger, of Wood's regiment, to defend the Big Black bridge. He found some dozen citizens making a manful defense of the bridge, and with his help the enemy was repulsed before any great damage was done. As soon as the bridge was repaired Griffith started after the enemy, who fled precipitately, and overtaking them at Concord church he fought a brisk engagement of an hour and a half's duration, in which he inflicted considerable damage and caused the continued retreat of the Federals to Vicksburg.

Later, as the preparations were under way for the Federal movement against Mobile, a column of cavalry was sent northward from Baton Rouge, but it was ineffective. A detachment which crossed Chickasawha river to destroy the railroad was met and repulsed by the Second

Missouri regiment and Willis' battalion December 10th.

On December 19th an expedition set out from Memphis, about 3,500 cavalry under Grierson, for the old raiding ground along the Mobile & Ohio railroad. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin, commanding Northwest district, with Colonel Denis' reserves and 300 State troops, was near Memphis. Scott and Wilbourn with their forces, about 800 men, were in the Gulf district, as also was King's battery and 500 men under Colonel Wier from Corinth. Colonel Griffith had been ordered south, but was called back. General Gholson had a camp at Cotton Gin, collecting dispersed cavalry, Captain Pope was at Columbus with about thirty men, and at Macon was Lipscomb of Mabry's brigade with 250 and Captain Doss with about thirty men, while Colonel Mabry, in command of the Northeast district, had a small force at Corinth.

Corinth was supposed to be the enemy's objective, and a train in charge of Maj. John S. Hope, inspector-general, with 700 infantry and King's battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, from Mobile, reached West Point en route to Corinth December 26th, but found that the enemy was in force near Okolona, confronted by General Gholson with about 200 cavalry without ammunition.

Major Hope, scouting with a locomotive, brought the railroad cars at Okolona to Egypt, and 270 men were sent up to Okolona and posted just south of that place to protect the railroad bridge. This detachment and Gholson's fell back to Egypt on the 27th, before the advance of the enemy. The fight at Egypt began on the morning of the next day and resulted in severe loss to the Confederates, General Gholson being reported mortally wounded, and several hundred men captured. The train with the troops was also partly destroyed, though the locomotive and battery escaped. Reinforcements from Meridian coming up during the fight, Col. W. W. Wier, in command, attacked the enemy, who soon afterward retreated to Houston, leaving 7 dead and 35

wounded at Egypt. At Franklin, on January 2, 1865, a detachment engaged in destroying the Central railroad was encountered by the forces of Colonels Wood and Griffith under Gen. Wirt Adams, and a stubborn fight was made. Grierson's raiders reached Vicksburg soon afterward, having wrecked a large part of the two railroads and destroyed an immense amount of property in an almost defenseless territory. It was with immense satisfaction that Grierson recaptured the most of the wagons which Forrest had taken on the Tishomingo, and exploded the shells for Hood's army with which they were laden. About 100 of the soldiers captured by Grierson were men who had enlisted in the Confederate army from the Southern prison-camps.

CHAPTER XII.

MISSISSIPPI COMMANDS WITHOUT THE STATE, 1864—
ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—NASHVILLE CAMPAIGN—
EASTERN VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN—SHENANDOAH
VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

DURING the active military operations of 1864, the greater part of the military strength of Mississippi had been drawn to the army under Johnston and later under Hood. When General Polk went into north Georgia, where his life was soon to be sacrificed for the cause of the Confederacy, he took with him the Mississippi infantry which had served theretofore in the defense of the State, and they, added to the brigades which had fought under Bragg, formed a considerable part of the army which wrestled bloodily with Sherman all the way from Dalton to Atlanta in the summer of 1864.

In the organization of Johnston's army of Tennessee, Anderson's and Walthall's Mississippi brigades were assigned to Gen. T. C. Hindman's division of John B. Hood's corps. Anderson's brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Tucker, and later by Col. Jacob H. Sharp, included the Seventh Mississippi infantry, Col. Wm. H. Bishop; Ninth, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Johns; Tenth, Lieut.-Col. George B. Myers; Forty-first, Col. J. Byrd Williams; Forty-fourth, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kelsey; Ninth battalion sharpshooters, Maj. William C. Richards. General Walthall's brigade was made up of the remnants of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh regiments, consolidated under Col. R. P. McKelvaine, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth under Col. William F. Brantly, and the Thirty-fourth under Col. Samuel Benton.

Hardee's corps included in Jackson's brigade, Walker's division, the Fifth Mississippi, Col. John Weir, and the Eighth, Col. John C. Wilkinson; and in Brig.-Gen. Mark P. Lowrey's brigade of Cleburne's division were the Thirty-second, Col. William H. H. Tison, and Forty-fifth, Col. Aaron B. Hardcastle. Col. Melancthon Smith was in command of Hardee's artillery, in which were included the Mississippi batteries of Turner and Shannon. Stanford's battery was attached to Hood's corps, and Darden's battery to the reserve. The Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Col. Orlando S. Holland, from the department of the Gulf, was attached to General Cantey's command, subsequently in Major-General Walthall's division.

In the army of Mississippi, commanded after the death of Polk by W. W. Loring, and then by A. P. Stewart, were found in Loring's division the brigade of Gen. W. S. Featherston: Third regiment, Col. T. A. Mellon; Twenty-second, Maj. M. A. Oatis; Thirty-first, Col. M. D. L. Stephens; Thirty-third, Col. Jabez L. Drake; Fortieth, Col. Wallace B. Colbert; First battalion sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler;—and the brigade of Gen. John Adams: Sixth regiment, Col. Robert Lowry; Fourteenth, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Doss; Fifteenth, Col. Michael Farrell; Twentieth, Col. William N. Brown; Twenty-third, Col. Joseph M. Wells; Forty-third, Col. Richard Harrison. In French's division was the brigade of Gen. Claudius W. Sears: Fourth regiment, Col. Thomas N. Adaire; Thirty-fifth, Col. W. S. Barry; Thirty-sixth, Col. W. W. Witherspoon; Thirty-ninth, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ross; Forty-sixth, Col. William H. Clark; and the Seventh battalion, Capt. W. A. Trotter. The Mississippi batteries of Cowan, Hoskins and Yates were attached.

The cavalry brigade of Gen. Frank C. Armstrong was mainly composed of Mississippians—the First regiment, Col. R. A. Pinson; Second, Maj. John J. Perry; Twenty-eighth, Maj. Joshua T. McBee; Ballentine's regiment

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Maxwell; while in Ferguson's brigade were the Ninth Mississippi cavalry, Col. H. H. Miller; Eleventh, Col. Robert O. Perrin; Twelfth battalion, Col. Wm. M. Inge.

The Mississippians under Cleburne and Walker gallantly took part in the opening struggle of the campaign at Rocky Face mountain. Walthall's brigade, supported by Tucker's, held position on the left of Hood's corps at Resaca, and maintained their ground under a heavy artillery fire two days, during the first repulsing three assaults of the enemy. Walthall had in line 1,158 men, and lost 49 killed and 118 wounded, but inflicted a loss of perhaps 1,000 upon the enemy. Among the killed was Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones, Twenty-seventh regiment. Tucker's brigade in the rear also suffered, General Tucker being severely wounded and giving the command to Colonel Sharp. Lieutenant Shannon, commanding Swett's battery, was conspicuous for gallantry, and this may be said justly of all the men engaged.

Near New Hope Church, May 27th, M. P. Lowrey's brigade was distinguished at Pickett's mill. General Cleburne in his report, after giving great praise to Granbury's Texans, said: "My thanks are also due to General Lowrey for the coolness and skill which he exhibited in forming his line. His successive formation was the precise answer to the enemy's movement in extending his left to turn our right. Time was of the essence of things, and his movement was the quickest. His line was formed under heavy fire, on ground unknown to him and of the most difficult character, and the stern firmness with which he and his men and Baucum's regiment drove off the enemy and resisted his renewed attacks, without doubt saved the right of the army as Granbury had already done before."

On June 19th, at Moore's mill, Colonel Farrell, with the Fifteenth Mississippi and two companies of the Sixth,

captured a number of men from an Ohio regiment, whose attack they had repulsed.

At Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, Loring's corps occupied the crest of the mountain and repulsed several assaults of the enemy, with heavy loss to the Federals. Featherston's skirmishers, the First battalion, under Major Stigler, and the Third regiment, Major Dyer, behaved with great coolness and courage, defeating the enemy's attacks. The skirmish line of Adams' brigade, Colonel Lowry's Sixth regiment, was equally distinguished in repulsing a heavy attack in the morning. Sears' brigade, under Col. W. S. Barry, also had a creditable part in this memorable defeat of Sherman. General French asserted, regarding this battle, that whatever credit is due for the complete repulse of the assaulting column at Little Kenesaw belonged exclusively to the brigade of General Cockrell and the left of General Sears, then commanded by Colonel Barry.

At Peachtree Creek, July 20th, Featherston's brigade charged the enemy and drove him from the first line of intrenchments, but being subjected to a severe fire and not being supported, except by Scott's brigade, was compelled to retire two or three hundred yards to a sheltered position, which they held till night, when they were withdrawn. Adams' brigade was on picket duty, but joined the division after dark. French's division was held in reserve. Walthall was in command of his division and put it into the fight on the center with great spirit.

The loss of Featherston's brigade, 616 out of an effective total of 1,230, makes it conspicuous as the most actively engaged command of this battle, the first after General Hood took command. Col. J. L. Drake, the only field officer with the Thirty-third, a gallant and excellent officer, Featherston wrote, fell beyond the enemy's first line of works, leading his regiment in the charge and displaying the highest qualities of a true soldier. Col. T. A. Mellon, Third regiment, and Maj.

M. A. Oatis, Twenty-second, were both severely wounded after gallantly leading their commands to the enemy's first line of works. The same misfortune befell Col. J. W. Drane, commanding the Thirty-first; Maj. F. M. Gillespie, next commanding the Thirty-first, was killed; and in the Fortieth, Lieut.-Col. George P. Wallace, commanding, was severely wounded, losing an arm, and Maj. W. McD. Gibbens was killed. Indeed, every regimental commander but one was killed or wounded. Adj. W. J. Van de Graaf, Thirty-first, seized the colors of his regiment after two or three color-bearers had fallen, and bore them till he also was shot down with the colors in his hand. Adj. C. V. H. Davis lost his life in the same gallant duty with the colors of the Twenty-second regiment. The Thirty-first regiment in this fatal assault lost every field officer and captain killed or wounded, leaving the 50 men that remained out of the 215 engaged, under command of Lieutenant Shaw, of Company G.

Gen. M. P. Lowrey's brigade was conspicuous in the flank attack of Hardee's corps upon Sherman's army before Atlanta, July 22d. His men had not enjoyed rest or sleep for two days and nights; had fought at Peachtree creek and thence had been hastily withdrawn to guard the Confederate right, and many good men fell exhausted during the weary march toward the Federal rear. The charge they made was magnificent, but it was fatal, as that of Featherston's had been two days before. The Eighth Mississippi lost their gallant colonel, adjutant, and many other valuable officers and men near the works. The Thirty-second rushed forward almost to the works, when one third of the command fell at one volley, and two color-bearers were killed in quick succession. The Fifth lost 66 men, the Eighth 87, Thirty-second 86, Third battalion 37.

In the battle of Ezra Church, July 28th, the third of the bloody sacrifices about Atlanta, Walthall's old bri-

gade, under Colonel, now General, Brantly, and Sharp's brigade, participated in the first attack, and "acted with great gallantry," a compliment not unreservedly given to their comrade brigades. Sharp's brigade lost 214 men and Brantly's 126.

Gen. Patton Anderson now took command of the division including Sharp's and Brantly's brigades, and they intrenched on the line they held after the battle of the 28th, with Featherston's division, in which were the Mississippi brigades of Adams and Barry. The enemy brought their skirmish line up within sixty yards, and mounted a cannon with which for several days the Mississippians were much annoyed, occasionally being buried in their rifle-pits by the dirt thrown up by the shells, until the sharpshooters compelled the removal of the gun. There were many instances of courage and daring. On one occasion, Anderson wrote, Brantly's men, by rolling logs ahead of them and by digging zigzag trenches, approached so near the enemy as to be able to throw hand-grenades over his breastworks; and on another occasion Sharp's pickets held their position against a line of battle after those on their right and left had given way.

Finally the flanking movement of Sherman brought Lee's corps south to Jonesboro. In the battle there on the 31st of August, Gen. M. P. Lowrey commanded Cleburne's division, Hardee's corps, and Col. John Wier led his brigade. Lowrey's men swept everything from their front on the first day, and Sharp and Brantly made a resolute assault upon the enemy posted on a hill, exhibiting great gallantry and suffering heavy loss.

In Hood's operations against Sherman's communications in north Georgia, Stewart's corps, the old army of Mississippi, took the most conspicuous part, and it was French's division which made the sanguinary and famous attack upon the Federal garrison at Allatoona, October 6th. The Confederates kept up an assault upon the Fed-

eral redoubts from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon, and after losing 800 out of 2,000 men were compelled to retire by the approach of Sherman, who had signalled Corse, commanding the garrison, "Hold the fort, for I am coming." Sears' brigade lost 37 killed and 114 wounded and 200 missing. Among the killed was Col. W. H. Clark, Forty-sixth regiment; Colonel Barry, Thirty-fifth, and Major Parkin, Thirty-sixth, were among the wounded.

Nowhere in the course of the great war was the reckless valor of the Mississippians more brilliantly illustrated than on that gloomy November evening when the army of George H. Thomas, brought to bay on the Harpeth river, was fiercely assailed by the Confederates. At this battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, the armies of Mississippi and Tennessee lost so many brave officers and men that the fact they were afterward able to besiege Nashville, rather than their defeat there, is a matter of wonder. The Mississippi brigades of Cheatham's and Stewart's corps went forward in the general assault. The enemy was driven from his outer works and fiercely assailed in his second. The ground over which Loring's division advanced was obstructed by a deep railroad cut and an abatis and hedge, but otherwise open and swept by a terribly destructive cross-fire of artillery from the works and the opposite side of Harpeth. The men, however, pressed forward again and again with dauntless courage, Stewart reported, to the ditch around the inner line of works, which they failed to carry, but where many of them remained, separated from the enemy only by the parapet, until the Federal army withdrew. The loss of the divisions of Loring, French and Walthall was over 2,000, including many of the best officers and bravest men. Gen. John Adams was killed, his horse being found lying across the inner line of the enemy's works. Generals Scott, Cockrell, Quarles and Walthall were all disabled. Colonel Farrell, Colonel Brown, Col-

onel Stephens, Colonel Dyer, Colonel Adair and Major Magee were wounded, and Col. W. W. Witherspoon was killed. Four Mississippi regiments lost their colors under the most gallant circumstances. The color-bearers of the Third and Twenty-second, General Featherston reported, planted their colors on the enemy's works and were wounded and captured. The color-bearer of the Thirty-third was killed some fifteen paces from the works, when Lieut. H. C. Shaw carried them forward, and when in the act of planting them on the works was killed, his body falling in the trench, the colors in the works. The flag of the Fifteenth was also lost, after four men had been shot down in bearing it. Sears' brigade, foremost amid the forlorn hope, fought with wonderful intrepidity. The names of the officers and men of this brigade who reached the main line of the enemy's works are now honorably recorded in the war records of a reunited people. With the same heroism the Mississippians of Cleburne's division had fought, and many of them died with Cleburne. Colonel Tison and Col. John Weir were among the severely wounded.

The division of Gen. Edward Johnson came up to the battlefield in the darkness of the evening and charged upon the works, moving against the enemy under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and gaining portions of the intrenched line. Gen. S. D. Lee reported: "The brigades of Sharp and Brantly (Mississippians) and Deas (Alabamians) particularly distinguished themselves. Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors. Brantly was exposed to a sharp enfilade fire. These noble brigades never faltered in this terrible night struggle." Among the killed were Col. W. H. Bishop and Maj. G. W. Reynolds. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sims, Capt. J. M. Hicks, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Johnson, all

regimental commanders, were wounded, and Maj. J. K. Allen reported missing.

At Nashville Sears' brigade was attached to Walthall's division, which, with Loring's, fought creditably in the battle. Loring's division occupied a line one mile long, across the Granny White pike, on the left of the army. On the 15th of December, after the redoubts in front had been lost, Loring's men were ordered to re-form in line at right angles to their former position, to check the rush of the exulting enemy. "This was gallantly and successfully done by this fine division," General Stewart reported. Brigadier-General Sears late in the day lost a leg and was captured. On the next day the repeated assaults of the enemy were repelled with vigor until about the middle of the afternoon. The brigades of Sharp and Brantly fought with determination and coolness under Gen. Edward Johnson during the two days, as their heavy losses abundantly testify, Sharp losing 30 killed and 81 wounded and Brantly 76 killed and 140 wounded.

During the retreat General Walthall, with Featherston's brigade and several others, Featherston's brigade including seven Mississippi regiments, now having an effective total of 411, formed the infantry of the famous rear guard under Forrest, which fell back slowly, repeatedly striking effective blows at the enemy, marching through the snow and ice, many of them barefooted, but saving the remnant of the army from destruction.

During all this campaign, as during the Atlanta campaign, the Mississippi cavalymen, under Chalmers and Jackson, were daily engaged in arduous and effective duty from November 21st to December 27th. At Spring Hill, where the opportunity to destroy Thomas' army was missed by the infantry, Chalmers' and Jackson's men, aided by Cleburne, pressed the enemy vigorously, after which Jackson struck the retreating column near its head and without support fought all night. The cav-

alry served effectively at Franklin, and afterward captured many Federal posts and invested Murfreesboro. They held back all the Federal cavalry, defeating the enemy at Richland creek, King's hill and Sugar creek. During much of the time General Chalmers had practically independent command of a large part of the cavalry, and after Buford was wounded had charge of that division as well as his own. Armstrong's Mississippi brigade lost more heavily than any other cavalry command, its total casualties being 147.

Let us turn now to that desperate struggle in Virginia, in which the army of the immortal Robert E. Lee had held the vastly superior numbers of Grant always in its front, from the Rapidan to the James, until they filed off exhausted and intrenched south of Petersburg. Here, also, Mississippians did their full share of the desperate fighting. Humphreys' brigade, after spending the winter and early spring amid great privations in East Tennessee and sharing the military operations in that region, joined Lee's army at Orange Court House, and subsequently fought with its division, commanded by General Kershaw. The brigade still included the Thirteenth Mississippi, Maj. G. L. Donald, Lieut.-Col. A. G. O'Brien; Seventeenth, Capt. J. C. Cochrane in command; Eighteenth, Capt. W. H. Lewis, Col. T. M. Griffin; Twenty-first, Col. D. N. Moody. In the Third army corps were two other Mississippi brigades; one, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel H. Harris and later by Col. Joseph M. Jayne, in R. H. Anderson's division, later Mahone's, included the Twelfth regiment, Lieut.-Col. S. B. Thomas; Sixteenth, Col. Samuel E. Baker; Nineteenth, Col. Thomas J. Hardin, Col. R. W. Phipps; Forty-eighth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Manlove. One, under Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Davis, was assigned to Heth's division, and was composed of the Second regiment, Col. J. M. Stone; Eleventh, Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Lowry; Twenty-sixth, Col. A. E. Reynolds; Forty-sec-

ond, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Nelson; and the Fifty-fifth North Carolina.

In the fight of May 12th at the "bloody angle," Spottsylvania, Harris' brigade charged and regained a portion of the captured works, which they held under an enfilading fire from 7 a. m. on the 12th until 3:30 of the next day, exposed to a constant and destructive fire of musketry and artillery, both from the front and flank. To add to their discomfiture, a cold, drenching rain filled the trenches. Man after man was shot down in the effort to bring them ammunition, but some escaped death at this work, defying a fire that cut down and hewed to splinters trees 22 inches in diameter. Courier A. W. Hancock and Private F. Dolan, of the Forty-eighth, were particularly distinguished in this service. The brigade lost some of its most valuable officers, including the gallant Colonel Baker, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Feltus, Adjt. D. B. L. Lowe and Ensign Mixon of the Sixteenth; Colonel Hardin and Adjutant Peel, of the Nineteenth; Captains McAfee, Davis and Reynhardt of the Forty-eighth, and Lieutenant Bew of the Twelfth. Maj. E. C. Councell (afterward promoted colonel and killed), Capt. Harry Smith and Private Edward Perault of the Sixteenth; Lieut.-Col. S. B. Thomas of the Twelfth, and Courier Charles Weil were mentioned for conspicuous bravery. Gen. Samuel McGowan, part of whose brigade got into a portion of the trenches, reported that his men "found in the trenches General Harris and what remained of his gallant brigade, and they (Mississippians and Carolinians), mingled together, made one of the most gallant and stubborn defenses recorded in history."

Davis' brigade took part in the fighting at the Wilderness with Longstreet and during the entire campaign, held the lines east of Richmond, and in August fought with gallantry at Ream's Station.

Kershaw's division reinforced Early in the Shenandoah

valley after the battle of Winchester, and fought at Cedar Creek, driving back the enemy's left and holding their ground until the remainder of the army had given way. Humphreys' brigade, in the afternoon of that fateful November 19th, about 800 strong, repulsed coolly two attacks of the enemy, and then, falling back in consequence of the retirement of other commands, held their position bravely for an hour and a half. General Humphreys had been wounded September 3d, near Berryville.

CHAPTER XIII.

EVENTS OF 1865—FORREST IN COMMAND—DEPLORABLE SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE—CAVALRY ORGANIZATIONS—BATTLE OF SELMA—GENERAL TAYLOR AT MERIDIAN—MISSISSIPPIANS IN VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS—CAPITULATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR—SUMMARY OF MISSISSIPPI'S CONTRIBUTION OF SOLDIERS—INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS.

ON January 24, 1865, Nathan B. Forrest, with promotion to lieutenant-general, assumed command of the district of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. From his headquarters at Verona he issued a circular giving notice of his authority and insisting upon strict discipline, the protection of the rights of citizens and the suppression, even to extermination, of the prowling bands of irregular cavalry which infested the State.

General Chalmers, stationed at West Point, was directed to get up all the Mississippi regiments as rapidly as possible for reorganization, and Colonel Lowry, commanding Gholson's brigade, and Colonel Henderson, commanding detachments of McCulloch's, were ordered to Palo Alto. General Clark, writing General Taylor at Meridian, January 28th, proposed to call out the militia of the State, as had already been done in General Hodge's district, but added that he had 2,000 stand of arms and not exceeding fifteen rounds of ammunition, and he asked for 3,000 more guns. General Taylor answered that he could provision the militia raised, but his supply of arms and ammunition was already insufficient for the Confederate troops of his department. Inspector-General Walter, having visited the northwestern portion of the

State in January, reported to General Cooper that "the condition of affairs is deplorable. Large numbers of deserters infest the country, robbing friend and foe indiscriminately. The condition of the citizen is pitiful in the extreme. Dismounted Confederate cavalry steal his horses, while a dastard foe robs him of food and clothing. Grain cannot be ground and food cannot be purchased. Our cavalry are vigilant and successful in arresting the citizen whose wants compel him to send his bale of cotton to Memphis to procure the food necessary to existence, but fail to molest the professional blockader who makes merchandise of treason."

Late in January French's division, including Sears' brigade, was ordered to Mobile. On February 3d, Gen. Marcus J. Wright was assigned by General Forrest to command of north Mississippi and west Tennessee, and south Mississippi and east Louisiana were put under charge of Gen. Wirt Adams. General Chalmers was assigned to the command of all Mississippi cavalry, to be known as Chalmers' division, and the Tennessee and other cavalry were consolidated under Gen. W. H. Jackson.

The Mississippi cavalry commands were organized as follows: Gen. F. C. Armstrong's brigade—First regiment, Col. R. A. Pinson; Second, Col. E. Dillon; Seventh and Ballentine's regiment consolidated, Colonel Ballentine; Ashcraft's regiment, Colonel Ashcraft; detachment Twelfth regiment; five companies Fifth regiment; Eighth regiment, Col. T. W. White.

Gen. Wirt Adams' brigade: Col. R. C. Wood's regiment; Thirty-Eighth, Col. P. Brent; Ninth, Col. H. H. Miller; Col. J. McQuirk's regiment; Fourteenth Confederate, Colonel Dumonteil; Moorman's battalion; Twenty-third battalion; Powers' regiment.

Gen. P. B. Starke's brigade: Fourth regiment, Colonel Wilbourn; Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Eighth Confederate, Col. W. B. Wade; Twenty-eighth, Major McBee;

Eighteenth battalion and part of Fifth regiment, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Chalmers.

On February 24th it was reported by Inspector-General Girault that General Forrest had in camp at and near West Point fully 6,000 cavalry; was daily increasing his force, and taking active steps to suppress the banditti in the Mississippi swamps.

Sharp's and Brantly's brigades, about 5,000 strong together, were sent from Meridian to Augusta, Ga., early in March, General Taylor having been ordered to send every available man east for the campaign in the Carolinas. Thus stripped of all infantry troops, Mississippi was left to depend upon the cavalry that might be collected by General Forrest, and it was hoped that his genius might overcome the fearful odds against him and win a victory that would put some hope and heart into the wornout soldiers of the Confederacy. General Beauregard informed General Taylor, on March 9th, that no portion of the army could be sent him to aid in the defense of Mobile, nor could any money be sent to pay his men their long overdue wages. He expressed his opinion that desertion was now an epidemic in all the armies, and advised Taylor to remove everything valuable to Macon, "which probably will be the last place in the Confederacy which will be attacked by the enemy."

Early in March a cavalry brigade marched from Memphis through northern Mississippi, traversing the theatre of the former bloody contests without opposition, though closely watched by part of Forrest's command.

The defense of the lines at Mobile, during the latter part of March and early April, was participated in by Sears' brigade under Col. Thomas N. Adaire, including the remnants of the following regiments: Fourth, Maj. T. P. Nelson; Seventh battalion, Capt. S. D. Harris; Thirty-fifth, Capt. G. W. Oden; Thirty-sixth, Lieut.-Col. Edward Brown; Thirty-ninth, Capt. C. W. Gallaher; Forty-sixth, Capt. J. A. Barwick. These troops, with

the other remnants of Maury's command, retreated to Meridian after the evacuation of Mobile.

Gen. George H. Thomas, with headquarters at Eastport, in the extreme northeast corner of Mississippi, late in March sent Gen. James H. Wilson with 10,000 cavalry on a raid through Alabama. Forrest led his whole command to meet him, and on the 2d of April, the day of the evacuation of Richmond, fought the battle of Selma. His men fought with the desperation of hopelessness, but they were swept from their intrenchments by superior numbers and 2,700 were captured. After this disaster, Forrest, with the remnant of his command, made up of those who were determined to struggle to the bitter end, moved to Meridian and was part of the little army of 8,000 men under Gen. Richard Taylor which awaited the issue of events in the east.

In the army of Northern Virginia during the spring of 1865, Humphreys' brigade served with Kershaw's division on the north side of the James near Fort Gilmer. On April 2d it marched through the Confederate capital, then being sacked by a mob, and overtook the rear of the retreating army at Amelia Court House. On April 6th, after holding at bay the Federal cavalry until the trains could pass by, Humphreys' brigade, under Colonel Fitzgerald, took position to cover the crossing of the division over Sailor's creek, but was soon overpowered and forced back upon the remainder of the division, which altogether numbered but 2,000 men. Being speedily surrounded by superior forces, many were captured. The remnants of the Mississippi regiments of this brigade were then commanded as follows: Thirteenth, Lieut. W. H. Davis; Seventeenth, Capt. Gwin R. Cherry; Eighteenth, Lieut. John W. Gower; Twenty-first, Lieut. Benjamin George.

General Davis' brigade was surrendered at Appomattox, including the Second, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, and Forty-second regiments. Harris' brigade, Mahone's division, here also ended its gallant career, the regiments being

commanded at that time as follows: Twelfth, Capt. A. K. Jones; Sixteenth, Lieut.-Col. James H. Duncan; Nineteenth, Col. Richard W. Phipps; Forty-eighth, Col. Joseph M. Jayne. The remnant of Humphreys' brigade, at its surrender at Appomattox under Captain Cherry, numbered 20 officers and 231 men; Davis' brigade had 21 officers and 54 men; and Harris' brigade had 33 officers and 339 men.

Meanwhile the Mississippi infantry of the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi had joined the forces under Gen. J. E. Johnston for the defense of the Carolinas. Loring's division was there, forming part of Stewart's corps of three divisions, one of which was commanded by Walthall. The whole corps contained only 1,000 fighting men. Featherston's brigade, reinforced by part of several Arkansas regiments, included heroic fragments of the Third, Thirty-first, and Fortieth Mississippi, under Col. James M. Stigler; the First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third regiments and First battalion, under Col. Martin A. Oatis; and the Twenty-seventh, Maj. Q. C. Heidelberg. The brigade of Gen. Robert Lowry contained the Fifth, Fourteenth and Forty-third, consolidated under Col. Robert J. Lawrence; and the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third, under Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham.

In Lec's corps, which was 2,500 strong, were General Sharp's brigade, the Fifth, Eighth, Thirty-second, and Third battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack; Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth, and Ninth battalion, Col. William C. Richards; and General Brantly's brigade, which included with other troops the Twenty-fourth, consolidated with the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth, under Col. R. W. Williamson. Swett's battery was also with this last army of the Confederacy. All these brigades fought gallantly at the battle of Bentonville, and were surrendered with Johnston's army April 26th.

A week before the surrender of Johnston he had made

a "convention" with Sherman, and soon after the news of this had reached Gen. Richard Taylor, he met General Canby near Mobile, and was courteously entertained. A truce of two days was agreed upon and hostilities ceased. A week later came almost simultaneously notice of the repudiation of the "convention" and the renewal of hostilities, and General Taylor again met General Canby to arrange terms of capitulation. This last important surrender of the great war was made at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865. In due time the men at Meridian were paroled, and officers and soldiers who had been up to that time engaged in deadly combat made friendly acquaintance and parted in peace. General Taylor's advice was asked for and relied upon by General Canby, in regard to disposition of his forces to preserve order and protect the restoration of trade and industry. "What years of discord, bitterness, injustice and loss would not our country have been spared," wrote General Taylor, "had the wounds of war healed by 'first intention' under the gentle ministration of the hands that fought the battles? But the task was allotted to ambitious partisans, most of whom had not heard the sound of a gun. As of old, the Lion and the Bear fight openly and sturdily—the stealthy Fox carries off the prize."

The records show that there were in the Confederate armies from Mississippi the following commands:

- 49 Infantry Regiments.
- 15 Infantry Battalions.
- 24 Cavalry Regiments.
- 16 Cavalry Battalions.
- 1 Regiment Cavalry Reserves.
- 7 Regiments State Troops.
- 3 Battalions State Troops.
- 8 Battalions State Cavalry.
- 1 Mixed Regiment, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee.
- 1 Mixed Battalion, Mississippi and Tennessee.
- 1 Mixed Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry Battalion.

1 Regiment Partisan Rangers.

1 Battalion Partisan Rangers.

5 Battalions Sharpshooters.

1 Artillery Regiment.

1 Artillery Battalion.

1 Artillery Battery.

Jeff Davis Legion, mixed Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia cavalry.

Under an act of the legislature of Mississippi, August 11, 1864, creating the office of superintendent of army records and making it the duty of that officer to collect and record the names and military status of all Mississippians in the Confederate service, Governor Clark appointed Col. J. L. Power. In his report made to the governor of Mississippi in October, 1865, Colonel Power, among other things, says: "To enter upon the completion of these records after more than three years of active military service, involving loss of company books and muster-rolls, seemed indeed a hopeless, endless task.

* * * * * The great portion of the troops from Mississippi were in the Tennessee army, and that army, at the time of my appointment and until its final surrender, was either in line of battle or on the march, rendering it impracticable to accomplish anything in the premises." Colonel Power proceeded to Virginia in December, 1864, to complete the records of the Mississippi brigades in that army, but had not been able to do so when the order was given for the evacuation of Richmond. "The records of Humphreys' brigade and of thirty companies in Davis' brigade, present the following as the strength and losses of the seventy companies:

Whole number on rolls.....9,407

Total loss from all causes.....6,661

"Of the 2,746 men on the rolls as present and absent accounted for, about one-third were under arms when General Lee surrendered—the remainder being absent on furlough, in prison, on detail, and for other causes.

"From this and other data in my possession, I have thought it might be interesting to deduce something like an approximate estimate of the total strength and losses of the troops furnished by the State of Mississippi. * * *

Whole number in service.....78,000

Total loss from all causes.....59,250

Balance accounted for.....18,750

"And of this number about thirty per cent were absent for various causes at the general surrender of the armies."

As to the morale of the army and the causes from which it suffered, Colonel Power says: "Our reverses for the last two years of the war, the despondency, speculation and extortion of many of our people at home, the inability of the government to pay the troops promptly or to furnish them with anything like adequate supplies of food or clothing, the absolute destitution of many families of soldiers and, toward the last, the seeming hopelessness of the struggle, all conspired to depress the soldier's heart."

On October 16, 1865, the first legislature elected after the war assembled, and the first governor of Mississippi elected, in his inaugural address, among other things said:

"The South, having ventured all on the arbitrament of the sword, has lost all save her honor, and now accepts the result in good faith. It is our duty to address ourselves to the promotion of peace and order—to the restoration of the law, the faith of the Constitution and the stability and prosperity of the Union; to cultivate amicable relations with our sister States and establish our agricultural and commercial prosperity upon more durable foundations—trusting that the lessons taught by the rebellion will not be lost either to the North or the South: that free men once enlightened will not submit to wrong or injustice, that sectional aggression will meet with sectional resistance, and that the price of political perfidy is blood and carnage."

The governor who uttered these sentiments was the man who so distinguished himself at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, that his great corps commander, Longstreet, in referring to the battle afterward (*Southern Historical papers*, vol. V, p. 65), singled him out from 13,000 of his comrades—Mississippians, Georgians, South Carolinians, Alabamians, and Texans—to illustrate the intrepid daring of all the rest in what he did not “hesitate to pronounce the best three hours’ fighting ever done by any troops on any battlefield.” That man’s name was Benjamin G. Humphreys.

* * * *

I have made what I believe to be a faithful account of the military history of the troops Mississippi placed in the field in the war of the Confederacy. If I have omitted any, it is not intentional. The writer has been often tempted to stop and pay just tribute to all his brave comrades from Mississippi; but remembering he was asked to write “history” and not “eulogies,” checked his strong impulse to give the meed of praise to his fallen and surviving comrades. It is but just and proper, in these closing lines, that I should say that I have been largely aided by my son, Mr. Allen J. Hooker, in the collection and collation of the data on which this history is based, verified by the reports and correspondence of the Federal and Confederate officers in the field.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MAJOR-GENERALS AND BRIGADIER-GENERALS, PRO-
VISIONAL ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
ACCREDITED TO MISSISSIPPI.

Brigadier-General Wirt Adams, of Mississippi, was one of the most dauntless cavalry leaders of the war. He was a commissioner from Mississippi to Louisiana to ask that State to go with Mississippi in secession and the formation of a Confederacy, and as soon as Mississippi seceded he went to work to recruit soldiers for the Confederate army. He raised a regiment known as the First Mississippi cavalry, and was commissioned colonel on October 15, 1861. Until the spring of 1862 he was engaged generally in scouting and picket duty, keeping the Confederate generals apprised of the movements of the enemy and occasionally skirmishing with detached parties. In the spring of 1862 he was given charge of the companies organized under the call of Governor Rector, of Arkansas. Accompanying Van Dorn to Mississippi he served on his staff as chief of artillery in the battle of Corinth. In the campaign in north Mississippi, both before and after Shiloh, he was ever on the move with his command until the name of Wirt Adams was famous throughout the West. When the Federals were advancing upon Chattanooga under Negley in the summer of 1862, Adams, with a smaller force, impeded their march and brought their schemes to naught. In the campaign resulting in the battles of Iuka and Corinth he performed very important services. During the Grierson raid in the spring of 1863, Colonel Adams did the best that could be done with the means at his command to check and impede the movements of the great Federal raider. At Union Church, though unable to defeat Grierson, he did cause him to turn aside from his intended attack upon Natchez. For his important services during the Vicksburg campaign he

was made brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States, being commissioned on September 28, 1863. During 1864 the scene of Adams' operations was in north Alabama, Mississippi and west Tennessee. As the year 1865 opened it was evident that the days of the Southern Confederacy were about numbered. The army of the Tennessee had been worn down to a feeble remnant. What was left of it had been sent into North Carolina to help the forces in that section make some sort of headway against Sherman. General Wilson was preparing his great cavalry expedition to sweep through Alabama and Georgia. Forrest, with a remnant of his once splendid and invincible cavalry, attempted to make head against the numerous and splendidly equipped body of horsemen led by Wilson. If he could have concentrated his bands, widely scattered for the purpose of guarding many points, he might have repeated the victories of Okolona and Guntown. But the various regiments belonging to his command, with their broken-down horses, could not get together in time to offer effective resistance. Wirt Adams with his brigade formed part of the force with which Forrest tried to stem the tide of disaster. Though the Confederates fought with the old-time spirit, it was all in vain. At last news came of the capitulation of the main armies of the Confederacy. Then Forrest and all the bands led by him laid down their arms also, and peace again reigned throughout the land. General Adams returned to his home in Mississippi and resumed the vocations of civil life. On May 1, 1888, he was killed in Jackson, Miss., by John H. Martin. Thus perished a man who had once led Mississippi's sons in the thickest of the fray and who had gone unscathed through many a storm.

James L. Alcorn, a brigadier-general of State troops, was born in Illinois, November 4, 1816, and was reared and educated in Kentucky, where he served in the legis-



Brig.-Gen. M. P. LOWREY Brig.-Gen. W. T. MARTIN Brig.-Gen. W. E. BALDWIN.
 Brig.-Gen. J. R. DAVIS Maj.-Gen. S. J. GHOLSON Maj.-Gen. S. G. FRENCH.
 Brig.-Gen. W. T. MARTIN Brig.-Gen. J. R. CHALMERS Brig.-Gen. W. F. BRANTLY.
 Maj.-Gen. W. T. MARTIN Brig.-Gen. J. L. ALCORN Brig.-Gen. J. L. ALCORN.

lature in 1843. In 1844 he removed to Coahoma county, Miss., and engaged in planting. He was a prominent and trusted leader in the Whig party. In the Mississippi convention of 1861 he served as a Union delegate and earnestly opposed secession. He yielded, however, to the decision of his State, and was appointed by the convention one of the brigadier-generals of State troops. He marched with his troops into central Kentucky in the fall of 1861, and served under Gen. S. B. Buckner. Not receiving any commission from the Confederate government, he spent much of his time acting as a recruiting agent, and was quite successful in getting Kentuckians to enlist for the war. He succeeded in getting his own command, a brigade of Mississippians, to enlist in the Confederate service. Then at his own request he was relieved from duty and was succeeded by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who said, in a letter to Asst. Adjt.-Gen. W. W. Mackall: "Under all the circumstances, I doubt not that General Alcorn has made the best of things." General Alcorn upon his return home was placed by Governor Pettus in command of troops enlisted for sixty days. These were under the orders of Gen. Leonidas Polk and were armed with every variety of weapon. General Alcorn's service throughout the war consisted in getting soldiers ready for the field. In this capacity he was faithful and diligent. After the close of the war the State government of Mississippi was reorganized on the plan of President Andrew Johnson. Brigadier-General Humphreys was elected governor, and to prove to the people of the United States the sincerity of their renewed allegiance the legislature elected to the United States Senate two old-line Whigs, Wm. L. Sharkey and James L. Alcorn, who, like Alexander Stephens of Georgia, had opposed secession until the question was decided and had then bowed to the will of the State. Representatives were chosen at the same time, but Congress, in the hands of the ultra-radical wing of the Republican party, refused admission to these senators and representatives. At a

subsequent election, held under the reconstruction acts, he was the nominee of the regular Republican convention of the State for governor, and defeated Lewis Dent, a brother-in-law of General Grant, who was the candidate of the Democrats. Alcorn had joined the Republican party in the hope of building up a white Republican party in the State and with the idea that many of his old Whig followers would join him. Governor Alcorn was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1871, and in November resigned his post as governor to take his seat in that body, where he served with honor. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1890. His death occurred at Eagle Nest, December 20, 1894.

Brigadier-General William E. Baldwin entered the Confederate service early in 1861 and was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth Mississippi infantry. He was assigned to the army in central Kentucky and in February, with his command, constituted part of the force at Fort Donelson. The important part borne by him and his troops at that important post is best told in the report of General Pillow, who said: "I speak with special commendation of the brigades commanded by Colonels Baldwin, Wharton, McCausland, Simonton and Drake." And again, "Colonel Baldwin's brigade constituted the front of the attacking force, sustained immediately by Colonel Wharton's brigade. These two brigades deserve especial commendation for the manner in which they sustained the first shock of battle, and under circumstances of great embarrassment threw themselves into position and followed up the conflict throughout the day. Being mostly with these two brigades, I can speak from personal knowledge of the gallant conduct and bearing of the two brigade commanders, Colonels Baldwin and Wharton." Baldwin and his command were involved in the surrender of Donelson. After being exchanged he was assigned to the army of West Tennessee, and on December 6, 1862,

was engaged in a spirited and successful battle at Coffeeville. General Tilghman, who commanded on this occasion, says in his report: "I take special pleasure in mentioning the names of Brig.-Gen. W. E. Baldwin, of my own division, and Col. A. P. Thompson, commanding a brigade in General Rust's division. These officers, in command on my right and left, displayed the greatest good judgment and gallantry." General Baldwin had received his brigadier-general's commission on the 19th of September, 1862. His command consisted of the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi and the Twenty-sixth Tennessee regiments of infantry. He led this brigade at Port Gibson, Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), the Big Black, and through the siege of Vicksburg. Here he was a second time made prisoner of war and paroled. After his exchange he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the district of Mobile. His further participation in the war was, however, soon cut short by his death, which occurred on the 19th day of February, 1864. In his death the Confederacy lost a gallant and efficient soldier and Mississippi an illustrious citizen.

Brigadier-General William Barksdale, famous in the annals of Mississippi both as a statesman and a soldier, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., August 21, 1861, and before he attained his majority was admitted to the bar. He settled in Mississippi and was at one time editor of the *Columbus Democrat*. In the Mexican war he served as a non-commissioned officer in the Second Mississippi regiment, of which Reuben Davis was colonel. After that war he was prominent in the politics of Mississippi. He was an ardent State rights Democrat, and as such was elected to represent his district in Congress in 1853. When the war between the States began he hastened to espouse in the field the cause which he had zealously supported in peace, and entered the Confederate service as colonel of the Thirteenth regiment of Missis-

sippi volunteers. At First Manassas Barksdale's regiment was with Early's command, which by its flank attack assisted in completing the discomfiture of the Federals. One company of this regiment was engaged in the battle of Leesburg (Ball's Bluff). With the rest of his command Colonel Barksdale, at Edwards' ferry, held in check a considerable Union force which otherwise would have gone to the help of their friends at Leesburg. At Savage Station and Malvern Hill Barksdale commanded the Third brigade of Magruder's division, and in August, before Second Manassas, he was commissioned brigadier-general. In the Maryland campaign he was in McLaws' division, which did some of the heaviest marching and fighting of that campaign. At the battle of Fredericksburg Barksdale's brigade of Mississippians was posted along the river front to prevent the crossing of the Union troops until Lee should be ready to let them come. His brigade kept up such a hot fire that it defeated nine attempts of the Federals to construct their pontoon bridges. Then the powerful artillery of the Union army from Stafford poured a terrific iron hail upon the gallant Mississippians and the town of Fredericksburg. But the defense was kept up until all the Confederate troops had been able to take their proper positions, and then Barksdale's men were withdrawn from their perilous post. This heroic fight had long delayed the crossing of Sumner's grand division and had caused Franklin's grand division, which had crossed farther down, to return to the Federal side of the river to await the result of Sumner's efforts. Thus Lee secured twenty-four hours to prepare for the assault and also had full notice of the points of attack. During the battle of Chancellorsville Barksdale was again fighting at Fredericksburg with Early, whose task was to hold Sedgwick in check and prevent him from falling on Lee's rear. In the second day's battle at Gettysburg this intrepid brigade sustained an irreparable loss in the fall of its gallant leader, and the

army of Northern Virginia was deprived of one of its most useful brigade commanders.

Brigadier-General Samuel Benton, another one of the patriot dead of Mississippi who gave all that men can give, life itself, for the cause that he deemed right, early in 1862 entered the field as colonel of the Thirty-seventh (afterward called the Thirty-fourth) Mississippi. Soon after Shiloh we find him in command of two regiments, the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-seventh Mississippi, attached to Patton Anderson's brigade, of Ruggles' division. The greater part of his service during 1862 and 1863 was in north Mississippi and middle Tennessee. On the 11th of May, 1864, he relinquished command of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-seventh Mississippi to Colonel McKelvaine of the Twenty-fourth, and took charge of his own regiment. During the battle of Resaca the Thirty-fourth was on the right of Walthall's brigade and near the center of the general line. The high ground in front of their position ran around them in semi-circular form. They were therefore exposed to an enfilading fire from artillery on the left. For two days they endured this uncomfortable and dangerous position, exhibiting unfaltering courage throughout. The same courage and devotion to duty were shown by Benton and his men throughout the remainder of this trying campaign. In the battle of Kolb's Farm, June 22d, the losses in the brigade were heavy. In the battle of June 27th the Confederate army suffered but slight loss, though that of the enemy was very heavy. The most trying circumstance of the Atlanta campaign was the continual skirmishing and the consequent necessity of being ever on the alert. No man at any time could get a full night's rest, and officers and men were constantly on the watch. In the battles of July 20th, 21st and 22d all the commands suffered greatly, but in that of the 28th of July Walthall's, now Benton's brigade, bore an especially heavy part of the conflict. Just two days before Colonel

Benton had been commissioned brigadier-general. In the desperate charge of that day he was mortally wounded, and the career of this able and gallant officer came to an end before he had an opportunity to enjoy the honors of his new position.

Brigadier-General William L. Brandon entered the service in the spring of 1861, and as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Mississippi went to Virginia, but not in time for the First Manassas, up to that time the greatest pitched battle that had ever been fought on American soil. The ardent Southern youth who went to Virginia in 1861 were all eager to be in the first great battle, and many of the later arrivals feared that they had missed the last great occasion to strike a blow for the rights of the South. The Twenty-first Mississippi was placed in the Potomac division of the Confederate army in Virginia, and during the summer and fall of 1861 was on duty in the northeastern part of the State. When McClellan in the spring of 1862 began his advance up the peninsula, the army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was thrown across his path. Then came Williamsburg and later Seven Pines. At the last-named battle General Johnston was wounded and the command of the army of Northern Virginia devolved on Robert E. Lee, who soon inaugurated an aggressive campaign. The soldiers who regretted not having a part in the victory of Manassas soon had an opportunity of proving their mettle on an even greater field. During the fierce battles of the Seven Days, the Twenty-first Mississippi suffered heavily in officers and men, losing for a time the services of its colonel, Benjamin Humphreys, and its lieutenant-colonel, Brandon, disabled by wounds. The severity of his wounds kept Brandon out of the field for several months. Returning to duty as soon as able he continued to serve as lieutenant-colonel until after Gettysburg. General Barksdale was killed in that battle and Colonel Humphreys be-

came brigadier-general, while Brandon was advanced to the rank of colonel. He led the regiment in the Chattanooga and Knoxville campaign, returning to Virginia with Longstreet. In the summer of 1864 he was promoted to brigadier-general and soon after was sent to Mississippi, where he was placed in charge of the bureau of conscription. In his own State he labored unceasingly to bring out every man needed for the service of the Confederacy. He zealously promoted the cause of the South, but when that cause was lost accepted the result in good faith and turned his attention to the rebuilding of the ruined fortunes of his State.

Brigadier-General William F. Brantly began his military career with the Twenty-ninth Mississippi regiment. Going through the campaign in north Mississippi and in Kentucky, we find him just before the battle of Murfreesboro colonel of his regiment. In this position he proved himself an able and gallant officer. General Walthall, in his report of the battle of Lookout Mountain, says: "It is due in particular to commend Col. W. F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi regiment and Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine, Twenty-fourth Mississippi regiment, for the skill, activity, zeal and courage I have ever observed in them under similar circumstances, but which in an especial degree signalled their actions on this occasion." During the Atlanta campaign there was hardly a day when the Twenty-ninth Mississippi was not under fire. Even when the men were not themselves actually engaged they had to be on the alert and were constantly exposed to the annoying fire of the enemy's artillery. At the battle of Resaca the Federal artillery set fire to the works of this regiment, partly constructed of rails. During the morning of the 14th of May the enemy charged Hindman's division, and a part of the charging column got so near Brantly's position as to get under his artillery and for a while destroy the effects of its fire. Under the

eye of General Walthall, Colonel Brantly ordered a charge which routed the enemy, whose loss was greatly increased by the fire of the artillery upon his confused and retreating columns. Three times the enemy charged upon Brantly's line, but each time was decisively repulsed. One of the severest fights in which he participated during this campaign was at Kolb's Farm, June 22d, where the Federals under Hooker and Schofield attacked Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions. They were repulsed, whereupon the Confederates in turn failed to take the position of the Federals. On July 26th Col. Samuel Benton was made a brigadier-general, and he held command of Walthall's brigade until the battle of July 28th, when he was mortally wounded. Thereupon Brantly took command of the brigade. In this fight Colonel Brantly's regiment drove the enemy from the Licksillet and Atlanta road and captured his temporary works, but could not maintain its position in them for lack of support. Brantly was now made brigadier-general, and all through the subsequent campaign in north Georgia, north Alabama and Tennessee commanded Walthall's old brigade, now in the division of Gen. Edward Johnson. He also led his brigade in the campaign of the Carolinas, surrendering with Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

Brigadier-General James Ronald Chalmers was born in Halifax county, Virginia, January 11, 1831. His father was Joseph W. Chalmers, who, having moved to Mississippi when James was a lad, settled at Holly Springs and became United States senator. The son was prepared for the South Carolina college at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1851, and returning to Holly Springs studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was district attorney in 1858, and in 1861 was a delegate to the convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Being, like his father, an ardent State rights Democrat, he gave his vote in favor of secession. He entered the Confeder-

ate army as colonel of the Ninth Mississippi regiment of infantry in 1861, and for a while commanded at Pensacola, Florida. On February 13, 1862, he became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and on April 6th was assigned to the command of the Second brigade of Withers' division, army of the Mississippi. He and his command did splendid fighting in the battle of Shiloh. When Bragg was conducting operations in north Mississippi he sent Chalmers with a force of cavalry to make a feint upon Rienzi in order to cover the movement of a body of infantry to Ripley, Miss. In executing this order Chalmers encountered Sheridan, July 1st, and a stubborn engagement took place. It lasted from about half-past eight in the morning till late in the afternoon. Chalmers, ascertaining that Sheridan had been reinforced by infantry and artillery, retired. When Bragg advanced into Kentucky in the summer of 1862 Chalmers' command was a part of his force, performing its duties with courage and zeal. In the battle of Murfreesboro he and his men again rendered brilliant service. In April, 1863, General Chalmers was placed in command of the military district of Mississippi and East Louisiana. In 1864 he was assigned to the command of the cavalry brigades of Jeffrey Forrest and McCulloch, forming the First division of Forrest's cavalry. This division was subsequently enlarged by the addition of Rucker's brigade. General Chalmers bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Fort Pillow and in all the brilliant campaigns of Forrest in north Mississippi, west Tennessee and Kentucky, as well as in the Tennessee campaign of Hood. February 18, 1865, he was put in command of all the Mississippi cavalry in the Confederate service in Mississippi and west Tennessee. After the war General Chalmers was quite prominent in the politics of Mississippi. He was elected to the State Senate in 1875 and 1876, and in 1876 as a representative of his district to the Congress of the United States, serving in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. He re-

ceived the certificate of election to the Forty-seventh Congress, but his seat was successfully contested by John R. Lynch. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, and held his seat in spite of a contest. He also claimed election to the Fifty-first Congress, but on a contest the seat was given to his opponent. After that time he devoted himself to the practice of law. His home was at Vicksburg, Miss., until his death in April, 1898.

Brigadier-General Charles Clark was born in Ohio, in May, 1811. He could boast descent from the old Puritan stock, his ancestors having come over in the Mayflower. He was graduated at Augusta college in the State of Kentucky, and then moved to Mississippi, where he taught school. After pursuing this vocation in the city of Natchez and in Yazoo county he read law and, being admitted to the bar, located in Jefferson county. He also engaged in planting in Bolivar county. During the war with Mexico he entered the service of the United States as captain of a company in the Second Mississippi regiment, of which he was later elected colonel. Returning home after the peace with Mexico, he took great interest in the questions that were at that time agitating the country. All his sympathies were with his adopted State and he espoused her cause with all his heart. He was one of the brigadier-generals of State troops under Maj.-Gen. Jefferson Davis, and on the 15th of April, 1861, he became major-general commanding State forces. This position he resigned to take a lower one in the provisional army of the Confederate States. His commission as brigadier-general dated from May 22, 1861. His service was for a short while in the army of Northern Virginia and then in the army of Central Kentucky. He marched with the army of General Johnston to the field of Shiloh, and in that battle commanded the first division of the First corps of the army of Mississippi. At Baton Rouge, in July, 1862, he was so desperately wounded as to be disabled from further service. The people of Mis-

Mississippi elected him governor and he was inaugurated in January, 1864, at the city of Columbus, the temporary seat of government. He was already noted as a model gentleman, lawyer and soldier, and he proved to be all that the people could wish of a governor in such troubled times. He devoted himself assiduously to the improvement of the condition of the Mississippi soldiers in the field and to the bringing out of every man to the defense of the women and children at home. Sherman set out early in 1864 to march across the State, marking his track with desolation. Even private houses were burned, fences destroyed and mules and horses carried off. After the surrender of the armies in 1865, Governor Clark ordered all the State officers to return with the archives to Jackson, the capital, and called upon all the citizens to adhere to the fortunes of the State, maintain law and order, and meet stern facts with fortitude and common sense. About two weeks later Governor Clark was arrested by Federal troops and carried to Fort Pulaski, Ga. He was soon released, however, and returning to his native State spent the remainder of his days in peace.

Brigadier-General Douglas H. Cooper, then a prominent citizen of Mississippi, in 1861 was sent by the Confederate government to secure the alliance of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes. He was successful in winning over portions of those tribes to the cause of the Confederacy and was commissioned colonel of the First Choctaw and Chickasaw regiment of mounted riflemen. Some of the Indians preferred allegiance to the United States government. Colonel Cooper determined to force these into submission or drive them out of the country; so he collected a body of troops, partly his own regiment and partly white troops. In November and December, 1861, he fought the battles of Chusto-Talasa and Chustenahla, defeating the Federal Indians and driving their armed bands of the Territory

into Kansas. Besides his own regiment Colonel Cooper assisted Col. Albert Pike to raise two others. All these forces, under Gen. Albert Pike, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, which was fought on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862. In August, 1862, General Hindman assumed personal command of the Confederate troops in northwestern Arkansas. These consisted of between 9,000 and 10,000 men, about 3,000 of whom were Indians under Colonel Cooper. On September 30th, Col. J. O. Shelby with 2,000 Missouri cavalry, and Colonel Cooper with about 4,000 Indians and mixed troops attacked and defeated Gen. Frederick Salomon near Newtonia. General Schofield, with a strong Federal force, then advanced upon the Confederates, who were obliged to retire before him. Blunt pursued Cooper and defeated him at old Fort Wayne, driving him back into the Indian country. Soon after the defeat of Banks in Louisiana in April, 1864, and that of Steele in Arkansas, General Price determined on another expedition into Missouri. The plan was for the Confederate troops under Cooper (now brigadier-general with commission dating from May 2, 1863), assisted by Maxey and Gano in Indian Territory and western Arkansas, to make demonstrations against Fort Smith and Fort Gibson and the line of communication between these points and Kansas; while another Confederate force was to threaten Little Rock, and Price with about 12,000 men, assisted by such gallant leaders as Fagan, Marmaduke and Shelby, was to march into Missouri. This was the last great military enterprise of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi. Price gained some important successes at first, but at last such overwhelming force was concentrated against him that he was compelled to retreat with heavy loss. This was the last operation of importance in which General Cooper participated during the war. His command consisted of the following troops: First Choctaw and Chickasaw regiment, Second Choctaw regiment, First and Second Cherokee regiments, and the First

and Second Creek regiments, Choctaw, Seminole and Creek battalions, and Howell's Texas battery. After the war General Cooper continued to reside in Indian Territory, where he died in 1867.

Brigadier-General Joseph R. Davis, a native of Mississippi and nephew of Jefferson Davis, entered the service as a captain and at the organization of the Tenth Mississippi, April 12, 1861, was elected lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was sent to Pensacola and formed a part of the army under Gen. Braxton Bragg. A detachment of this regiment was engaged in the combat on Santa Rosa Island on the night of October 8th and the morning of the 9th, 1861, in which the camp of Wilson's Zouaves was captured and destroyed. During the fall and winter of 1861-62, Colonel Davis (for he had been so commissioned on August 21, 1861) acted as aide to President Davis, visiting the troops from New Orleans to Richmond and reporting thereon in Richmond. He was then appointed a brigadier-general, under the command of Gen. G. W. Smith, of the department of Richmond. His brigade was composed at first of the Second, Eleventh and Forty-second regiments of Mississippi infantry, to which were added the Twenty-sixth Mississippi and the Fifty-fifth North Carolina infantry. It was on duty in south-east Virginia in the winter of 1862-63 and the spring of 1863; was forwarded to Lee in time to take part in the Gettysburg campaign, and formed part of the Confederate advance under Heth on the 1st day of July, 1863. There was desperate fighting in which the Confederates, at first repulsed, finally swept everything before them. In the grand charge of July 3d Gen. Joe Davis' Mississippi brigade, that fought so stoutly the first day, crossing bayonets with the Iron brigade, bore a prominent part in the work of Heth's division under Pettigrew. The Second Mississippi, of that brigade, lost half its men that day, but was still ready to fight. Its battleflag was

a few years ago still in possession of its old color-bearer, who at that time lived at Blossom Prairie, Texas. This flag has the names of more than 20 battles imprinted upon it. Davis' brigade in the battle of the Wilderness was one of those hurled by Longstreet with such telling force on the Federals on the 7th of May, 1864. Through all the subsequent battles of the campaign between Lee and Grant—Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the various successes and failures of the campaigns around Richmond and Petersburg—Davis led his men, encouraging them to stand firm and endure to the end. At Appomattox Court House the Mississippi brigade of Joseph R. Davis surrendered with the rest of that gallant army which for four years had been the prop and stay of the South, and had successfully defended its part of the general field until everything else was gone. General Davis returned to his home justly proud of the honor which he had enjoyed in commanding such gallant men, resumed the practice of law, and was prominent as a citizen of Mississippi until his death at Biloxi, September 15, 1896.

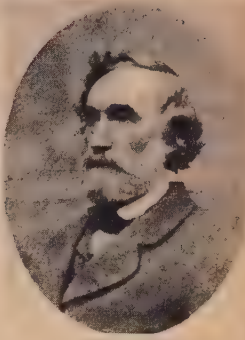
Reuben Davis, major-general of State troops, was born in Tennessee, January 18, 1813. He studied medicine and for a while practiced, but after a few years abandoned that profession and took up law. He preferred to try his fortune now in a new field, and accordingly moved to Aberdeen, Miss., where he was quite successful. From 1835 to 1839 he was prosecuting attorney for the Sixth judicial district of the State. In 1842 he was appointed judge of the high court of appeals, which position he resigned after serving only four months. When the war with Mexico began he laid aside peaceful pursuits and entered the field as colonel of the Second Mississippi volunteers. Returning to Mississippi after the war, he again took up the practice of law and re-entered the politics of his State. In 1855 he was elected to the State

senate, and he performed the duties of that station until 1857, when he was elected to represent his district in Congress. This position he continued to hold until 1861, when he resigned to enter the military service of the Confederate States. The people of the generation that has grown up since that famous struggle cannot imagine the enthusiasm that pervaded all classes in the opening of the war. Not only the young men rallied enthusiastically to the defense of the South, but men of middle life, and even in some instances the aged were eager to show their devotion to home and country by giving up the ease and comforts of home to risk the perils of the camp, the march and battle, and if need be lay life itself upon the altar of country. Though past the military age, Colonel Davis was eager to serve his country once more in the field. He was made a brigadier-general of State troops, and then major-general, and in this capacity he led to Bowling Green, Ky., 2,000 sixty days' men, raised in response to the call of Albert Sidney Johnston in the fall and winter of 1861. He was assigned by General Hardee to command of the fortifications at Bowling Green, December 20th, and one of Hardee's brigades was also for a time under his command. When the period of enlistment of his troops expired he returned to Mississippi and continued to serve his State and country in various positions, also resuming the practice of law. While defending a prisoner he became involved in a quarrel with the prosecuting attorney and was shot in the court house at Columbus, Miss., December 15, 1873.

Brigadier-General Winfield Scott Featherston was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., August 5, 1821. He was educated at various academies and while at school in Georgia, in 1836, served as a volunteer against the Creeks. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He removed to Mississippi and soon became prominent in official circles. He was elected to

Congress as a Democrat and served from 1847 to 1851. In 1860 he was sent by his State to confer with the authorities of Kentucky on the subject of secession. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the Seventeenth Mississippi. He took an active and honorable part in the first battle of Manassas, also at Leesburg. On the 4th of March, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. His command was conspicuous in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, during which General Featherston was wounded. He served in the Virginia army until January, 1863, when at his own request he was sent to assist in the defense of Vicksburg. He was assigned to the division of General Loring and was engaged in the battle of Baker's Creek. At the close of this disastrous struggle General Loring found his division cut off from the main body of Pemberton's army, and marching eastward joined Gen. J. E. Johnston at Jackson. After the fall of Vicksburg, Loring's division, to which Featherston's brigade was attached, served under General Polk in Mississippi. In the spring of 1864 these troops marched eastward and joined Johnston at Resaca, Ga., in time to take part in that battle. In all the subsequent battles of the Atlanta and Tennessee campaigns Featherston and his men were engaged. For a while, when Loring was acting as corps commander (immediately after the death of Polk), General Featherston had command of the division. Featherston commanded his brigade in the final campaign in the Carolinas and was included in the surrender of Johnston's army, April 26, 1865. He then returned to Mississippi and resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the Mississippi legislature from 1876 to 1878, and again from 1880 to 1882. In 1887 he was made judge of the Second judicial circuit of the State. This distinguished citizen of Mississippi, so honored both in war and peace, died at Holly Springs, May 28, 1891.

Major-General Samuel G. French, who distinguished



Brig.-Gen. W. S. FEATHERSTONE	Brig.-Gen. RICHARD GRIFFITH.
Brig.-Gen. DOUGLAS H. COOPER.	Brig.-Gen. CHARLES CLARK.
Brig.-Gen. REUBEN DAVIS.	Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL BENTON.
Brig.-Gen. W. L. BRANDON.	Brig.-Gen. B. G. HUMPHREYS.
Brig.-Gen. N. H. HARRIS.	

himself during the Confederate war by gallant services, was born in New Jersey, November 22, 1818, and was educated mainly at the academy in Burlington. On July 1, 1843, he was graduated at West Point with promotion to brevet second lieutenant in the Third artillery. He served mostly on garrison duty until the Mexican war, where he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and soon after commissioned second lieutenant, June 18, 1846. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the several battles at Monterey he was brevetted first lieutenant, and in February, 1847, he was brevetted captain for like services in the battle of Buena Vista, where he was severely wounded. He was appointed first lieutenant, Third artillery, March, 1847, and captain in the staff, assistant quartermaster United States army, January 12, 1848. On May 31, 1856, he resigned his commission and became a planter near Vicksburg, Miss. In this occupation the war of 1861 found him. When Mississippi seceded the governor sent for Captain French and appointed him chief of ordnance in the army of Mississippi. The work of obtaining arms and munitions of war was a difficult one, but Captain French with untiring energy accomplished the arduous task. In April, 1861, he was appointed major of artillery, and, in October, President Davis sent him a dispatch asking him to accept the position of brigadier-general. On the 23d of October he received his commission, and from November 14, 1861, to March 8, 1862, he had command at Evansport, Va., blockading the Potomac river. On March 14th he was sent to relieve Gen. L. O'B. Branch at New Bern, N. C. Kinston and Wilmington were also in his department. On July 17, 1862, he was assigned to command of the department of southern Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Petersburg. May 28, 1863, he was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, Miss. There was much discouragement at that time in the Southwest on account of Pem-

berton's disastrous defeats in the field and because of the fact that Vicksburg was now closely besieged. There was also much distrust among soldiers and citizens of all officers of Northern birth. General Johnston therefore addressed a communication to Mr. Davis to the effect that it had been suggested to him that General French's arrival would be a source of weakness instead of strength. President Davis in his reply informed General Johnston that General French was a citizen of Mississippi and a wealthy planter until the enemy had robbed him. He also stated that before the Confederate States had an army, General French "was the chief of ordnance and artillery in the force Mississippi raised to maintain her right of secession." General French entered upon his duties and was soon one of General Johnston's most trusted officers. The people of Mississippi knew him already and believed in his fidelity and honor. He served under Johnston and then under Polk in Mississippi, and was in Polk's (afterward Stewart's) corps under Johnston and Hood in 1864. He and his division, consisting of the brigades of Cockrell, Ector and Sears, were engaged in all the battles of the Atlanta and Tennessee campaigns, and were surpassed by none in heroic devotion to the cause of the South. In the fall campaign in north Georgia it was French who made the gallant attack upon Corse at Allatoona. He had driven the Federals from their outer works and into a little star fort, and was pressing the attack with vigor when he was informed of the approach of Sherman's army. He was compelled reluctantly to retire when victory was almost in his grasp. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain it was the guns of French on Kenesaw that poured such a destructive fire upon the Union forces, who had broken through the right of Walker's skirmishers, as to drive them back before they came within range of Walker's line of battle. Wherever French was engaged he and his men never failed to give a good account of themselves. General

French is now living in Pensacola, Fla. He is a gentleman of high culture and is greatly esteemed, not only for his reputation as a general of decided ability, but as a man of sterling integrity and worth.

Brigadier-General Samuel Jameson Gholson was born in Madison county, Ky., May 19, 1808. When nine years of age, he moved with his parents to Alabama. He received his education in such schools as the country afforded and then studied law in Russellville, where he was admitted to the bar. Moving to Athens, Miss., in 1830, he soon began to take an active part in State politics. From 1833 to 1836 he served in the legislature. In 1837 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat to fill a vacancy, and a few months afterward was elected for the full term. His seat, however, was contested and given to his opponent. While in Congress he became involved in a dispute with Henry A. Wise of Virginia. The controversy became so warm that a duel was with the greatest difficulty prevented by John C. Calhoun and other friends of the two gentlemen. In 1838 he was appointed United States judge for the district of Mississippi by President Van Buren. This important office he held until 1861. When Mississippi seceded he enlisted as a private in the forces of that State, but was soon elected captain of a company. He was promoted to the rank of colonel of State forces, and later in the year to that of brigadier-general. He was present at Fort Donelson, where he received a wound. He was in the field again in the summer of 1862, being present at the indecisive battle of Iuka. He was also a participant at the battle of Corinth, where he was again wounded. He continued to serve in the State forces, of which he was made major-general in the spring of 1863. On May 6, 1864, he was commissioned a brigadier-general by the Confederate government and put in command of a cavalry brigade operating in Alabama, Mississippi and east Louisiana. This brigade consisted

of Mississippi troops that had just been turned over by that State to the Confederate government. It was assigned to the First division (Chalmers') of Forrest's cavalry. In 1864, when the Federals advanced upon Jackson, Miss., Gholson was again wounded. But he was soon in the field again and we find the gallantry of his brigade highly commended in the official reports of the Atlanta campaign. After the disastrous conclusion of the Tennessee campaign, Gholson and his horsemen continued in active service in Mississippi. During Grierson's expedition (December, 1864, and January, 1865) to destroy the Mobile & Ohio railroad, Gholson's brigade constituted part of the force that disputed his advance. In an affair at Egypt, December 27, 1864, the Confederate cavalry, though disputing Grierson's advance with great courage and determination, was finally defeated. Grierson, in his report of this fight, announced that General Gholson had been killed, while Col. Joseph Karge, of one of Grierson's regiments, reported him as mortally wounded. Neither report was correct, but General Gholson did lose his right arm. He survived the war several years and in civil life received deserved honors from his fellow-citizens. From 1866 to 1868 he was a member of the State legislature, and during 1868 was speaker of the house of representatives of Mississippi. He died at his home in Aberdeen, October 16, 1883.

Brigadier-General Richard Griffith was at the beginning of the war treasurer of the State of Mississippi. At the first call of his State he responded "ready," and as colonel of the Twelfth Mississippi went to Virginia. In November, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general and ordered to report to Gen. J. E. Johnston for duty with the brigade previously commanded by Gen. Charles Clark, who had been transferred to another field. A greater part of 1861 he was in the vicinity of Leesburg. When the campaign of 1862 began in Virginia the Confed-

erate army was led by General Johnston to the peninsula in order to check McClellan's advance upon Richmond. There was much maneuvering, and some skirmishing and battles between portions of the armies. At Seven Pines Griffith's command was present and ready for action and under fire of the enemy, but not actively engaged. But during the Seven Days of battle around Richmond every command was put upon its mettle. General Griffith's brigade was at that time in the division of General Magruder, who during the decisive battle of June 27th at Gaines' Mill by his skillful management kept the far larger part of the Union army at bay while Lee overwhelmed the weaker portion. During the next day he continued in front of the enemy watching his every movement. On Sunday morning it was evident that McClellan was making for the James. The whole army started in pursuit. When Magruder reached Fair Oaks station he found the enemy's lines in that vicinity, which had been evacuated, in possession of a part of Kershaw's brigade, the remainder of his own command being then on the march. He ordered Major-General McLaws to consolidate Kershaw's brigade and place it on the right of the railroad, and as the other brigade of General McLaws did not arrive for some time, Magruder ordered two regiments of Griffith's advance brigade to take post in reserve, also on the right of the railroad, so as to support Kershaw's brigade, leaving the Williamsburg road still farther on the right unoccupied and open for Huger. He then formed the other two regiments of Griffith's brigade on the left of General Kershaw, their right resting on the railroad. Brigadier-General Cobb's command, which marched in rear of Griffith's, was, as soon as it arrived, formed on the left of these two regiments, two of his own being kept in reserve. The enemy, having ascertained Magruder's position, opened a brisk artillery fire upon the Confederates, wounding the gallant General Griffith so severely that he died the next day. Thus, at Savage

station, fell this noble son of Mississippi on the threshold of what promised to be a brilliant career.

Brigadier-General Nathaniel H. Harris is another one of the galaxy of gallant officers who so nobly illustrated Mississippi during the war. Fully imbued with the sentiments which inspired the South in the sixties, he entered the Confederate army in April, 1861, as a captain in the Nineteenth Mississippi. This regiment was sent to Virginia and placed under the command of General Griffith. During the greater part of 1861 it was stationed near Leesburg, Va. On October 18, 1861, it was engaged in a skirmish under the eye of Gen. Nathan G. Evans. In the spring of 1862 the heroic record of the Nineteenth Mississippi really began, with the battle of Williamsburg. Lieut.-Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, who succeeded to the command on the fall of Colonel Mott, in his report of this battle says: "To Capt. N. H. Harris of Company C special praise is due, not only for his gallant bearing on the field, but for his unremitting attention to his command." Captain Harris was soon after this appointed major of the regiment, his commission dating from the battle of Williamsburg, March 5, 1862. At Seven Pines Major Harris acted on the staff of Gen. Cadmus Wilcox, and was complimented in the report of that officer. From the campaigns in northern Virginia and Maryland Major Harris returned to be honored by being promoted lieutenant-colonel, November 24, 1862. On the 2d of April, 1863, he was appointed colonel, and as such he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On January 20, 1864, he was promoted to brigadier-general to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Posey. The brigade to whose command he now succeeded was composed of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Forty-eighth regiments of Mississippi infantry and was assigned to Mahone's division of A. P. Hill's corps. The hardest campaign of the war was now be-

fore them. At the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and before Petersburg and Richmond, the brigade under its new commander maintained its former renown. In the desperate fighting at the bloody angle on May 12, 1864, Harris and his Mississippians gained the applause of their comrades by the gallant manner in which they rushed through the blinding storm of lead to fill the gap on Ramseur's right. In the last fight at Petersburg the men of Harris' Mississippi regiment formed part of the force of 250 men who so long and stoutly held Fort Gregg, repulsing three assaults of Gibbon's division. After the war General Harris lived a while in Mississippi and then removed to California.

Brigadier-General Benjamin G. Humphreys was born in Mississippi in 1808, in Claiborne county, where he grew up to manhood. When old enough he entered the United States military academy at West Point, but did not complete his course there. He became a planter in Sunflower county, and this was his occupation when the war began. He immediately raised a fine company which was assigned to the Twenty-first Mississippi. His commission as captain of this company was dated May 18, 1861. On the 11th of September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-first. He led this regiment at Seven Pines and in the Seven Days' battles. McLaws' division, to which his regiment was attached, was left below Richmond to watch the movements of the enemy when Lee started on his march against Pope, and hence did not rejoin the main army until after Second Manassas. The Twenty-first Mississippi belonged to Barksdale's brigade of this division. This whole command was distinguished throughout the Maryland campaign, and in the following December at Fredericksburg gained immortal renown by its repeated repulses of a whole Federal corps in the attempt to cross the Rappahannock before Lee was ready to receive them. Again, at Chancellors-

ville, Humphreys displayed his fitness for the command of brave men. On the first day at Gettysburg the gallant Barksdale fell mortally wounded, and Humphreys succeeded to the command of the now famous brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first regiments of Mississippi infantry. From September, 1863, until the following spring, the brigade served under Longstreet in Georgia and in Tennessee, paralleling at Chickamauga and Knoxville its heroic deeds in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Through all the unequaled hardships and dangers of the Overland campaign and of that around Richmond and Petersburg until the final end of all at Appomattox, Humphreys and his gallant men remained faithful, and, when the final catastrophe came, returned to their homes with the consciousness of duty well performed. When President Andrew Johnson was carrying out his reconstruction plan, General Humphreys was elected governor of Mississippi and was inaugurated on the 16th day of October, 1865. In his inaugural address he said: "It has been reported in some quarters that our people are insincere and the spirit of revolt is rampant among us. But if an unflinching fidelity in war gives evidence of a reliable fidelity in peace; if the unvarying professions that spring from private and public sources furnish any evidence of truth, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the people of the South, who so long and against such terrible odds maintained the mightiest conflict of modern ages, may be safely trusted when they profess more than a willingness to return to their allegiance." The radical Congress, however, overthrew the government established in Mississippi under the President's plan, and established in its stead the carpet-bag government which oppressed the people of Mississippi until its overthrow by the people in the election of 1875. After his removal from the gubernatorial chair General Humphreys returned to planting and retired from public life. He died in Le Flore county,

Miss., on the 22d day of December, 1882. Gen. Robert Lowry says of him, in his "History of Mississippi": "His name will long remain the synonym for knightly honor, for fidelity to every trust, for loyalty to every duty."

Brigadier-General Mark P. Lowrey, one of the brigade commanders of Cleburne's celebrated division, became colonel of the Thirty-second Mississippi, in the Confederate service April 3, 1862. After more than a year's service in north Mississippi and Tennessee he was promoted to brigadier-general, October 6, 1863. This was after the battle of Chickamauga, where every brigade and regiment of Cleburne's division was hotly engaged. At Missionary Ridge, Cleburne's division repulsed every attack made upon it, and at Ringgold Gap defeated Hooker and saved Bragg's army and its wagon train. Lowrey's brigade bore its full share of these noble achievements. For the battle of Ringgold, Cleburne and all his officers and men received the thanks of the Confederate Congress. During the hundred days of marching and fighting from Dalton to Atlanta and all around the doomed city, and at Jonesboro, Cleburne's men sustained their high reputation, and there were none among them better than the brave soldiers of Lowrey's brigade, nor a leader more skillful and intrepid than he. One of the most spirited, and to the Confederates successful, affairs of the whole campaign was at Pickett's mill, in May, where Cleburne's division repulsed the furious onset of Howard's whole corps, inflicting on the Federals a loss many times their own. In this affair Kelly's cavalry, consisting of Allen's and Hannon's Alabama brigades, first encountered a body of Federal cavalry supported by the Fourth corps. Cleburne, seeing the maneuver to turn his right, brought Granbury's brigade to Kelly's support, while Govan sent the Eighth and Ninth Arkansas regiments under Colonel Baucum to the assistance of Kelly. This little body met

the foremost of the Federal troops as they were reaching the prolongation of Granbury's line, and charging gallantly drove them back and saved the Texans from a flank attack. General Johnston in his report says: "Before the Federal left could gather to overwhelm Baucum and his two regiments, Lowrey's brigade, hurried by General Cleburne from its position, as left of his second line, came to join them, and the two, formed abreast of Granbury's brigade, stopped the advance of the enemy's left and successfully resisted its subsequent attacks." The victory was one of the most brilliant won by the Confederates during the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Atlanta, 22d of July, Lowrey's brigade captured some of the eight cannon taken from the enemy by Cleburne's division. General Lowrey went safely through the fierce battles of Franklin and Nashville, and led his men on the disheartening retreat from Tennessee and in the campaign in the Carolinas in 1865. After the war he made his residence in California.

Brigadier-General Robert Lowry is a native of South Carolina. When a little child he was taken by his father on his removal to Perry (now Decatur) county, Tenn., and afterward to Tishomingo county, Miss., and while yet in boyhood he went to Raleigh, Smith county, Miss., to live with his uncle, Judge James Lowry. When he reached manhood's estate he adopted the profession of law and soon rose to prominence. He represented the people of his county in the lower house of the State legislature, and was then elected from his district to the senate of Mississippi. When the war began he entered the Confederate army as a private in Company B of the Sixth Mississippi infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was elected its major. At the battle of Shiloh Colonel Thornton resigned because of wounds, and Major Lowry was elected colonel and commissioned on the 23d of May, 1862. He led this regiment at the battles of

Corinth, Port Gibson and Baker's Creek. Of his conduct at Port Gibson Gen. Martin E. Green said: "Col. Robert Lowry, of the Sixth Mississippi, deserves the highest commendation for his coolness and promptness in executing every order." During the Atlanta campaign his regiment was attached to the brigade of Gen. John Adams, Loring's division, one of the best in the army of Tennessee. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in command of the brigade skirmish line, he repulsed two attacks of the enemy. At the battle of Franklin General Adams was killed, and Colonel Lowry succeeded to the command of the brigade, which embraced the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Forty-third Mississippi regiments of infantry. This force he led in the battle of Nashville and during the retreat from Tennessee. On February 4, 1865, he received his commission as brigadier-general. He shared in the campaign in the Carolinas and participated in the battle of Bentonville, the last one fought by the army of Tennessee. Returning to Mississippi after the war he went to work under the new order of things to assist in the rehabilitation of his State. Against his protest he was nominated by the Democratic State convention in 1869 for the office of attorney-general. At that time the Republicans had control of the State and he was defeated. In 1881 he was elected governor of Mississippi to succeed Governor Stone. He was inaugurated in January, 1882, and gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1885. His administration of eight years was strong and vigorous and added greatly to the prosperity and development of Mississippi. During his administration there occurred a notable event. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederate States, by invitation of the legislature visited the city of Jackson. As Mr. Davis entered the hall escorted by Governor Lowry cheer after cheer resounded through the building. The speech of Mr. Davis was one replete with feeling and aroused the greatest enthusiasm. In 1890 Governor

Lowry turned over the governorship to Col. John M. Stone, who had once before served the State acceptably in that capacity. General Lowry is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Mississippi, to whose interests he has always been true in war and in peace.

Major-General Will T. Martin, one of the dashing cavalry leaders of the war, entered the Confederate service as captain of a company of cavalry. On November 14, 1861, he was commissioned as major of the Second Mississippi cavalry, attached to the Jeff Davis legion. Two days later we have a report of operations of his command in the neighborhood of Falls Church, Va. He surprised a body of the enemy at Doolan's, capturing prisoners, wagons and horses. For this he was mentioned favorably in reports of Gens. G. W. Smith and Joseph E. Johnston. Just before the Seven Days' battles at Richmond, Martin, who was now lieutenant-colonel of the Jeff Davis legion, accompanied Stuart in that daring raid in which he made the entire circuit of McClellan's army, bringing in prisoners, booty, and much information of great importance to General Lee. Gen. Wm. W. Averell, of the Union army, said of this expedition: "It was appointed with excellent judgment and was conducted with superb address. Stuart pursued the line of least resistance, which was the unexpected. His subordinate commanders were Colonels Fitz Lee, W. H. F. Lee and W. T. Martin, all intrepid cavalymen." On December 2, 1862, Colonel Martin was commissioned brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. He was then sent to Tennessee, where he was put in command of a division consisting of Roddey's and Cosby's brigades. He participated in Van Dorn's brilliant victory at Spring Hill, on March 5, 1863, and during the Tullahoma campaign did great service to the army, as did all the cavalry commands. When Longstreet went into east Tennessee, General Martin accompanied him

and rendered very efficient service. On November 10, 1863, he was commissioned major-general. He was now placed in command of a division of Wheeler's cavalry corps, including the brigades of John T. Morgan and Alfred Iverson. He served through the Atlanta campaign, leading his division skillfully through the various cavalry engagements, his men fighting with equal valor as troopers and as infantry. Toward the close of the year 1864 he was assigned to the command of the district of Northwest Mississippi. Here he was employed until the close of the struggle, protecting the people against raiding bands as far as his resources would permit.

Brigadier-General Carnot Posey was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., in August, 1818. When the Mexican war began in 1846 he entered the Mississippi Rifle regiment commanded by Col. Jefferson Davis, holding the rank of first lieutenant. Every one is familiar with the story of Jefferson Davis and his Rifles at the battle of Buena Vista; how, at a critical moment, when on one part of the field the day seemed lost, the gallant Mississippians, under the lead of their talented and heroic colonel, made one of the most brilliant charges of the whole war, restoring the fortune of the day and winning for themselves a fame which shall never die so long as the story of Buena Vista shall form a part of the record of American valor. In this splendid feat of arms, young Posey bore a manly part and was disabled by a wound. When the war ended he returned to his Mississippi home and resumed the pursuits of peace. But when at last the fire of sectional strife that had been so long smoldering broke out into war, Posey entered the service of the Confederacy as colonel of the Sixteenth Mississippi. In this capacity he shared in the brilliant victory of First Manassas and in the smaller but no less decisive success at Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, in October of the same year. As colonel of the same regiment he bore an honorable part in the cam-

paigns of 1862, that memorable "year of battles," so full of marvelous exploits, when Lee's gallant army raised the siege of Richmond, bowled over Pope at Manassas, crossed into Maryland and, while one wing of the army captured Harper's Ferry, the other wing kept McClellan in check and repulsed him at Sharpsburg, crowning the year's work by the tremendous victory at Fredericksburg. Before the last named battle Colonel Posey's meritorious and gallant conduct had been rewarded by a commission as brigadier-general, which he received on the first day of November, 1862. His brigade consisted of four Mississippi regiments and formed a part of Anderson's division of A. P. Hill's corps. In the campaign of 1863, at Chancellorsville and again at Gettysburg, General Posey conducted himself with the gallantry for which he had always been distinguished. At Bristoe station, on the 14th of October, General Posey was severely wounded in the left thigh by a fragment of shell. He was carried to Charlottesville, Va., and there died on November 13, 1863. He gave to his country the supreme gift, devoted service crowned with a patriot's death.

Brigadier-General Claudius W. Sears entered the army in the Forty-sixth Mississippi regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel December 11, 1862. The regiment served in north Mississippi, and took a gallant part in the defeat of Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou by Gen. S. D. Lee, also being among the successful defenders of Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo, under Loring's command. Colonel Sears commanded the regiment in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. The brigade to which it was attached, W. E. Baldwin's, of M. L. Smith's division, was in reserve during the fighting at Baker's Creek, and during the siege of Vicksburg, which followed, performed its share of fighting on the lines. "Colonel Sears, Forty-sixth Mississippi," said General Baldwin, "merits favorable notice for his conduct during this trying time."

After the surrender of Vicksburg he and his men were for several months on parole, but early in 1864 he was in command of his brigade, and on March 1st was promoted to brigadier-general. In April, being stationed at Selma, he was ordered to report to General French at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and in the following month reached Rome, Ga., in command of a brigade composed of the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth regiments and Seventh battalion Mississippi volunteers. Sent to Resaca on May 16th, the brigade took a conspicuous and gallant part in the famous campaign of May to September, 1864. During the battles around Atlanta in July he was disabled by illness. In General French's final report of the campaign General Sears was commended for valuable services. It was his fortune, in Hood's north Georgia campaign in Sherman's rear, to be engaged in the desperate fight at Allatoona, in reporting which French acknowledged his indebtedness to Sears' bravery, skill and unflinching firmness. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., his brigade won new honors, many of the men and officers gaining the main line of the Federal works in the famous charge. Subsequently he co-operated with Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro, whence he was ordered to Nashville, where he commanded his brigade with skill and firmness until late on the 15th of December, when he was severely wounded, losing a leg, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The surviving fragment of his brigade was surrendered by Gen. Richard Taylor in May, 1865, and General Sears was restored to his home at the close of hostilities.

Brigadier-General Jacob H. Sharp entered the Confederate service in a subordinate position, and from Shiloh, through the Kentucky campaign and at Murfreesboro, fought his way to the front until we find him at Chickamauga colonel of the Forty-fourth Mississippi. In that same position he participated in the battle of Missionary

Ridge. Frequent battles, in which daring officers in their soldierly devotion exposed themselves recklessly until killed or disabled for life, made rapid promotion for those of lower grades, and frequently they in turn gave way to others below them. One cause of the undaunted courage of the soldiers of the Confederacy was the example of audacity set them by their gallant officers. The Atlanta campaign had barely started when the severe wounding of General Tucker, himself lately promoted, brought Colonel Sharp to the front and made him brigade commander. In his new sphere he displayed even more conspicuously the gallantry which had carried him so rapidly from one grade to another. At the battle of Ezra Church three new brigadier-generals came at once into prominence. Gen. John C. Brown, who on this occasion commanded Hindman's division, says in his report: "In the action Sharp's and Brantly's brigades acted with great gallantry." Again he says: "I must be pardoned for bearing testimony to the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-Generals Brantly, Sharp and Johnston, all of whom had received notice of their promotion a few moments before going into battle." Maj.-Gen. Patton Anderson, in a report of the operations of his division (formerly Hindman's), makes the following statement: "To the brigade commanders, Brantly, Sharp and Manigault, I am especially indebted for their prompt obedience to every order and cheerful co-operation in everything tending to promote the efficiency of their commands and the good of the service. Their sympathy, counsel and hearty co-operation lightened my burden of responsibility, and contributed to the esprit de corps, discipline and good feeling which happily pervaded the division, and without which the bravest troops in the world cannot be relied on." General Sharp led his brigade through the Tennessee campaign and afterward in the campaign of the Carolinas, fighting his last battle at Bentonville

and surrendering with Joe Johnston at Durham station on the 26th of April, 1865.

Brigadier-General James Argyle Smith was born in Tennessee, and from that State was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, where he was graduated July 1, 1853, and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of infantry. He served on frontier duty at various posts in Kansas, and in garrison at Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, was in the Sioux expedition of 1855, and engaged in the action of Blue Water, September 3d; was employed in quelling the Kansas troubles of 1856-58, and took part in the Utah expedition. In December, 1859, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sixth infantry. When the secession movement began, he was on leave of absence. Being a Southern man in sympathy as well as by birth he sent in his resignation, and entered the service of the Confederate States, with the rank of captain of infantry. In March, 1862, he was promoted major and was acting adjutant-general to Gen. Leonidas Polk. At the battle of Shiloh he was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Tennessee. Col. Preston Smith, commanding the First brigade of the Second division, army of the Mississippi, in his report of the battle of Shiloh spoke particularly of the gallant bearing of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. At the battle of Perryville he commanded the Fifth Confederate regiment, and his gallant service was thus mentioned by Gen. Bushrod Johnson: "The Fifth Confederate regiment was promptly moved by Col. J. A. Smith upon the enemy behind the stone fences. The fire of the Fifth Confederate regiment was particularly destructive, plainly thinning the enemy's ranks at every volley. Three times the flag of the enemy was cut down, and finally they were beaten back utterly whipped." At the battle of Murfreesboro Colonel Smith was again complimented in the reports of Major-General Cleburne and Brig.-Gen. Lucius Polk. Again in

his report of the battle of Chickamauga Gen. Lucius E. Polk said: "Colonel Smith of the Third and Fifth Confederate regiments acted with his usual courage and skill. He has since been promoted. Promotion could not have fallen on one more worthy." With the rank of brigadier-general he succeeded to the command of Deshler's Texas brigade, of Cleburne's division. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded this brigade part of the time and Granbury part of the time. On the 22d of July, near Atlanta, Smith was in charge, and on that occasion the brigade captured three lines of the enemy's works, 15 pieces of artillery and 2 stand of colors. General Smith was wounded and forced to quit the field. Many of the other officers were wounded and part of the command captured. Subsequently he was in command of Mercer's Georgia brigade, of Cleburne's division, and after the death of Cleburne at Franklin, General Smith commanded the division at Nashville. He and General Bate commanded the two divisions of the remnant of Cheatham's corps which went into the Carolina campaign of 1865, and Bate, commanding the corps at Bentonville, said that he could not confer too much commendation upon General Smith as a division commander in that battle. He was equal to every emergency, and his conduct inspired his command to heroic deeds. After the war General Smith settled in Mississippi. He was a farmer from 1866 to 1877. In the latter year he was elected superintendent of public education of the State.

Brigadier-General Peter B. Starke, a distinguished cavalry commander, became colonel of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi cavalry regiment by commission dated February 24, 1862. His regiment was attached to the command of Gen. M. L. Smith, for the defense of Vicksburg, and in September was nearly 700 strong. Stationed at Panola in November, he gave notice of the advance of Hovey's expedition from Arkansas, and during that

fruitless movement by the enemy his regiment was engaged in various skirmishes. From this time during the long-continued efforts for the reduction of Vicksburg the Confederate cavalry was busily engaged in watching the movements of the enemy. At the organization of forces outside Vicksburg by General Johnston he and his regiment were assigned to the cavalry brigade of Gen. W. H. Jackson, first composed of the regiments of Pinson, Harris, Starke, and Adams, and Steede's battalion. In March, 1863, he participated in the victory at Thompson's station, Tenn., under General Van Dorn. When Jackson became commander of cavalry division, under Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Colonel Starke was assigned to command of the brigade, which in February, 1864, included the regiments of Pinson, Starke and Ballentine, Webb's Louisiana company, and the Columbus, Georgia, light artillery. He was stationed before Vicksburg when Sherman started out on the Meridian expedition. He resisted the advance of one corps of the enemy on February 4th, and on the 24th attacked Sherman's retreating column at Sharon, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. His conduct in this campaign was warmly commended by General Jackson, and General Lee said: "Colonel Starke, commanding brigade, showed skill and gallantry on every occasion, and won my confidence." During the Atlanta campaign his brigade was commanded by Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, and he was for a part of the time in command of his regiment. Commissioned brigadier-general November 4, 1864, he took part in the cavalry operations during Hood's Tennessee campaign. On February, 1865, he was assigned to command, near Columbus, of one of the three brigades into which General Chalmers divided the Mississippi cavalry, and the following regiments were ordered to report to him: Wilbourn's Fourth, Wade's Sixth Mississippi and Eighth Confederate, White's Eighth Mississippi, Twenty-eighth, Eighteenth battalion, and part of the Fifth regiment.

His command was included in the surrender of General Taylor's army.

Brigadier-General William F. Tucker entered the Confederate service as captain of Company K, Eleventh Mississippi regiment, which in May, 1861, was mustered into the Confederate service at Lynchburg and assigned to the Third brigade of the army of the Shenandoah. This brigade was commanded by Gen. Barnard E. Bee, and did valiant fighting at First Manassas. From that day to the end at Appomattox, the Eleventh Mississippi followed the fortunes of the army of Northern Virginia, except that Company K was, at the reorganization, transferred to the Western army and formed part of the Forty-first Mississippi regiment. Of this regiment Tucker was commissioned colonel on the 8th of May, 1862. It was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson, and later was under General Chalmers. At Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, Colonel Tucker commanded his regiment. On the 1st of March, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assigned to command of the brigade distinguished under Chalmers and Anderson, the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth regiments of Mississippi infantry, and Ninth Mississippi battalion of sharpshooters. During the Atlanta campaign occasional battles between portions of each army were frequent. One of these partial engagements was that of Resaca, in reporting which General Hood said: "On the 14th the enemy made repeated assaults on Hindman's left but not in very heavy line. Walthall's brigade, occupying the left of Hindman's [division] suffered severely from an enfilade fire of the enemy's artillery, himself and men displaying conspicuous valor throughout, under very adverse circumstances. Brigadier-General Tucker, commanding brigade in reserve, was severely wounded." General Walthall in his report said: "The fine brigade which was posted in my rear for support, though it had



Maj.-Gen. E. C. WALTHALL.
 Brig.-Gen. CARNOT POSEY.
 Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. SMITH.

Brig.-Gen. C. W. SEARS.
 Brig.-Gen. PETER B. STARKE.
 Brig.-Gen. W. F. TUCKER.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. SHARP.
 Brig.-Gen. ROBERT LOWRY.
 Maj.-Gen. EARL VAN DORN.

the shelter of the ridge, sustained considerable loss, mainly from the enemy's artillery. Its commander, Brig.-Gen. W. F. Tucker, was severely wounded, while observing the enemy's movements from my position during the first day's engagement, and was succeeded in command by Col. Jacob H. Sharp of Blythe's regiment. To both these efficient officers I am indebted for valuable suggestions and repeated offers of help, for which their command was kept in a constant state of readiness." General Tucker was not in active service again. On September 15, 1881, he was killed by an assassin at Okolona, Miss.

Major-General Earl Van Dorn was born near Port Gibson, Miss., September 17, 1820. He was graduated from West Point, 1842, as brevet second lieutenant and was assigned to the Seventh infantry. Of the same regiment he was commissioned second lieutenant November 30, 1844. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted first lieutenant March 3, 1847, brevetted captain April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, and brevetted major for like service at Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded on entering the Belen Gate of the city of Mexico. His services in the United States army were varied and efficient. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, and commanded an expedition against the Comanche Indians, being four times wounded in a combat near Washita Village, Indian Territory, October 1, 1858. Two of the wounds were inflicted by arrows and proved quite dangerous. He was commissioned captain of the Second cavalry March 3, 1855, and major in the same regiment June 28, 1860. Upon the secession of Mississippi he resigned his commission in the United States army, and was appointed brigadier-general of the State forces by the

Mississippi legislature, and afterward major-general to succeed Jefferson Davis. He was commissioned colonel of cavalry in the regular Confederate service to date from March 16, 1861, and for a short time was in command at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans. Then going to Texas he was put in command of that department, April 11th. With a body of Texas volunteers on April 20th he captured the steamer *Star* of the West, in Galveston harbor, and on the 24th of the same month received at Saluria the surrender of Maj. Caleb C. Sibley and seven companies of the United States infantry, and that of Col. Isaac V. D. Reese with six companies of the Eighth infantry. His promotion in the Confederate army was very rapid, to brigadier-general in June, and to major-general in September, 1861. Going to Virginia he was assigned to command of the First division, army of the Potomac, during the latter part of 1861. Thence he was transferred in January, 1862, to the command of the Trans-Mississippi district. There, in general command of the forces of Price, McCulloch and McIntosh, he brought on the battle of Elkhorn, which was well-conceived, but failed of success through the untimely loss of the latter two officers. Ordered by Gen. A. S. Johnston to cross the Mississippi, he brought his army to Corinth just after the battle of Shiloh, and joining Beauregard, was in command of the army of the West, which formed one corps of the forces occupying Corinth until the latter part of May. His next service was in command of the district of Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg, during the naval operations against that place in the summer of 1862. After Bragg moved toward Kentucky Van Dorn was left in command of a force called the army of West Tennessee, with which, aided by Price's army of the West, he made an attack on Rosecrans at Corinth, October, 1862, in which his troops made a gallant fight, but suffered heavy loss in the attempt to carry the enemy's works. The circumstances of the battle and the retreat

which followed were the subject of investigation, and while he was vindicated from certain charges made against him, he was transferred to command of cavalry. At the head of the force which he organized he defeated Grant's formidable invasion of Mississippi in December, 1862, by the surprise and capture of the garrison at Holly Springs, and the destruction of the stores accumulated. He formed a splendid cavalry command in Mississippi and west Tennessee, with such able lieutenants as Forrest, Martin, Jackson, Armstrong, Whitfield and Cosby. In March he assailed a force of the enemy at Thompson's Station, Tenn., capturing over 1,000 men. General Van Dorn was one of the brilliant figures of the early part of the war. As a commander of cavalry he was in his element. He was a man of small, lithe figure, elegant person, and a bravery and daring that were unsurpassed.

Major-General Edward Cary Walthall, of Mississippi, was born at Richmond, Va., April 4, 1831. Going with his family in childhood to Holly Springs, Miss., he received an academic education at that place, and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and in the same year began the practice at Coffeetown. His ability as an attorney, early manifested in his career, resulted in his election as district attorney for the Tenth judicial district in 1856, and re-election, 1859. After the withdrawal of his State from the Union he promptly resigned this official position to enlist in the military service. He became a lieutenant in the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment of infantry, and was soon afterward elected lieutenant-colonel. In the spring of 1862 he was elected colonel of the Twenty-ninth regiment, and he was promoted brigadier-general in December, 1862, and major-general in June, 1864. His earliest services in the field were rendered in eastern Kentucky, which he entered under the brigade command of General Zollicoffer. At the battle of Fishing Creek, in January, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel

Walthall led in the attack upon the Federal force of George H. Thomas, and in this first battle he and his regiment received the most enthusiastic praise from the commanding general. Subsequently, in command of the Twentieth regiment, in the brigade of General Chalmers, he participated in Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, taking a prominent part in the attack upon Munfordville, which resulted in the capitulation of the Federal garrison. In November following he was recommended for promotion by General Bragg, and was promptly commissioned brigadier-general and assigned to a brigade of Polk's corps. Sickness prevented his participation in the battle of Stone's River, but in the subsequent operations in Tennessee and north Georgia he was active in command of a brigade of Mississippians. On the bloody field of Chickamauga he was with his brigade in the heat of the fight against Thomas and won new laurels as a gallant soldier, capturing and holding, until his division was overwhelmed and forced to retire, the battery of the Fifth United States artillery. During the investment of Chattanooga, on November 15th, he was sent with his brigade, worn down to 1,500 men, to hold Lookout mountain. He formed a picket line on Lookout creek and up the western slope of the mountain, with orders, "if attacked in heavy force to fall back, fighting, over the rocks." Assailed by Hooker's force of 10,000 men, he fought what is called "the battle above the clouds," which, though not strictly a battle, and certainly not above the clouds, but in the midst of a heavy fog, was a gallant struggle in which his men were under fire of artillery as well as musketry, and, finally taking a position on the brow of the mountain, held it until withdrawn at night. General Bragg reported that Walthall's brigade "made a desperate resistance." A Northern writer, after noting that Walthall's Mississippians "were known to be brave and their commander one of the most daring of officers," echoes the query of Bragg in his official report, "Why Walthall was not reinforced,

is one of those matters in military history that is an enigma," and proceeds, "Situating as he was, Walthall and his Mississippians made one of the bravest defenses that occurred anywhere at any time during the war. It was sublimely heroic under fearfully exasperating circumstances." Then transferred to Missionary ridge, with his 600 remaining men, Walthall's heroic qualities shone out in the midst of fatal disaster. Throwing his brigade across the ridge, he checked the headlong rush of the enemy, and after nightfall withdrew in good order. Though wounded in the foot he kept in the saddle until the fight was over, and his men went into camp on the other side of Chickamauga creek. He shared the honors of his division and corps commanders, Cheatham and Hardee, and was mentioned by Bragg as "distinguished for coolness, gallantry and successful conduct throughout the engagements and in the rear guard on the retreat." Going into the Atlanta campaign with his brigade in Hood's corps, he held for two days with great steadiness under the concentrated fire of the enemy, an important position on the field of Resaca, and was promoted major-general and given command of Cantey's division of Polk's corps. He was an important factor throughout the whole of the campaign, at the front in the repulse of the Federal attack at Kenesaw mountain, charging with gallantry and gaining a foothold in the enemy's works at Peachtree creek, and making a desperate fight at Ezra Church. The disastrous Tennessee campaign followed. At Franklin his men charged with wonderful heroism upon the Federal intrenchments. He was in the heat of the fight and had two horses shot under him. After the first day's fight before Nashville, French's division was added to his command, and on the retreat, with eight picked brigades, Walthall was depended upon to defend the rear of the broken army, in conjunction with Forrest's cavalry. After a terrible experience amid the discomforts of a rigorous winter he finally reached the vicinity of Tupelo with a

remnant of his command numbering less than one of its brigades eight months before. Fighting to the end, General Walthall commanded a division of Georgians and Tennesseans in the campaign of 1865 and surrendered with General Johnston. At the close of this remarkable military career he returned to the work of his profession, at Coffeeville, removing to Grenada in 1871. He at once became prominent in the political struggle into which his State was plunged, and, with the same fearless leadership that had characterized his participation in war, he strove to restore to his people the blessings of peace. He led the delegations of his State as chairman in the national Democratic conventions of 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and in the first convention held the position of vice-president. March 12, 1885, he took his seat as United States senator by appointment to succeed L. Q. C. Lamar, the latter having been called to the cabinet of President Cleveland, and was elected by the legislature in 1886 and re-elected in 1888 and 1892. He resigned from the Senate in 1894, on account of ill health, but resumed his seat in March, 1895. While a member of that exalted body he died at Washington, 1898.



(continued from front flap)

soon her native son, Jefferson Davis, became the President of that body. Colonel Charles E. Hooker has written a stirring chronicle of Mississippi's active participation in the war against the Union. Inasmuch as fighting did not occur within the State until after the Battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, Hooker concentrates initially on where Mississippi forces fought before being attacked on home ground: at Pensacola, in Virginia at Manassas and Leesburg, in Kentucky, at Shiloh, the Battle of Baton Rouge, in opposition to Grant's Campaign on the Central Railroad, Perrysville, Murfreesboro, Harper's Ferry and Fredricksburg. Within the State of Mississippi, the author focuses upon the operations of Federal Forces at Young's Point, Grierson's Raid, the Battles of Fort Gibson and Raymond. He ends his study with a description of the events of 1865, the deplorable suffering of the people of Mississippi, and the final capitulation to Union forces.

Dust Jacket Design: Joan E. Walton

**The
Blue & Grey
Press**

A Division of BOOK SALES INC.
110 Enterprise Avenue
Secaucus, NJ 07904

CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTO

SECESSION AND THE CIVIL WAR

MARYLAND & WEST VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

THE NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR

TENNESSEE

KENTUCKY & MISSOURI

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS

TEXAS & FLORIDA

ALABAMA & MISSISSIPPI

SOUTH AFTER THE WAR

Blue & Grey Press

A Division of Book Sales Inc.

3 9961 00035 8940